





GENTLEMAN'S  
MAGAZINE

LI.















This copy of the Gentleman's magazine  
belonged to Edward Malone, the commentator  
of Shakespeare - in some of the volumes  
he has written marginal notes & remarks. -  
G. Agar Ellis

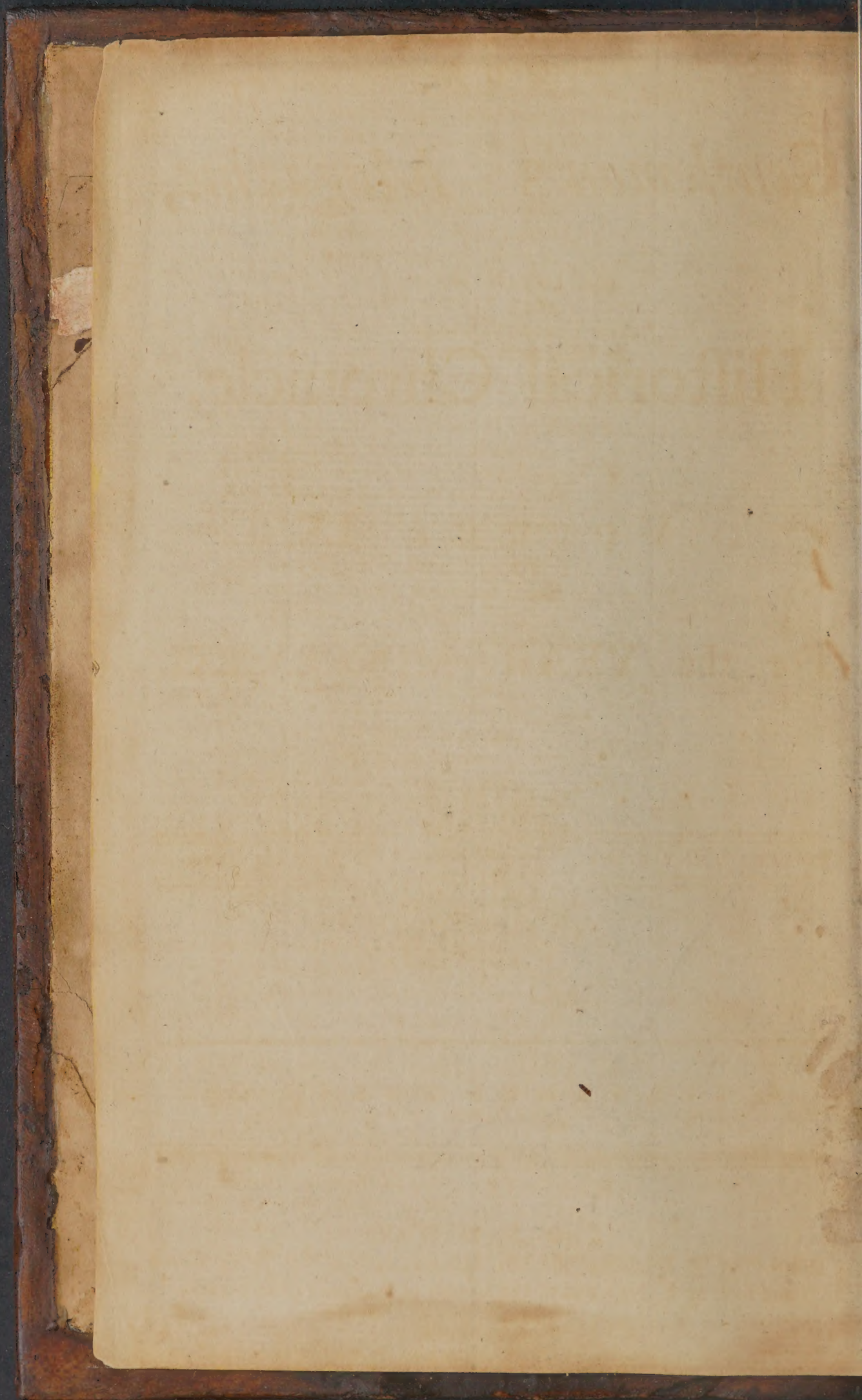


Hon.<sup>ble</sup> George Agar Ellis.











T H E

*Gentleman's Magazine,*

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

V O L U M E L I.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXI.

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PRODESSE & DELECTARE

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E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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L O N D O N:

Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. John's Gate;  
and sold by E. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard,  
*Ludgate-Street.*



To MR. URBAN, on completing his LI<sup>th</sup> Volume.

FROM scenes of blood and lowering skies  
The timid Muse, indignant, flies,  
With thee, SYLVANUS, pleas'd to rove  
Through Poetry's enchanting grove;  
Or from Philosophy the veil  
To draw, or learn th' Historic tale.

Yet war and tragic scenes succeed,  
Whate'er we see, whate'er we read.

Rowley's, or Turgot's, hatch'd stede  
Xpraunces o'er th' imbattel'd mede,  
Where Dacyanns threaten Brystowe's walls\*,  
Where William lands, and Harold falls†.

Ev'n in that modern Garden‡, plann'd  
So truly by a master's hand,  
Where Art, and Nature, and the Nine  
Their variegated charms combine,  
Her richest sweets where Flora strews,  
And Morning sheds her earliest dews,  
Nerina mourns, in plaintive strain,  
A fire and brother lost or slain;  
And civil Discord's shrieks invade  
The roseate bower, the vocal shade.

We range, in Philologic lore,  
With Sarum's Sage||, th' Athenian shore,  
Where through a melancholy maze  
Of ruin'd fanes Ilyssus strays;  
Or, where Byzantium's towering pride  
Defies the fierce Bosphorian tide,  
Lament the desolation made  
By Christians in a dire crusade.

With Gibbon§ the decline and fate  
We trace of Rome's degenerate state,  
See heroes, cities, empires fall,  
And wide destruction cover all.

Amidst the tranquil Southern main,  
Where good King Ottoo holds his reign,  
Storms of revenge and fury rise,  
Dark clouds deform those azure skies,  
And Pretanne's Toote wond'ring views  
Mild Otaheite's wa-canoes\*\*.

Nor is the curse of war confin'd  
To our whole-reasoning humankind;  
Half-reasoning insects†† on the coasts  
Of Gambia range their martial hosts,  
And, by sage instinct led, unite  
To labour some, and some to fight.

Grieve though we must, yet thus we see  
That wars have been, and wars will be,  
Till with the world shall Discord cease,  
And Angels hymn th' eternal reign of Peace.

Dec. 31, 1781.

\* Ella. † Battle of Hastings. See Vol. XLVI. pp. 466, 7. ‡ Mr. Mason's. See p. 477.  
|| James Harris, esq; See p. 577. § See pp. 184, 328, &c.  
See vol. XLVII. p. 492. †† The *Termies*. See p. 526.



# P R E F A C E.

**A**FTER having so long enjoyed the Patronage of the Public, it gives the Editors no small Pleasure to observe, that their Labours continue to attract the Notice of Men of Learning; and that the Critic, Philosopher, Antiquarian, and Divine, seem alike solicitous to maintain the Credit of a Work from which they have, during a long Series of Years, received no inconsiderable Share of Entertainment. It is from Gentlemen of this Description that we are enabled to boast a Superiority over our numerous Competitors. For their Assistance we can only repeat our Acknowledgements. Our Obligations will best appear by a Recapitulation of the principal Articles in the Volume of the present Year, among which the intelligent Reader will find no Difficulty of marking the learned Contributions.

In January, Debates in parliament; Theatrical register; Critical query on Juvenal; Death of Mary East (35 years a man); Memoirs of the life of W. Collins (poet); Original letter by Montagu Bacon, esq; Various accounts of Pompey's pillar in Egypt; An historical fact variously represented; Speculator, N<sup>o</sup> IV.; Severity of church discipline after the reformation; Original memoirs of Cervantes (author of Don Quixote); Anecdote of the late Mr. Harris; Miscellaneous remarks; Madan's doctrine of polygamy truly stated; Dr. Gibbons's explanation of Ichneumon; Sketch of the character of Sir J. S. Denham.

In February, Parliamentary debates continued; Illustration of Roman stage-dresses; Particulars of the Gordon family; Miscellaneous corrections and remarks; Case of a woman who spoke without a tongue; The Scribbler, N<sup>o</sup> I.; Characters of Prince Kaunitz and Sir J. Yorke; Plan for a catalogue of the Sloanian MSS.; Corrections in the History of Tunstall, and in Vol. XXV. of Swift, large 8vo.; Anecdotes of W. Joyner, alias Lyde; History of medals relative to the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas; Brief notes on the Radcliffe library; Anecdotes of Q. Caroline, Mr. Browne, Dr. Byrom, and the Grey family; Charlemagne's Latin Testament existing; Curiosities in the Scotch Jesuits college; Anecdote of the Pretender and his lady.

In March, Parliamentary debates continued; Memoirs of Dr. Hildesley, bp. of Man; Minutes of the trial of Ld G. Gordon; Letter on a tribe of Welch Indians; Observations on hieroglyphic language; A well near Saccara in Egypt described; Curious letters from learned men; Memoirs of Madame de Sévigné; Memoirs of a singular female character, whose writings have been enquired after; Negro slavery, its cruelty, injustice, &c.; Singularities at the late Mr. Tyers's villa near Dorking; Narrative of proceedings at Calcutta, in reversing a sentence of the provincial court at Patna, curious and important.

In April, Parliamentary debates continued; Minutes of the trial of J. Donellan, esq; Wolfey's "Ego & Rex meus" elucidated; Original letter of the late Ignatius Sancho; Hint for a new institution for relief of indigent families of persons regularly bred to the law; Original anecdotes relative to Dean Swift; Biographical and literary memoirs of Dr. Fothergill; Mr. Madan's doctrine considered and refuted; Sherlock's character of Richardson's Clarissa; Mr. Rogers to Mr. Astle on block-printing; Remarks on Capt. Phipps's (now Ld Mulgrave) tables of longitude; Queries and remarks on Hudibras by Montagu Bacon, esq; Genealogical query relative to the pedigree of Fynney; Brief description of Shipton-Mallet; Bridges of Merida and Alcantara described; Brief memoirs of Thomas Coxeter.

In May, Parliamentary debates continued; Dr. Fothergill's conduct with respect to Dr. Leeds stated and justified; Bp. Pearce's argument concerning the father of St. John considered; Story of Margaret Cutting doubted; List of extinct peers from 1770 to 1780; Anecdote of Vere Foster; Miscellaneous remarks and corrections; Plan of a new road to avoid Highgate-hill; Critique on Mr. Hayley's poems; Structures respecting the character of Dr. Wilson, late bp. of Sodor and Man; Epitaph on W. Massie; Letter from one Black to another, being a specimen of Sancho's letters now preparing for the press; Notices concerning a Dr. Mead, aged 148; List of the present Antiquarian Society.



In June, Parliamentary debates continued; The controversy on Ossian's Poems decided; Abbé Raynal's late publication authenticated; Anecdotes of Sir Hugh Middleton, by Mr. Pennant; Mr. Walpole's memoirs of the Countess of Desmond; Particulars of the ancient family of Fynney; Lamentatio Jacobi super Joseph, from an old MS. with a translation; Miscellaneous corrections and remarks; Remarks on Hieroglyphics, and their use; Useful hint to heralds and biographers.

In July, Parliamentary debates continued; Speech of the Speaker of the H. C.; King's speech on proroguing the parliament; Additional anecdotes of Bp. Hildesley; Roman military way through Suffex, &c.; Strictures on Dr. Lettsom's account of Dr. Fothergill; Queries on the allusions and obscurities in Fitzosborne's letters; On the sovereignty of the Narrow Seas; Pope's "Unfortunate Lady" enquired after; Remarkable extracts from Abbé Raynal; Anecdote of Mr. Garrick; Hint to nurses; Remarks on Dr. Johnson's biography; Strictures on the Life of Gray; Biographical account of Mr. St. André.

In August, Parliamentary debates continued; Original letter from Mr. Harris of Salisbury; Farther extracts from Abbé Raynal's history; A perpetual electrophorus enquired after; Miscellaneous anecdotes and remarks; Narrative of De la Motte's trial; Strictures on Dr. Johnson's biographical prefaces; The Babblers; Remark on Dr. Johnson's *White Rose*; Epitaph on Bp. Warburton; Roman altar lately dug up at Doncaster; Epitaphs, one supposed to be by Shakspeare; Cromwell's authority to trade to India; Remarkable anecdote of the late rioters; Memoirs of Dr. Johnson, chancellor of Ely; Punic inscriptions found in Canada; A parson's inventory.

In September, Parliamentary debates continued; Memoirs of Sir S. Baskerville, and Dr. Geo. Bate; Portraits of eminent men in London; Roman and Theſſalian bull-fights; On Sir Isaac Newton's birth-place; Some account of Bps. Graham and Adair; Critical observations on the Hymns of Homer; Curious account of the Island of Tobago; Particulars relative to Milton's Latin letters, with the names of his correspondents; Liberal ideas in religion recommended.

In October, Parliamentary debates continued; The stone in the coronation chair not what it is supposed to be; Neglect of almshouses censured; Queries on Fitzosborne's letters answered; Unnoticed anecdote of Sir Rich. Blackmore; Inscription, at Burton Pynsent, on the Earl of Chatham; Biographical memoirs of Mr. Abraham Sharp, a celebrated mathematician; Remarks on the first volume of Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*; Singular character of Angus Roy Fletcher.

In November, Parliamentary debates continued; Strictures relative to the Writings of Michael Bruce; Dr. Lettsom's farther defence of Dr. Fothergill; Antiquity of the Fynney family authenticated; Passage of Shakspeare illustrated; Anecdotes of Dr. Furneaux and Sir Michael Foster; Description of a comet now visible; Singular custom in Picardy described; Anecdotes of Miss Harrop, now Mrs. Bates; On Mr. Harris's letter to Mr. Young; Bp. Hall, not Mr. Boyle, the first spiritualiser; The story of Judge Gascoigne, with his portrait; Memoirs of Sir Piercy Brett and Ld Hawke; On the black caterpillar or turnip fly.

In December, Parliamentary debates continued; Remarks on Sir David Dalrymple's annals of Scotland; Rowley's poems modern—Dr. Milles and Mr. Bryant refuted; Dr. Lindsay on the doctrine of waterspouts; On the rules for drawing in perspective; Abp. Parker's claim to an old translation of the Psalms asserted; Collection of letters relative to the authenticity of Ossian's Poems; Verbal criticisms on Mr. Gray's Poems; Curious letter of Lord Orford.

In the Supplement, Parliamentary debates continued; Debate in the house of peers; Observations on the Poems attributed to Rowley; Dr. Lindsay's theory of waterspouts; Game of quadrille; Natural production in stone; Com. Johnstone's action at Port Praya; Strictures on Mr. W. Shaw; On Sir W. Gascoigne and his medal; Black caterpillar, how to be destroyed; Rotheram on the soul of man; Anecdotes of Count Gyllenborg, and of Milton's Correspondents; Ld G. Gordon's trial concluded.

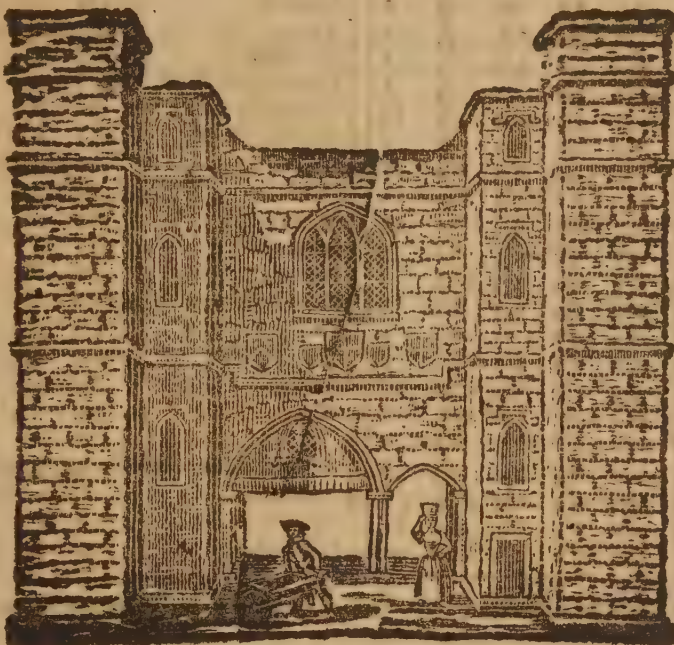
\* \* \* As our former Volumes contain the Transactions of a Period of Fifty Years, or just HALF A CENTURY; and as we have in Contemplation the Republication of 200 Setts in Monthly Volumes, with a GENERAL INDEX COMPLETE; THIS VOLUME may be considered as the FIRST of a NEW SERIES. Our principal Motive for republishing the former Volumes is to enable us to replace the Numbers that have been long out of print, and to comply with the Demands of our Purchasers to make up their Setts.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
Morning Herald  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2



Nottingham 2  
Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For JANUARY, 1781.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Average Prices of Corn throughout England	2	Original Letters to Sir J. Wynne	21
Meteorological Diary of the Weather	ib.	Conjectures concerning Baconfield in Wilts	22
Debates in Parliament continued	3	Severity of Church Discipline after the Reformation	ib.
THEATRICAL REGISTER	9	Original Memoirs of Cervantes (Author of Don Quixote)	24
Critical Query on Juvenal	ib.	Anecdote of the late Mr. Harris	ib.
Proofs of the poisonous Quality of Yew	10	Miscellaneous Remarks—Critique on Virgil—Wm. of Worcester—Stat. of Westm. Abbey—Parched Corn, &c.	25
Death of Mary East (35 Years a Man)	ib.	Madan's Doctrine of Polygamy truly stated	26
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Origin of the Word <i>Cash</i>	19	Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c.	45
Authenticity of Sir J. D.'s Black-box doubted	ib.		
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Horsmanden to Sir J. Wynne of Guyder,	21		

Embellished with a picturesque View of POMPEY'S PILLAR, near the City of Alexandria in Egypt; and a small Coin of Tonquin, denominated CASH.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 15, to Jan. 20, 1781.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d.
London	6 1 2	7 2	1 1	11 2	9

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6 4 0	0 2	3 2	1 3	0
Surry	6 3 0	0 2	0 2	0 3	2
Hertford	6 3 0	0 2	5 2	0 3	5
Bedford	5 10 3	7 2	2 1	11 3	1
Cambridge	5 11 3	3 2	0 1	7 2	10
Huntingdon	5 9 0	0 2	1 1	8 3	0
Northampton	5 7 2	11 2	0 1	6 2	11
Rutland	6 0 0	0 1	11 1	6 2	11
Leicester	5 8 2	8 2	0 1	6 2	10
Nottingham	5 2 3	5 1	11 1	8 2	9
Derby	5 8 0	0 2	1 1	10 3	1
Stafford	5 4 0	0 2	2 1	8 3	2
Salop	5 13 4	11 1	6 3		1
Hereford	5 2 0	0 1	8 1	7 2	4
Worcester	5 4 0	0 2	1 1	10 2	11
Warwick	5 6 0	0 2	0 1	11 2	10
Gloucester	5 10 0	0 1	11 1	8 3	1
Wilts	5 9 0	0 2	1 1	8 3	6
Berks	5 9 0	0 2	0 1	10 2	8
Oxford	6 1 0	0 2	0 1	9 2	11
Bucks	6 0 0	0 2	1 1	11 2	10

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6 2 0	0 1	11 1	11 2	9
Suffolk	5 8 2	6 1	11 1	7 2	6
Norfolk	6 5 3	10 1	8 1	7 2	7
Lincoln	5 2 2	9 1	11 1	6 2	7
York	5 4 3	11 2	1 1	8 3	0
Durham	5 6 0	0 2	1 1	7 3	7
Northumberland	5 2 3	7 2	2 1	8 2	8
Cumberland	5 6 3	7 2	2 1	7 2	10
Westmorland	5 10 3	3 0	0 1	7 2	11
Lancashire	5 8 0	0 2	6 1	8 3	1
Cheshire	5 5 3	8 2	6 1	6 0	0
Monmouth	5 6 0	0 2	2 1	6 0	0
Somerset	5 10 2	9 2	1 1	7 2	6
Devon	6 4 0	0 2	5 1	4 0	0
Cornwall	5 8 0	0 2	3 1	4 0	0
Dorset	5 9 0	0 2	1 1	10 3	2
Hampshire	5 9 0	0 2	1 1	9 2	11
Suffex	6 2 0	0 2	1 1	8 2	8
Kent	6 3 0	0 2	2 1	10 2	6

WALES, Jan. 8, to Jan. 13, 1780.

North Wales	5 0 3	6 2	1 1	2 3	0
South Wales	4 9 3	1 1	10 1	0 2	3

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JANUARY, 1780.

January 1780.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N to S W	little	30 2	37	slight frost, chiefly foggy and heavy
2	S to N W	ditto	30 1½	38	gentle thaw, foggy morning, bright afternoon
3	N W	ditto	30	41	a black, heavy, moist day
4	N	fresh	30 2	44	a fine bright day, tending to frost
5	W N W	ditto	30 2½	38	a smart frost, several flying clouds
6	N W to S W	little	30	39	dark, foggy, moist day
7	N E	fresh	30 1	41	foggy morning, bright day, cutting wind
8	ditto		30 1	37	very smart frost, very bright
9	N E	little	29 9	30	exceeding hard frost, but not so bright
10	ditto		29 7	35	frost continues, heavy black day
11	W N W	little	29 6	30	ditto, heavy day, with some little sleet
12	N N W	fresh	29 7	30	Intense frost, very bright day and night
13	N W to E	little	30	29	ditto, but not so bright
14	ditto		29 8½	28	ditto, very bright
15	E to S E	little	29 3	29	frost night and morn. cloudy at noon, rainy evening
16	S W	stormy	28 6½	40	a very moist day, some misting rain at times
17	S W to N W	little	28 7½	43	a fine mild day, in general bright, foggy evening
18	Calm		28 8½	41	an exceeding foggy heavy day
19	N N E	little	29 1	42	excessive foggy, with misting rain
20	N	stormy	29 3	43	a very black coarse day, with sleet and rain at times
21	Ditto	fresh	29 8	40	a smart frost, and bright day
22	N E	little	29 9½	37	hard frost, and very bright
23	ditto		30	33	ditto, sometimes hazy
24	N	fresh	30	33	ditto, cloudy at times, with some snow
25	ditto		30 1	34	ditto, chiefly cloudy, a good deal of snow
26	N E	fresh	29 9½	37	ditto, ditto, ditto
27	ditto		29 9	38	ditto, ditto, a great deal of snow
28	ditto		29 9	37	ditto, very heavy and dark, but no snow
29	ditto		29 7½	38	ditto, ditto
30	E	stormy	29 7	34	very hard frost, coarse day, some snow
31	N E	fresh	29 7½	37	hard frost, heavy black day

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 2, to Jan. 23, 1781.

Christened.	Buried.	Between
Males 680	Males 817	2 and 5 133
Females 641	Females 781	5 and 10 50
		10 and 20 51
		20 and 30 136
		30 and 40 126
		40 and 50 179
		50 and 60 167
		60 and 70 133
		70 and 80 104
		80 and 90 47
		90 and 100 6
		100 and 110 1
		110 and 120 1
		120 and 130 1
		130 and 140 1
		140 and 150 1
		150 and 160 1
		160 and 170 1
		170 and 180 1
		180 and 190 1
		190 and 200 1
		200 and 210 1
		210 and 220 1
		220 and 230 1
		230 and 240 1
		240 and 250 1
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		300 and 310 1
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		400 and 410 1
		410 and 420 1
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		430 and 440 1
		440 and 450 1
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		980 and 990 1
		990 and 1000 1

Perk Leaf 21. 7d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For JANUARY, 1781.

*Debates and Proceedings of the First Session of the House of Commons of the Fifteenth Parliament of Great Britain, appointed to meet Oct. 31, 1780.*

October 31.



UCH of the new members of the House of Commons as were sworn being assembled in their own House, and his Majesty being seated on the throne with the House of Peers, the usher of the black rod was sent to command the attendance of the Commons; when the Lord Chancellor [Thurlow] signified his Majesty's pleasure, that they do immediately repair to their own House and chuse a Speaker, and that they do present the person of their choice for his Majesty's approbation the next day at two o'clock. In obedience to the royal command, the Commons returned, and being seated, Mr. Hatfell, one of the clerks in parliament, acquainted the members present, that the first business to be proceeded upon was (what his Majesty was pleased to direct) to chuse a Speaker.

Ld Geo. G—rm—n then rose, and entertained the House with the duties and necessary qualifications of a Speaker; remarked that the right hon. gentleman who last filled the chair possessed every qualification which the duties of that office required when he was first elected to that office; but, now that the fatigues which the right hon. gentleman had undergone in the service of his coun-

try had impaired his health, it would ill become that House to place him again in a situation in which the business of the House must either be frequently suspended, or the valuable life of the hon. gentleman endangered. For that reason, and that only, another gentleman had been thought of; and when he acquainted the House that he intended to move for Mr. Cornwall to be their Speaker, he trusted that no member who had sat with that gentleman in parliament would withhold his assent.

Mr. W—lb—e El—s, in seconding the motion, sincerely lamented that the late Speaker should last session have had occasion to complain of the impression made upon his constitution by the fatigues of his situation, though he could not but own he considered it as the natural consequence of constant attendance, and the continual application to which men in elevated stations must necessarily submit; but as this was a proof that the hon. gentleman preferred the duties of his office, and the service of his country, to the preservation of his own health, and the tranquillity of his own mind, so in gratitude this House, now an opportunity offered, ought to relieve him from those labours and those anxieties, by chusing another Speaker. With this view it was, that he looked upon Mr. Cornwall as a proper successor to Sir Fletcher Norton; nor could he give that gentleman better advice, than to let the conduct of the late Speaker be his model, if the House should honour him so far as to seat him in the chair.

Mr.







but, as the House must be beforehand with him in seeing through the fallacy of the reasons stated by the noble lord as the ground of the motion, and as it was an insult to the understanding of every gentleman present, to pretend that an anxiety for his health was the real cause for moving that another Speaker might be chosen, he called upon the noble lord and his hon. friend to tell him, why he was thus disgracefully dismissed? He pressed this the more earnestly, he said, because, though he had been in town three days, he had never been asked whether his health would enable him to continue in the chair, nor had he been applied to either directly or indirectly on the subject of choosing a new Speaker.

Mr. F— strongly arraigned the ministry for having made it a system during their continuance in office to disgrace every dignified character in the kingdom, and especially to insult and vilify those men whose conduct the House of Commons most approved. The noble lord who made the motion had filled his speech, he said, with empty compliments on Sir Fletcher Norton, and, after asserting he was the ablest man the House could chuse to fit in the chair, had concluded his address with moving, that another gentleman might be elected to fill it; and the hon. gentleman who seconded the motion had recommended it to the gentleman moved for as Sir Fletcher Norton's successor, to copy the example of Sir Fletcher Norton, telling him in the most plain, positive, and direct terms, that his only chance for making a good Speaker rested on his implicitly following the model of Sir Fletcher Norton. What will the world say? Will they not take this measure as an ill omen, as a bad beginning of the new parliament? Sir Fletcher Norton feels himself insulted; he complains of the insult, and he demands, honestly demands, to know the cause! Do ministers answer him? Does the noble lord in the blue-ribbon speak out, and fairly avow the cause of his removal? No; the noble lord takes refuge in a cowardly silence,

Mr. B—g reprobated the motion as an insult to the late Speaker, and complained of the last parliament having been dissolved but two days after Sir Fletcher Norton set out for Yorkshire, without the least previous intimation being given him of any such design, though he was the representative of a borough so near town as Guildford. He also mentioned the rudeness of the minister's telling his friends, who attended at the place called The Cockpit, of the intention of moving, that Mr. Cornwall might be elected Speaker, without giving the smallest intimation of such an intention to Sir Fletcher Norton.

Mr. C—w—ll said, that if the House thought proper to elect him to the chair, he should exert his endeavours to give them satisfaction; but that he could not think it would be in his power to come near the partial expectations of the noble lord who made the motion, the hon. gentleman who seconded it, or his learned friends.

After a momentary pause,

Sir F—t—r rose, and declared, if any thing could induce him to accept the chair again—he begged pardon for the expression—to aspire to it, it would be the contempt with which he was treated. He surely had a right to complain of such usage, and doubted not but the House would put a true construction upon the treatment he had received, and the silence of ministers respecting it.

Mr. El—s declared, that he had no intention either to insult or disgrace Sir F. Norton, but that he thought it was better to chuse a Speaker of fresher health, and who, from his time of life, was better able to encounter and sustain the fatigues of his office.

Ld M—b—n declared, that he would oppose the motion, were there no other reason for it but that it was made by a member of administration; that administration, whose baneful measures had loaded their country with misery and distress, had abridged the inheritance of the Prince of Wales, and entailed ruin on the House of Hanover.

Mr. R—by said, this was the first debate



debate in which he had heard it asserted, that there was any thing of insult, disgrace, or contempt, to any man, in appointing a Speaker, or that any gentleman was either to be called on or expected to state his reasons why he recommended, or why he voted for A this or that particular candidate: He had always understood, that, when a new parliament was summoned, every individual member had a right to give his vote as he pleased for a new Speaker; and he defied the most learned in B the law to prove, that it was any part of the constitutional law of parliament, that when a member was once elected to the chair of the House, he was to sit there just as long as he pleased, unless some charge of criminality could C be made out against him. With regard to the speech alluded to, he thought then that the Speaker went too far, that he was not warranted to make any such address to the throne, and that it was flying in the King's D face, and he thought the same now. [A cry, to order, to order.] He insisted upon it he was not disorderly in what he had said, he had a right to speak of the last parliament. A great deal had been said about the conduct of Sir E Fletcher Norton while Speaker; perhaps he did not perfectly coincide in all that had been urged on that topic; and for this and other reasons, not fit to be given in that House, was disposed to support the nomination of F Mr. Cornwall, for whom he should certainly vote. He observed, that only two matters were urged against the appointment of Mr. Cornwall as objections, and those were, his representing a cinque port, and his being G a placeman. With regard to the latter, an hon. friend of his had mentioned Mr. Onslow, but he had forgot that Mr. Onslow was for some years treasurer of the navy, a much better place than that held by Mr. Cornwall, and therefore more desirable. As to H Mr. Cornwall's representing a cinque port, that was to him a very extraordinary objection indeed. He had always understood that there was no local representation within these walls; that the gentlemen were to consider themselves here as representatives of the people of England. In this view, therefore, the baron of a cinque port, and the member for Old Sarum, was either of them as eligible to the chair as the members for the county of York. The conduct of Sir Fletcher Norton had been loudly applauded, and yet it might not strike every gentleman as it did those who had been so lavish in their commendations. One part of his conduct he had often mentioned to the late Speaker; and that was, his relaxation of the rules of proceeding, and his want of strictness in observing order, and keeping gentlemen within due bounds. This, he hoped, would be a main object of Mr. Cornwall's attention, to restore parliament to its dignity, by enforcing a strict observance of all the forms of the House. He remembered, Mr. Onslow was remarkable for having what was called too much buckram in his manner; but though Mr. Onslow might be too pompous, the opposite line was infinitely more liable to be attended with bad consequences. As to the mighty secret, the true cause of moving for a new Speaker by one side of the House, and supporting the old Speaker by the other, it was reducible to a very simple fact, and when put into plain English, and stripped of the dress of eloquence, and the ornaments of oratory, was no more than this: "We will vote for you, if you will be for us;" and as to the idea of places and placemen, that language will ever be held while parties continued, but he should hear it with great indifference, till he was told that no persons were seeking for places. He for one voted for ministry, because he thought well of them, at least he knew not where to look for better; but whenever an administration could be found capable of restoring unanimity to the country, he would most cheerfully give up his place to the support of such an administration.

Mr. F—x said, that side of the House did not call the hon. gentleman to order for speaking of the last parliament,



ment, but for using the King's name; that he hoped the young members would now see, that what the newspapers and the country said was true, that the King's name was on every occasion used as a shelter and screen for A ministers. With regard to the last parliament, most certainly he, for one, was disposed to speak worse of it than probably the hon. gentleman would do; he held it in detestation, and, he hoped, every man in England would B do the same.

Sir E. A—t—y said, he should vote for the late Speaker, because he had acquitted himself in a most fair and impartial manner.

The House divided,  
For Ld Geo. Germain's motion 203  
For Mr. Dunning's motion 134  
Nov. 1.

The King being seated on the throne, and the Commons at the bar, Mr. Cornwall, the new-elected Speaker, addressed his Majesty in a short speech, in which, in the usual style, he expressed his doubts of his abilities to discharge that weighty and important trust; and therefore intreated his Majesty to give his commands to the Commons to proceed to another election. E

The Ld Chancellor said, he was authorized to say, that his Majesty highly approved of the choice which his Commons had made; and that it was his Majesty's pleasure, that he should take upon him the high and important trust.

Mr. Cornwall then, in an humble manner, expressed his acknowledgements, and entreated that his Majesty would be pleased to put the most favourable constructions on all his words and actions, and honour him with his royal forgiveness for the frailties and errors of his nature. And he must claim for the House of Commons, in which he was to preside, the continuance of all their ancient rights, privileges, and immunities; particularly, H that the persons of the members, their estates, and servants, should be free from arrest and molestation; that they should enjoy freedom of debate; and

have ready access to his Majesty's person.

The Ld Chancellor replied, that he was commanded to declare his Majesty's royal assurance to preserve and confirm, in the most full and ample manner, all the ancient privileges, rights, and immunities, of the House of Commons; and should always put the most favourable constructions on all their proceedings. This business being finished, his Majesty delivered his speech from the throne to both Houses (see vol. L. p. 538.); after which the Commons returned to the House, and proceeded to be sworn, which was continued till

Nov. 6.

When a bill, for the more effectual preventing clandestine outlawries, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and then the standing orders and resolutions of the House were read, and agreed to.

The House taking notice, by the book of returns, that the sheriffs of the city of Coventry had not returned any citizens to serve in this parliament, and that they had made a special return why they had not returned such citizens; the said return was read.

Ordered, That Mr. Thomas Noxon and Mr. Thomas Buller, late sheriffs of the city of Coventry, do attend this House upon Thursday the 23d day of this instant November.

Mr. Speaker then reported to the House his Majesty's speech; which being twice read, the hon. Mr. De G—y moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious speech from the throne, &c.

Mr. De G—y supported his motion by taking a cursory view of the present posture of American affairs, which, he contended, was far more desirable than at any period since the convention at Saratoga; and that our situation was such as precluded every prospect of honourable peace, but through the medium of victory. It was not now a question of allegiance and independency between us and our Colonies,



Colonies, but whether we shall relinquish those valuable provinces to the House of Bourbon. No lover of his country can hesitate to deprecate such an accession of strength to our natural enemy; and no friend of America can wish we should resign her to the yoke of an arbitrary sovereign. He next contended, that by consenting to the independency of America (should a measure so humiliating be proposed as the basis of that peace so fervently to be wished for), we must endanger the loss of all our transmarine possessions, and sink the native consequence of this kingdom to a mere nothing in the scale of Europe. To the prosecution of war, therefore, he strongly recommended the attention of the House; and, animated by the example of other nations, we might learn never to despond, but expect the happy effects of fortitude even in the most adverse situation. Upon these, and various other grounds, he recommended an address.

Sir R. S—t—n seconded the motion, and presaged the future success of our affairs in America; said, he had been always sanguine in his expectations that the issue of the war would be fortunate, and was now as confident as ever; he seemed to think there was no alternative, but either to prosecute the war with vigour, or give up our Colonies.

Mr. G—r—ll—e contended strongly for relinquishing the war with America. He owned, that, at the commencement of it, ministry had some pretext for pursuing coercive measures. At that time it was said, that the voice of the nation was for war; the high spirit of this country being unwilling to give up our foreign and most valuable dependences without a struggle. A struggle had been made, a vigorous struggle, for many years; a struggle which this nation would feel for many, and many a day. And now, he presumed, the voice of the nation was for peace; peace at least with America; if we should have war with the whole world. He could not for these reasons subscribe to an address which

re-echoed a speech that professed an intention of prosecuting the American war with vigour; but would propose an amendment, that all that part of the address which followed the congratulation on the delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince, should be left out; and that, instead of the subsequent paragraphs, the following should be inserted: "In this arduous conjuncture we are determined to unite our efforts for the defence of this our country; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will decline no difficulty or hazard in preserving the essential interests of this kingdom."

Hon. Mr. F—z—ck seconded the amendment; and arraigned the public measures which had been for some time pursued, and were now pursuing, as ruinous to the country and the constitution on which its dearest interests depended. It was now as consistent with order, as it was with truth, to say, that the last parliament was notoriously corrupt, and prostituted to the will of the minister. This might would determine whether this was to proceed in the steps of the former parliament; which they would do, if they should countenance the continuance of a war flowing not from the voice or the interests of the nation, but founded merely in the will of the ministry.

In the course of his speech he considered the late elections not as representing the free choice of the people, but as the venal purchase of ministerial tools, many of whom were chosen by electors who never saw their faces. He concluded his speech with advertising to the enormous increase of the national debt, the decay of manufactures and trade, the oppression of the people by taxes, &c. &c.; and declaring, that he concurred most cordially in the congratulatory part of the address, but thought the amendment just proposed the most wise and fit termination of it, since under the present circumstances the House ought not to pledge itself to any particular line of conducting the war.

Mr.



Mr. P—ten—y complained of the custom gentlemen had adopted of calling the war unjust; said, however, the freedom of debate might warrant their giving it that epithet within those walls, wished it might not be so termed without doors; he thought those who presumed to brand a measure sanctified by the British parliament ought to be punished; that if the laws were not equal to the correction of this abuse, other laws should be passed for that purpose. At the beginning of the war he thought it unjust, but after parliament had chosen to pronounce it just, he had changed his sentiments concerning it. We had now given up taxation, he considered the war now carried on to protect our American friends from the tyranny of Congress. And doubted not but more than half the Americans, when the oppressions under which they laboured should be removed, would appear to be friends to the British government.

He concluded with declaring for the address as originally moved.

(To be continued.)

# THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY-LANE.

- Dec. 27. Lord of the Manor—The Elopement.  
 28. Ditto—Fortunatus.  
 29. Ditto—The Critic.  
 30. Ditto—Queen Mab.  
 Jan. 1. Ditto—The Jubilee.  
 2. Zara—The Lyar.  
 3. The Tempest—Catherine and Petruchio.  
 4. Grecian Daughter—Fortunatus.  
 5. School for Scandal—Harlequin's Invasion  
 6. Conscious Lovers—Queen Mab.  
 8. L. of the Manor—All the World's a Stage  
 9. Countess of Salisbury—The Critic.  
 10. Lord of the Manor—The Elopement.  
 11. Ditto—The Lyar.  
 12. Love for Love—The Critic.  
 13. L. of the Manor—All the World's a Stage  
 15. Ditto—Bon Ton.  
 16. Ditto—The Apprentice.  
 17. Clandestine Marriage—The Elopement.  
 18. Lord of the Manor—Bon Ton.  
 19. School for Scandal—Comus.  
 20. Lord of the Manor—The Apprentice.  
 22. Way of the World—The Camp.  
 23. Winter's Tale—The Critic.  
 24. Artaxerxes—Who's the Dupe?  
 25. Douglas—Comus.  
 26. The Hypocrite—The Critic.  
 27. Old Bachelor—The Apprentice.  
 GENT. MAG. January, 1781.

29. Winter's Tale—Robinson Crusoe.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Dec. 27. King Lear—St. Patrick's Day.  
 28. Duetina—Deaf Lover.  
 29. Suspicious Husband—Harlequin Freemason  
 30. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.  
 Jan. 1. Hamlet—Ditto.  
 2. Fair Penitent—Ditto.  
 3. The Chances—Ditto.  
 4. The Gamester—Ditto.  
 5. The Mistake—Ditto.  
 6. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
 8. Jane Shore—Ditto.  
 9. Beggars' Opera—Ditto.  
 7. Busy Body—Ditto.  
 11. Ditto—Ditto.  
 12. She stoops to Conquer—Ditto.  
 13. Maid of the Mill—Ditto  
 15. Macbeth—Ditto.  
 16. The Islanders—Ditto.  
 17. Measure for Measure—Ditto.  
 18. Comedy of Errors—Ditto.  
 19. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
 20. The Islanders—Ditto.  
 22. King Lear—Ditto.  
 23. The Islanders—Ditto.  
 24. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.  
 25. The Wonder!—Ditto.  
 26. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.  
 27. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
 29. The Gamester—Ditto.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.

DR. BROOME, who was very tender of characters, was clearly of opinion, with Dr. Prideaux, that the following line of Juvenal, (Sat. ii. ver. 10.)

*Inter Socraticos notissima fossa Cincados,*  
 as it here stands (and according to Dr. Broome it should stand thus) bears hard upon Socrates; and of this he convinced Mr. Stillingfleet. Lubin, the best commentator on that author, is directly against them. Which is right?

In your account of the rectors of St. Andrew, Holborn, p. 590, there is an inaccuracy in the family of the Bartons. That valuable living, it is well known, was given in 1713 to the famous Dr. Sacheverell, who in June 1724 was succeeded by Dr. Jeffery Barton, and he in September 1734 by his father, the late Dean of Bristol, whose son Charles was inducted to the rectory Jan. 12, 1781; and made his brother clerk in orders.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

IN pages 540 and 541 of last volume, the two paragraphs concerning the indulgence of Mr. Laurens with the liberty of the Tower, and the rejection of the motion for the thanks of the House of Commons to the late Speaker, are both erroneous. The former you will be convinced of by enquiring at the Tower, as I have done; and the latter, by reading the accounts of the transactions in parliament.

AN OLD FRIEND.



MR. URBAN, *Derby, Jan. 15, 1781.*  
**Y**OUR inserting some observations of mine in your Magazine for last year, (see p. 168) has encouraged me to prosecute the subject still farther. A stronger proof of the noxious quality of the yew could not be given you, than that of killing a horse\*. Another instance of the same kind happened this last summer: a gentleman having a horse disordered with worms, was advised to give him five or six handfuls of savine; an ignorant fellow was employed to get it, who brought yew in its stead, which proved fatal to the creature. Yew never digests; savine is of a quite contrary quality. Very little of the *blighted sort* was found in either of the horses; so that if the *green succulent* kind had not been *poisonous*, neither of them, probably, would have died: from hence, it is evident, that the more copious the sap, the more poisonous the leaves; this is the opinion of poets in general, as well as Statius; and we find it confirmed by experience. A. B. allows that instances may be produced of cattle sometimes *dying* from eating the leaves, but thinks it is when they have been much *confined* and *pressed for food*; but this could not be the case with either of the horses I have mentioned.

We read in the antiquities of Greece and Rome, that the branches of the cypress and yew were the usual signals to denote a house in mourning. Now, Sir, as "*Death* was a *deity* among the antients (the daughter of Sleep and Night), and was by them represented in the same manner, with the addition only of a long robe embroidered with stars," I think we may fairly conclude, that the custom of planting the yew in church-yards took its rise from Pagan superstition, and that it is as old as the conquest of Britain by Julius Cæsar.

We have in Allestry church-yard, near Derby, two yews, one of which measures several yards round the butt, is hollow from the ground many feet high, and dead from the top a yard downwards; so that it may literally be said to have outlived its own body. With care, which it seems to want, it might yet survive most of the parishioners. But the finest yews I ever saw are at Gofworth in Cheshire; in the church-yard there, are three, the largest of which, against the south-door, has a feat of stone round it eight or nine inches broad, the circumference of which is fifteen yards. They are all tall trees, cut in a regular conic form, trimmed out of the reach of the highest horse.

T. O.

MR. URBAN,  
**A**S you seem desirous to record the deaths of persons whose lives have been re-

markable, I wonder that you should have omitted that of MARY EAST, who died at Poplar, June 8, 1780, aged 68, and of whom you gave a particular account in your 36th volume; that she passed for a man 35 years, kept a public house, served all the offices of the parish, and attended Westminster-hall and the Old Bailey as a jurymen, &c. Having acquired a handsome fortune, [3000l.] she retired from business and lived at Poplar till her death, as above. Her fortune she has left to a friend in the country and a young woman who lived with her as a servant, except 10l. a year to the poor of Poplar; 50l. to a working gardener; and a gold watch to Mr. Curry, an eminent distiller at Poplar. Yours, &c. J. M.

A Short History of the first Session of the General Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, holden in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

**O**N Wednesday the 1st of November 1780, the General Convocation of the province of Canterbury met, with the usual solemnities, in the chapter-house of St. Paul's, London, when the King's writ was read; also the archbishop's mandate; a return was made of the certificates of the bishops; the absent members were pronounced contumacious; the inferior prelates and clergy of the Lower House were directed to chuse their prolocutor or referendary, and a day fixed whereon to present him to the archbishop. These were so many synodical acts, before the houses were separated, and a prolocutor chosen; and this first assembly was a proper session of Convocation.

Both houses were then adjourned to Wednesday the 15th of the same month; when the prolocutor was presented and confirmed in King Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster; and the same day a loyal address to the king (see Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 607.) was sent down from the Upper to the Lower House for their concurrence, and agreed to *nem. con.* with the insertion only of the monosyllable *ibid.*

On Friday the 17th of the same month, both houses met again by adjournment; the Upper House in the Jerusalem-chamber, and the Lower House in K. Henry the Seventh's chapel, in order to go up with the address to the king; but the number was so small as not to deserve the name of a provincial synod: Out of one hundred and forty-three members, of which number the Lower House consists, three only, including the prolocutor, went down from the Jerusalem-chamber to K. Henry the Seventh's chapel, who were afterwards joined by five more. Prayers being ended, a member of the Lower House intended to move an humble petition

\* Our Correspondent mentioned an instance of the poisonous quality of yew. Mr. Oakover, a gentleman in his neighbourhood, some time ago lost a valuable hunter by browsing on the leaves. EDIT.



to the king, That his Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant his royal licence to the Convocation then assembled, to deliberate upon a plan to be proposed "for regulating and reforming the practice in the spiritual courts; by directing and circumscribing the power of the said courts, in the admission and rejection of evidence, so that all rejected evidence may accompany the appeal.\*" And also, "to restrain irregular and illegal marriages, especially such as are declared to be within the prohibited degrees of affinity, which become daily more frequent, through the inattention of the surrogates of ecclesiastical judges, and the rapaciousness of their inferior officers."

But it being previously suggested, that the house was not, could not be formed till the members had severally taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, they dispersed immediately, without appointing their committees, as had usually been done, under an apprehension of having incurred all the pains and penalties to which recusants are liable; and this venerable Body has not been heard of since.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 20, 1781.  
**W**ILLIAM COLLINS, the poet, I was intimately acquainted with, from the time that he came to reside at Oxford. He was the son of a tradesman in the city of Chichester, I think an hatter; and, being sent very young to Winchester-school, was soon distinguished for his early proficiency, and his turn for elegant composition. About the year 1740, he came off from that seminary *first* upon roll†, and was entered a commoner of Queen's-college. There, no vacancy offering for New-college, he remained a year or two, and then was chosen demy of Magdalen-college; where, I think, he took a degree. As he brought with him, for so the whole turn of his conversation discovered, too high an opinion of his school acquisitions, and a sovereign contempt for all academic studies and discipline, he never looked with any complacency on his situation in the University, but was always complaining of the dulness of a college life. In short, he threw up his demyship, and, going to London, commenced a man of the town, spending his time in all the dissipation of Ranelagh, Vauxhall, and the playhouses; and was romantic enough to suppose, that his superior abilities would draw the attention of the great world, by means of whom he was to make his fortune. In this pleasurable way of life he soon wasted his little

property, and a considerable legacy left him by a maternal uncle, a colonel in the army, to whom the nephew made a visit in Flanders during the war. While on this tour he wrote several entertaining letters to his Oxford friends, some of which I saw. In London I met him often, and remember he lodged in a little house with a Miss Bundy, at the corner of King's-square-court, Soho, now a warehouse, for a long time together. When poverty overtook him, poor man, he had too much sensibility of temper to bear with his misfortunes, and so fell into a most deplorable state of mind. How he got down to Oxford I do not know, but I myself saw him under Merton wall, in a very affecting situation, struggling, and conveyed by force, in the arms of two or three men, towards the parish of St. Clement, in which was a house that took in such unhappy objects; and I always understood, that not long after he died in confinement; but when, or where, or where he was buried, I never knew.

Thus was lost to the world this unfortunate person, in the prime of life, without availing himself of fine abilities, which, properly improved, must have raised him to the top of any profession, and have rendered him a blessing to his friends, and an ornament to his country!

Without books, or steadiness and resolution to consult them if he had been possessed of any, he was always planning schemes for elaborate publications, which were carried no farther than the drawing-up proposals for subscriptions, some of which were published; and in particular, as far as I remember, one for "A History of the darker Ages."

He was passionately fond of music; good-natured and affable; warm in his friendships, and visionary in his pursuits; and, as long as I knew him, very temperate in his eating and drinking. He was of moderate stature, of a light and clear complexion, with grey eyes, so very weak at times as hardly to bear a candle in the room; and often raising within him apprehensions of blindness.

With an anecdote respecting him, while he was at Magdalen-college, I shall close my letter. It happened one afternoon at a tea-visit, that several intelligent friends were assembled at his rooms to enjoy each other's conversation, when in comes a member of ‡ a certain college, as remarkable at that time for his brutal disposition as for his good scholarship; who, though he met with a circle of the most peaceable people in the world, was determined to quarrel; and, though no

\* Similar hereto is one article of the complaint of the British subjects in India, contained in their petition to the Hon. House of Commons.

† Mr. Joseph Warton, now Dr. Warton, head-master of Winton-school, was at the same time *second* upon roll; and Mr. Mulso, now prebendary of the church of Winton, *third* upon roll.

‡ The translator of Polybius.



man said a word, lifted up his foot and kicked the tea-table, and all its contents, to the other side of the room. Our poet, tho' of a warm temper, was so confounded at the unexpected downfall, and so astonished at the unmerited insult, that he took no notice of the aggressor, but getting up from his chair calmly, he began picking up the slices of bread and butter, and the fragments of his china, repeating very mildly,

"Invenias etiam disjecti membra poetæ."

I am your very humble servant,

V.

P. S. Some of your correspondents will inform me, I hope, who General Ginkle was, who commanded in Ireland at the Revolution, and was so instrumental in the reduction of that island. When the troubles were over, he was, I think, created Earl of *Athlone*. The present Earl of Athlone's name is *Rynbart*.

Original Letter from MONTAGU BACON, Esq.\* to the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS §.

SIR, Monday Morning, (no date).

As it is your post in the University to honour me with a few words to-morrow, I beg and most heartily intreat you, that they may be as few as you conveniently can. I am defended, on one side, from the Lord Keeper Bacon, who had so considerable a hand in the first establishment of the church of England; and, on the other side, from the Earl of Sandwich, who, next to Monk, had, I believe, the chief hand in the Restoration, for K. Charles, on his first landing, gave him an earldom, a garter, and 4000 l. a year in land, besides places to the value of about 10,000 l. a year more. Now, as the restoration of the royal family was likewise the restoring of the church, I beg you would chiefly insist on the services of my family to the church as our greatest honour; and, if you must say one word more of me, let it be, I intreat you, barely this,—that I have always been a lover of learning and learned men.

I am, Sir, with great esteem,  
Your most humble servant,  
MONTAGU BACON.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 11, 1780.

YOUR correspondent J. R. in September's Miscellany, called upon the learned for an investigation of the propriety of an *e* or *i*, to form the genitive case without an apostrophe. It may be presumption in me to attempt the elucidation of a subject which requires an intimate acquaintance with the first writings and books in our lan-

guage; an antique knowledge which I cannot boast. I claim not the epithet of learned, but if my thoughts should be in the least serviceable, I shall be highly gratified.

Dr. Lowth asserts that the genitive case as he gives it, "God is grace," is directly derived from the Saxon, which is contrary to the grammar of that language.

An extract from one prefixed to a Saxon and Gothic Dictionary by Edward Lye, A.M. I have transcribed:

Nomen Substantivum.

Prima declinatio.	Sec. dec.
Sing. Nom. <i>Smid</i> . Faber.	Nom. in <i>a</i> .
Gen. <i>Smider</i> .	Gen. in <i>an</i> .
Ter. dec.	Quar. dec.
Nom. in <i>n</i> .	Nom. in <i>u</i> .
Gen. in <i>e</i> .	Gen. in <i>a</i> .

Nomen Adjectivum.

Sing. Nom. *Lod*. Bonus.

Gen. *Loder*.

No adjective in gen. terminates in *y*, and but one pronoun.

Sing. Nom. *he*. Is, *ille*.

Gen. *his*.

All the rest of the gen. finish in *er*.

Dr. Lowth's mis-information I reckon among those inaccuracies which the best and most able sometimes commit; as a corroborating instance of which, I shall give you Mr. Addison's thoughts on this subject: "The same single letter (*s*) on many occasions does the office of the whole word, and represents the his or her of our forefathers." Spect. 135: a plain proof of the neglect of our language, and how little etymology was known or enquired after in those bright days of literature.

Dr. Johnson coincides with my quotation, and says the genitive "is derived to us from those who declined *Smid* a smith; *Smider* of a smith;" a farther confirmation, he says, "are the old poets, whose genitive and plural terminate alike; thus *knitis* for *knights*, in Chaucer, and *leavis* for *leaves*, in Spenser."

With all due deference to our lexicographer, I cannot see any confirmation! unless we suppose the first formers of our language had a mind to vary their genitive from that they derived it from, and changed the *e* into *i*.

The English, we know, is a compound of all languages (modern days see the mixture increasing); and why not this genitive be derived from some other than the Saxon? The Gothic presents itself with all its genitives in '*is*,' and bids as fair as the Saxon for the origin of this disputed case. The Gothic ge-

\* A younger son of Nicholas Bacon, Esq. of Shrubland, in Suffolk, admitted a fellow-commoner of Trinity-college, Cambridge, in 1704-5. Three of his letters to George Jeffreys, Esq. of the same college, are in the Letters of Eminent Persons, vol. II. by which it appears that he had much critical acumen. He died in 1740, aged 51.

§ Fellow of St. John's-college, and public orator; afterwards D. D. and Rector of Bampton in Suffolk.



nitive the modifiers of our language might think more harmonious to the ear than the Saxon; they consequently had as great a right to make use of one as the other, or, they rejected both the *i* and *e*, and wrote with an apostrophe, as we do at present, in order to diversify the English from its derivatives. The comma therefore, perhaps, denotes the genitive case (and not the elision of a vowel) as the Latin genitive *domūs*; for why should our ancestors have retained only one single inflexion, and rejected the rest? our language would have been more compact, could we decline our nouns without prepositions. It may be objected, that had they written it originally with an apostrophe, it would have been visible in the earliest editions of our poets; to which I answer, that many words in Chaucer and Spenser have a letter added to them merely to assist the rhythmus; 'knitis' and 'leavis' may be of the number. Were I in possession of any early English writing in prose, I should be enabled to judge with decisiveness. What I offer is only to gain information on this interesting subject, which I wish to see pursued by some of your more able correspondents; who I hope will be enabled to convince me of the propriety of the *i* or *e* being used; and that they will also join me in using either letter that shall be determined to be the proper one in all prosaic compositions, for I would have elisions made use of in poetry alone.

I am, &c. H.

\*\*\* This Correspondent will excuse our having omitted the Poem he enquires after.

*Diary of Memorable Occurrences in the year 1780; copied from a List in the News-papers; which may serve as a kind of Index to our Historical Chronicle of last year.*

Jan. 1.

Commodore Fielding captured, off Portland, five Dutch ships and frigates of war, and seven transports.

Three French frigates, one of 42 guns, one of 36, and one of 28, were taken by Admiral Parker's squadron in the West Indies.

9. Admiral Rodney captured 21 sail of Spanish transports and armed ships, and a man of war of 64 guns.

11. Advice received at the Admiralty of the death of Capt. Cook, at the island of Owhy-he.

13. Advice was received of the loss of the Experiment and Ariel ships of war on the coast of America.

15. Admiral Rodney defeated the Spanish fleet off Port St. Mary, took four, one blew up, and two were lost making for Cadiz.

18. Gibraltar relieved by Adm. Rodney.

20. The American out posts at Newark and Elizabeth-town were surprized, and the men made prisoners.—Some days after the American post of John's House on the White Plains was attacked, when 40 men were killed, and 97 taken.

25. Another American post was surprized

in the Jerseys, and 65 men taken.

Feb. 10. A Lima ship brought into Falmouth by two privateers, supposed worth a million and a half.

14. Judge Blackstone died.

15. Amadabad, in the East Indies, taken by the Company's forces from the Morattoes.

23. Admiral Digby took the Prothée, a French 64, and two of her convoy.

24. A violent storm did great damage at Montega Bay, in the island of Jamaica.

29. House of Commons voted thanks to Admiral Rodney.

March 3. Sir Henry Clinton issued a Proclamation in America, offering pardon to all those who should return to their allegiance.

4. Advice was received of the Sphynx frigate being retaken, and the Alceme, a French frigate of 28 guns, with nine merchantmen, being taken by Admiral Parker's squadron in the West Indies.

7. Capt. Boteler dismissed the service, for losing the Ardent.

13. The Monsieur, a French frigate of 40 guns, taken by the Alexander man of war, Lord Longford.

14. Fort Mobile, on the Mississippi, taken by the Spaniards.

19. Some British ships of war had an engagement off Cape François with M. De la Mothe Piquet's squadron.

21. Sir Joseph Yorke presented a memorial to the States General of Holland.

22. A duel was fought in Hyde Park, between the Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Faldarton.

25. Admiral Parker, with 16 sail of the line, obliged the French fleet, with 25 sail of the line, to leave chasing some transports, which he convoyed safe into St. Lucia.

April 1. Advice was received of the Spaniards having taken, in last September, the British forts on the Mississippi.

5. The British settlements surprized and plundered by the Spaniards.

8. The West India fleet, under convoy of Commodore Walsingham, sailed from Plymouth.

10. Admiral Greaves sailed from St. Helen's for North-America, with seven sail of the line, &c.

26. Admiral Rodney defeated the French fleet off Martinico.

28. Ten sail of Spanish men of war, with transports that had 10,000 soldiers on board, sailed from Cadiz for the West Indies.

29. Fort St. Juan on the Spanish main surrendered to the British forces.

May 1. Commodore Walsingham sailed again for the West Indies from Torbay.

3. The Chevalier Ternay sailed, with eight ships of the line and 6000 soldiers, from Brest for America.

6. Glasgow Theatre burnt with all the apparatus.

7. Fort Moultrie, in South-Carolina, surrendered to Capt. Hudson, of the Richmond.



11. A storm of wind did much damage on the Thames.

12. Charles Town in South Carolina, surrendered to the British fleet and army, commanded by Admiral Arbuthnot and General Sir Henry Clinton.

16. Accounts were received of the capture and relinquishing Fort Omoa, last November, on the Spanish Main.

A violent storm at Plymouth, which did much damage.

Sailed from Toulon seven sail of the line, five frigates, and some transports with land forces on board.

17. Part of Admiral Rodney's fleet engaged part of the French fleet, and obliged them to sheer off.

Admiral Greaves sailed for America with seven sail of the line.

29. Lieut. Col. Tarleton defeated the Americans at Warlaw.

Commodore Walsingham sailed for the West Indies.

June 1. General Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot issued a Proclamation at Charles Town, South Carolina.

2. The Protestant Associators met in St. George's Fields, and proceeded with a Petition, signed by 120,000, to the Parliament-House, where they behaved riotously to Lords and Commons. In the evening they destroyed the Romish chapels in Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and in Warwick-street, Golden-square. Thirteen rioters taken and confined.

4. They destroyed the dwelling houses and chapels of the Catholics near Moorfields.

5. Chapels were destroyed in Wapping and East Smithfield; Dwelling-houses in Stanhope-street, Clare-market, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Sir G. Savile's, Leicester-square, of its furniture.

6. Justice Hyde's house, near Leicester-fields, and several others destroyed. Newgate burnt; 300 prisoner enlarged. Sir John Fielding's, Lord Mansfield's, and several others totally destroyed; and all the rioters in New Prison, Clerkenwell, set at liberty.

7. The devastation became as general as the consternation. The evening exhibited the most awful and dreadful scene the city of London ever beheld; the flames ascending from the King's Bench Prison, Fleet Prison, New Bridewell for Surry, Toll-gates on Black-friars-bridge, from houses in every quarter of the town and suburbs. To collect the havock of this night would exceed credit.

8. Some disturbances in the Borough quelled by the military.

During the riots, 285 persons were killed by the military, and 173 wounded, 85 were tried at the Old Bailey, 35 capitally convicted: in the Borough 50 tried, and 24 convicted.

9. Lord George Gordon apprehended and committed to the Tower.

The Spaniards attempted to burn the shipping at Gibraltar.

11. A sharp engagement happened between Rodney and Guichen, but no ships were taken on either side.

18. The Governor of Jamaica sent forces and seized on the Castle of St. Juan, on a river of the same name in Mexico, but its unhealthy situation obliged him again to quit it.

20. The French fleet, commanded by M. Ternay, arrived at Boston, in North America.

Capt. Cornwallis had a rencounter near Cape Francois, with the Chev. Ternay, without the loss of a ship on either side.

21. The French and Spanish fleets form a junction in Rousseau Bay, at the Island of Dominica, in the West Indies.

July 1. The Artois, a French frigate of 40 guns, taken by the Romney, Capt. Home.

3. Capt. Keppel, of the Vestal frigate, took several American vessels.

4. Admiral Geary with the grand fleet took twelve sail of Martinico men in the Bay of Biscay.

5. The Capricieuse, a French frigate of 40 guns, was taken and burnt by Capt. Waldegrave, in the Prudente.

6. The Pearle, a French frigate of 18 guns, was taken by the Romney, Capt. Home.

10. M. Ternay arrived at Rhode Island with 6000 troops, and issued a proclamation, in which the King of France's name stood first.

13. Admiral Greaves arrived in America.

14. Capt. Wallace, in the Nonsuch, burnt the Legere, a French frigate of 36 guns, and took two of her convoy; and the same night took the Belle Poule, a French frigate of 32 guns.

15. A party of the American forces were routed by Gen. Cornwallis in South Carolina, who opened the port of Charles Town.

A terrible fire at Marseilles, which destroyed the Custom-house, and goods to the amount of 70,000*l*.

The Toulon Squadron arrived at Cadiz; and joined the combined fleets.

16. Several American privateers taken on the coast of Newfoundland.

Aug. 3. The Courts of Denmark and Sweden acceded to the armed neutrality proposed by the Court of Russia.

5. Commodore Walsingham, with the West India fleet, arrived safe at Jamaica.

7. The Arch-Duke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor, elected Coadjutor to the Bishop of Cologne.

The East and West India outward bound fleets were fallen-in with, and greatest part of them taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, and carried into Cadiz. By the Spanish accounts the whole number of prizes amounted to 55.

10. The La Nympe, a French frigate of 40 guns, taken by the Flora, Capt. Williams, near Ushant.

12. Five American vessels taken out of the Dutch island of St. Martin's, in the West-Indies, by order of Adm. Rodney. The



The city of London thank the king for the military assistance during the riots.

The Prince of Wales attaining the age of 18 years, his birth-day was kept with great splendour at Windsor.

The New-York fleet sailed from Plymouth.

Le Comte d'Artois, a French privateer of 44 guns, taken by the Bienfaisant, Captain M'Bride, in the Irish channel.

The crew of a French privateer landed on the Isle of Skie, and pillaged the town of Stornway.

A fleet of Russian men of war arrived in the Downs.

15. The troops, encamped during the riots in St. James's-park, quitted that station.

16. General Cornwallis totally defeated the American army, commanded by Gen. Gates, at Camden.

18. The grand fleet returned to Spithead, with a French prize worth 20,000 l.

20. The Queen of Portugal forbade any privateers entering her ports, except in cases of necessity.

The Custom-house at Oporto burnt.

21. Parliament prorogued.

23. Advice of Mr. Ternay's arrival at Rhode-Island, which he took possession of in the King of France's name.

24. Parliament further prorogued to the 26th of September.

Admiral Rodney arrived at Jamaica.

25. A violent storm at St. Kitt's did great damage.

27. The Queen of Portugal refused entering into the armed neutrality, proposed by the northern powers.

28. The grand fleet sailed from Spithead.

30. The West-India and Portugal fleets, consisting of near 300 sail, arrived safe in the channel.

Sept. 1. Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

4. Four French ships, from Martinico, taken by the Fame privateer, Capt. Moore, belonging to Dublin.

6. Appointed by the king, new commissioners of the Exchequer, lords of the Admiralty, Trade and Plantations; also many promotions, both civil and military.

11. Admiral Darby sailed with the fleet from Portsmouth.

12. Captain Keppel, in the Vestal frigate, amongst other captures, took the Mercury packet, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, on board of which was Henry Laurens, Esq. late President of the Congress, bound on an embassy to Holland.

13. A considerable body of Americans were repulsed near Augusta in Georgia.

14. General Lord Cornwallis issued a proclamation, for sequestering the estates of the Americans that adhered to Congress.

15. A violent storm on the coast of France, which did great damage among the shipping.

22. The queen was brought to bed of a prince.

26. Count d'Estaing arrived at Cadiz, and took the command of the combined fleet.

27. Intelligence was received of an insurrection in some of the Spanish provinces, in South America, of an alarming nature.

Ten ships, part of the Quebec fleet, were captured.

28. The Leeward Island fleet arrived at Liverpool.

A Jersey privateer took a French East-Indiaman, and carried her into that island.

The bounties to seamen were continued by proclamation.

There were five captains created admirals, and six others rear-admirals, besides a general promotion of admirals.

29. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. chosen lord-mayor.

Seven new peers of Great-Britain created by his majesty.

Oct. 3. The packet from America to Amsterdam, taken by the Vestal frigate, together with Mr. Laurens, late President of the Congress, was landed at Dartmouth, with his papers.

5. The bishops of the different dioceses in England ordered every parish to deliver in lists of what Roman Catholics reside in their districts.

The Swedes, Danes, and Russians, shut their ports against privateers of all nations.

6. The lord-mayor, &c. addressed the king on the birth of the prince.

8. Mr. Laurens was examined, and committed to the Tower.

9. Notice was given in the Gazette, that all persons who suffered by the late riots were to lay their claims before the Board of Works.

10. One of the most dreadful storms that ever happened in the West-India islands, this day and the following, spread desolation over Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c. and the adjoining islands of the French, particularly Martinico.

A violent storm did much damage near London.

The Earl of Carlisle was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

15. The New-York fleet arrived safe, being 200 sail.

17. The sixteen peers of Scotland, were elected at Holyrood-house, Edinburgh.

Great damage was done by a storm of thunder and lightning.

20. General Arnold quitted the American service, and joined the British forces under Sir H. Clinton; and Major André was captured, and executed as a spy.

30. The combined fleets of France and Spain sailed from Cadiz.

31. Prince Alfred baptized, at which ceremony all his brothers and sisters were present.

The Duke of Cumberland attended, for the first time, to the House of Lords as the King's brother.

New



New Parliament met.  
The seven new-created peers took their seats in the House of Lords.

The convocation held at St. Paul's.  
Mr. Cornwall chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in the place of Sir Fletcher Norton.

Westminster-hall opened for the first time since the late repairs it had undergone.

Nov. 7. General Arnold published a manifesto, declaring his reasons for joining the king's standard at New-York.

4. Lord Grantham was appointed First Lord of Trade, in the place of Lord Carlisle.

His Majesty granted a free pardon to Capt James Major, for sending a threatening letter to Sir William Musgrave, Bart.

Duke of Grafton and Earl Pomfret ordered to attend the House of Lords, in consequence of a challenge sent by the latter to the former.

6. Earl Pomfret committed to the Tower.  
Messieurs Kenyon, Arden, Lee, Cooper, and Howarth, called to the bar as king's counsel, by Lord Mansfield.

7. Lord George Gordon petitioned the House of Commons to be released from the Tower, without effect.

8. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. sworn-in lord-mayor of London.

9. New regulations at Guildhall, with regard to company being admitted to the lord-mayor's dinner.

10. Sir J. Yorke presented a memorial to the States-general of Holland, relative to the papers taken with Mr. Laurens.

11. Bill of indictment found by the grand jury of Westminster against Lord George Gordon, for high treason.

12. Great part of the Jamaica fleet arrived.

13. A chapter held of the Bath, when Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, General Pierfon, and T. Wroughton, Esq. were elected and invested with the insignia of that order.

14. Supplies for the ensuing year granted by parliament.

17. Earl Pomfret released from his confinement in the Tower.

19. Advices received of the combined fleets being driven back to Cadiz, soon after they had failed.

20. Mr. Trumbull, an American refugee, taken into custody for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with Dr. Franklin.

The States of Holland acceded to the armed neutrality proposed by the Empress of Russia.

29. Died, the Empress Queen of Hungary, aged 63.

Dec. 1. Col. Campbell appointed Governor of Jamaica.

2. A discovery of several forged notes on the Bank.

Advice received of the officers of the army, captured at Saratoga, being exchanged.

Several private letters belonging to the American generals intercepted.

4. The American merchants in London addressed Lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden, for the attention paid to their interests.

The king settled 300 l. per annum for the lives of Major André's mother and three sisters.

7. The freedom of Kilkenny presented to Lord North in a gold box.

Died at Leyden, the celebrated Professor Gaubius.

13. A new commission of the peace for Westminster passed the great seal.

14. Sir J. Yorke presented another memorial to the States of Holland, on their conduct with regard to papers found with Mr. Laurens.

15. Lord Macartney elected to the government of Madras, in the room of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.

16. Lord Carlisle set off for Ireland, to take upon him the office of viceroy of that kingdom.

17. Admiral Darby arrived at Torbay with the grand fleet.

21. A proclamation issued for proceeding to hostilities against the Dutch.

22. Sixteen new creations for peers of Ireland passed the great seal.

23. A petition from the inhabitants of Bengal presented to parliament, craving redress from some oppressive laws.

Part of the Prince of Wales's household established.

26. Two Dutch ships of 1000 tons burthen each, with valuable cargoes of naval stores, taken by the Kite cutter, Capt. Trollop.

30. The Bishop of Osnaburgh set off for the continent.

MR. URBAN, *Rotherham, Dec. 26, 1780.*

I Have perused with much pleasure the imitations of Shakspeare, p. 518. They must certainly be very acceptable to your learned readers; and may, perhaps, revive the old controversy, whether Shakspeare was conversant in Greek and Latin or no?

"When St. Paul says, that a bishop or a deacon is to be the husband of one wife, it certainly," according to Mr. Madan, "carries in it a tacit allowance of polygamy, as to the lawfulness of it, with regard to all other men; not that it was sinful in one more than in another, but this was a prudential caution in that distressed and infant state of the church." What can a sincerely religious man think of Mr. M. who thus wrests the plain meaning of scripture? but we hope what is advanced so boldly, will not be as implicitly believed. P. E. F. S.

E R R A T A in Vol. L.

P. 488. col. 2. l. 24. r. "rhythmo."

l. 27. r. "Philippica."

P. 535. l. 8. r. "Gave Love an empire, and to Peace a zest."

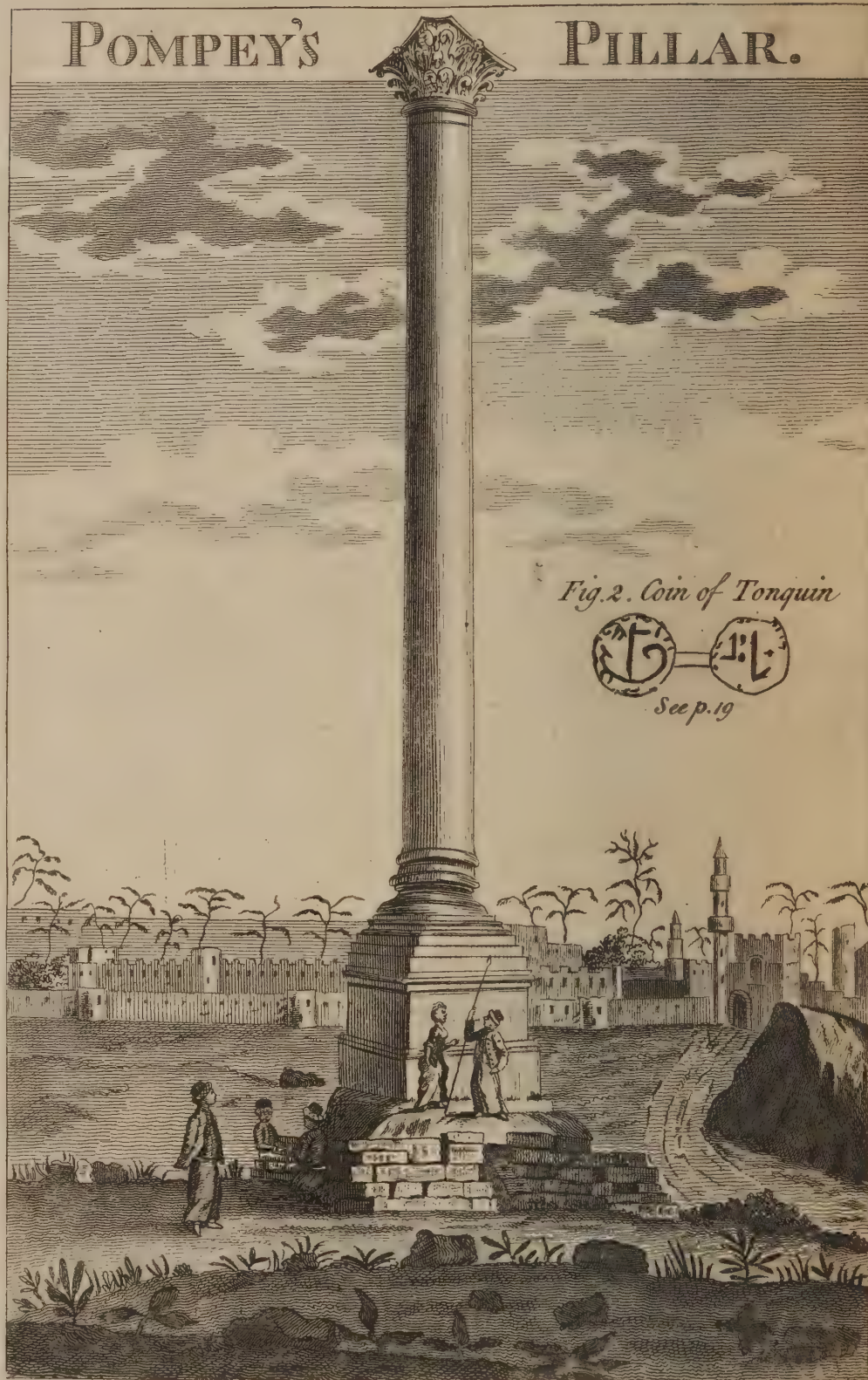






POMPEY'S

PILLAR.



*Fig. 2. Coin of Tonquin*



*See p. 19*



MR. URBAN,

THE naval frolick on Pompey's Pillar, related by Mr. Irwin, *Gent. Mag.* 1780, p. 529, has induced me to send you a drawing of it, which is much at your engraver's service.

Paul Lucas gives its height with the base and capital 94 feet, the base 14 feet, and 1828 cubic feet, the capital 9 feet, and 485 cubic feet, the pillar 69 feet, and 3347 cubic feet, Paris measure; the whole resting on a stone but 5 feet square, surrounded by other large ones, which may easily be removed without endangering the pillar. He adds, it is impossible to find a monument of such antiquity so well preserved, for it is not known whether it may not be older than Pompey, and only called from his statue formerly placed on it; in proof of which, a mountebank, who formerly climbed up, affirmed that there was a hollow on the top to fix a statue. (*Voy. en Turq. &c. Rouen, 1724, II. 23.*)

Maillet, who was Consul in Egypt in 1692, tells us, only one stone had been taken from one corner underneath by the Arabs. He adds, the removal of this one corner stone discovered others charged with hieroglyphics, and that the whole rests on a single central stone, which he calls a *kind of pillar*, as represented in his print (which exactly resembles that in Lucas), and which is also charged with hieroglyphics. He could not determine of what order the pillar was, for want of measuring it; but from mathematical measurements says it may be pronounced 110 feet high, and 88 without the capital and base, and four men could scarce embrace it. It diminishes at both ends, and swells out in the middle, and consists of three pieces; the first is the capital, the second the pillar and 3 feet of the base, the third the base, which is at least 15 feet square, and as entire as when first placed there. The capital is only a little scaled on the south side by the moist winds from that quarter, and about 25 feet by 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the pillar; but this last has not penetrated above four fingers depth into the mass. An Arab however ascended this pillar with a young ass on his back, by a rope which he had lodged in the capital by an arrow, and discovered that the capital was hollow. Mr. M. concludes with observing, that this pillar was once incontestably within the city of Alexandria, though at present a full quarter of a league from the walls of the new city on a natural steep knowl of solid stone, 25 or 30 inches high, and that at bottom of the shaft to the west is a Greek inscription, which he does not know was ever copied. (*Deser. de l'Egypte, Haye, 1740, 12°, I. 180, &c.*) These two travellers were there in the reign of Lewis XIV.

It is thus described by Dr. Shaw, p. 338. "Pompey's Pillar lies at a little distance to  
*GENT. MAG. January, 1781.*

the southward of the ruins of Alexandria. It is of the Corinthian order, though the foliage of the capital is badly executed. A great part of the foundation, which is made up of several different pieces of stone and marble, hath been removed, in expectation, as may be supposed, of finding a treasure. At present, therefore, the whole fabrick seems to rest entirely upon a block of white marble, scarce two yards square, which, upon being touched with a key, gives a sound like a bell. Some of the broken pieces of marble are inscribed with hieroglyphics; a circumstance which may induce us to suspect that this pillar was not erected by the Egyptians, but by the Greeks or Romans; nay later, perhaps, than Strabo, who, otherwise, it may be presumed, would not have omitted the description of it." This was in 1727.

Van Egmout and Haym, who were there in this century, give the following account of it: "It stands on a sandy hill, near the pepper-gate, and is seen at the distance of three leagues at sea. It is of the Corinthian order, and is the largest column in the world, standing still intire on its pedestal, and including the capital and base is 90 or 94 royal feet high; the pedestal is 18 feet, the shaft 69 feet, and the capital 10 feet high. It is placed on a foundation 5 feet square, and every side of it decorated with hieroglyphics inverted, as if the stones were taken from older ruins but its basis has suffered from the rude hands of the Arabs, who fancied there were treasures concealed under it. On the east side of the pedestal are some Greek letters, the remains of an inscription, but so greatly obliterated as to be absolutely illegible. Father Sicard, however, from the remaining letters, imagined the purport of it is that Pompey was murdered here in the reign of Ptolemy and Cleopatra. Near this pillar are the foundation and stately ruins of an antient structure, which some (for what reason I know not) affirm to have been Cæsar's palace." (II. 136.)

Bishop Pococke (1743) says, (I. 8.) "It might be set up either in honour of Titus or Adrian, who were in Egypt. It is of red granite in three pieces. The capital is judged to be 3 feet deep; the shaft, with the upper torus of the base, is of another stone, and the remainder of the base and pedestal of a third. Some sailors have found means to get to the top, which has a hole in it, from which it is judged that there was a statue fixed on the top of it." He has given a draught of it, and makes the whole height, by the shadow, 114 feet, the diameter 9 feet, the die of the pedestal 12 feet 2 inches square, the plinth 2 feet wider, the height of the shaft 88 feet 9 inches. He observed a swell in the pillar, and that it leans a little to the S. W. and is scaled a very little to the S, and more to the N. E. The foundation has been opened to the W. S. W. and the



the rest remains all sound. It is probable the pillar rests on the central stone, which is about 4 feet wide, charged with hieroglyphics, which was repaired when the representation was taken. Near it are some fragments of granite pillars, 4 feet diameter; and it appears from many old traditions, that there has been some magnificent building, in whose area this pillar was erected, and which some Arabian historians call Julius Cæsar's palace.

Mr. Norden's account [1737] differs from the preceding: He says "the shaft of this Corinthian column is of one single piece of granite, the capital of another piece of marble, and the pedestal of a greyish stone, resembling flint for hardness and grain. The foundation is open on one side, said to have been done by gunpowder, which only deranged four stones, and left the other three sides of the foundation intire. This accident however uncovered a piece of white oriental marble, full of hieroglyphics, so well preserved that I could make an exact drawing of them. Another piece of Sicilian marble, yellowish, spotted with red, charged also with hieroglyphics, was removed from its place. A piece of a little column had also been removed in this foundation, with some other pieces of marble, which have nothing remarkable." As to the representation of it as standing on a single central stone by Lucas and Maillet, Mr. N. assures us, it is absolutely false. (Eng. edit. 8vo. I. 14-16.)

To this comparative view of what different travellers have said of this magnificent column, which serves but to prove how little they are to be depended on, we shall add only the following account from old-fashioned Sandys, 1610, who says, "Without the walls on the S. W. side of the city, on a little hill, stands a colonne of Theban marble, all of stone, 86 palmes high and 36 in compasse, the palme consisting of 9 inches  $\frac{1}{2}$  Genoese measure, set upon a square cube, and (which is to be wondered at) not half so large as the foot of the pillar, called by the Arabians *Hemadslacor*, which is, the column of the Arabians. They tell a fable how that one of the Ptolemies erected the same in the furthest extent of the haven, to defend the city from navall incursions, having placed a magicall glasse of Steele on the top, of vertue (if uncovered) to set on fire such ships as sailed by; but subverted by enemies, the glasse lost that power, who in this place re-erected the column. But by the western Christians it is called the pillar of Pompey, and is said to have been reared by Cæsar as a memorialis of his Pompeian victory." p. 89.

To this story Spenser alludes in his *Fairy Queen*, III. 2. 20.

But who does wonder that has read the tower  
Wherein the Egyptian Phao long did lurk,

From all men's view that none might her discover,

Yet she might all men view out of her bower.  
Great Ptolomy it for his leman's sake  
It buidded all of glasse by magic power,  
And also it impregnable did make;  
Yet when her love was false he with a peaze  
it brake.

And Monf. Valois *Essai sur l'origine de Verre*. (Mem. de l'Acad. des Insc. I. 12<sup>o</sup>)

"On lit qu'un Ptolomée roi d'Egypte avoit fait bâtir une tour ou un observatoire dans l'isle ou estoit construit le Phare d'Alexandrie, & qu'au haut de cette tour il avoit fait placer des lunettes d'approche d'une portée si prodigieuse qu'il decouvrit de 600 milles les vaisseaux ennemis qui vinrent à l'intention de faire quelque descente sur ces cotes."

But these are only so many corrupt traditions relative to the original Pharos or Lighthouse of Alexandria.

The inscription on Pompey's pillar given by Bishop Pococke, and by him only, of all the travellers above cited, is as follows:

13...7...OCOTATOI P.O.P.TA  
TCC...OCONIOT.TONAAEAA  
ΔIC MAPPOAIION TON AAI..

HOCE...APACC...

He says it is on the west side, and can hardly be discerned unless the sun shines on it, and that he gave the letters "by conjecture."

Mr. Robert Hughes of Alexandria, viewing it with Lord Charlemont, &c. Oct. 11, 1749, saw in the pedestal six holes, and another in the pillar close to the lower moulding, with lead and iron run in them, which they supposed held a copper-plate and inscription. This is to the eastward, facing the new port. Stooping down and looking over the west side, he saw letters as the sun shined, which he copied as well as he could for heat and fatigue, and sent to his Lordship at Leghorn, as follow:

...OCOTATON.YTON.Y..  
7.O.I.TONIOYANANTNAO...Y  
...TO...YNONTONANYOM  
HOO.....XOG.....

If Mr. Hughes's fidelity can be depended on, there is in line 2 a name like Julius (Ιουλιος), which may have given rise to the tradition both about Jul. Cæsar and Pompey.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1767, p. 438, the famous E. Wortley Montague controverts the opinion that this pillar was erected to the honour of Pompey, and gives it to the Emperor Vespasian, on the authority of a singular circumstance. He discovered and took out a fine Greek medal of that Emperor, inscribed ΑΤΤ.ΚΑΙΣ.ΣΕΒ. ΟΥΕΝ... Rev. *Victoria gradiens, d. spicas, s. palmam*, which had stuck fast to the base above a foot within the circumference of the pillar.



pillar. This he thinks could not have got in by accident, but must have been put there originally. He confirms the account of the single stone or inverted obelisk 4 feet thick, on which the whole stands on a rock. Mr. Montague measured the capital 9 feet 7 inches, the shaft 66 feet 1 inch  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the base 5 feet 9 inches  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the pedestal 10 feet 5 inches  $\frac{3}{4}$ , height from the ground 92 feet, diameter 9 feet 1 inch. The inscription, he says, is on the west side of the base, but so much injured by time and tools, that no single Greek word can be made out. D. H.

MR. URBAN,  
THAT pretty short word *Cash*, which you and I have some little concern with, though nothing in comparison with what the Rajahs and Nabobs of the East, the Gentlemen repatriating from India, and the rich Bankers of London, have, is supposed to be the French *Caisse*, a chest\*, *Contiens*, by metonymy, *pro Contento*. But I suspect the word not to be of European extraction, but rather brought to us from the East Indies, as many other terms have been.

At *Atcheen*, or *Achin*, in the island of *Sumatra*, "they have a small coin of leaden money called *Cash*, from 12 to 1600 of them go as to one *Mace* or *Masie*. The *Masie* is a small gold coin of fourteen pence current, but in value about twelve pence English †." But I find a more remarkable passage than this in *Dampier*, whence it appears, that this piece, which is their smallest denomination, is known and used in all those Eastern countries. Speaking of *Achin*, he says, the women money-changers, "sit in the markets, and at the corners of the streets, with leaden money called *Cash*, which is a name that is generally given to small money in all these countreys: but the *Cash* here is neither of the same metal nor value with that at *Tonquin*; for that is copper, and this is lead or block tin, such as will bend about the finger. They have but two sorts of coin of their own, the least sort is this leaden money called *Cash*, &c. ‡"

*Cash* then, if taken and borrowed from this piece of low value in the East, and brought thence to us, seems to stand upon the same footing as *Pence* does, which, being our lowest denomination of coin, is frequently used for money in general. You will judge as you please, Sir; but, in my opinion, this is the true original of our common word *Cash*, from whence we have *Cashier*, a treasurer or keeper of money, the *Cash-book* in the counting-house, &c.

The piece, it seems, at *Achin* is lead or tin; but in the southern part of the island of *Sumatra*, about *Bencoolen*, it is of copper, as we find it to be at *Tonquin*. One of these, given

by a friend, and lately brought thence, is represented in the annexed plate. Four hundred of them, though they are thick, go to a Spanish dollar. I am, Sir, your humble servant, T. Row.

P. S. I go upon the supposition that the word in question was unknown amongst us before we traded to the East Indies.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 27, 1780.  
THE black box in which Sir John Dalrymple found the papers which he some time ago published (the reading of which gave him a shock equal to what he would have felt if he had seen his son turn his back in the day of battle) has been considered by many as a device of his own; if so, however, he does not seem to have the merit of invention in it, for one of the curious advertisements inserted in your October Magazine from *L'Esrange's* paper, shews that there was a black box in the time of Charles the Second. I do not remember the circumstance to which that alludes, and wish any one of your correspondents would explain it; but that black box does not appear to have been considered as of more authority than Sir John's is.

In September last there was a letter in the *St. James's Chronicle* relating to Sir John's black box, the answer to which (if there was any) I never happened to see, and think the letter not undeserving a republication in a work calculated, like your's, for the future historian. Some correspondent may determine the point, and thereby either strengthen the doubts which at present subsist as to that same black box; or, by shewing that Lord Godolphin really had a wife in King William's time, take off so much of the suspicion from it. I am, &c. S. H.

The Letter alluded to:

"I AM frequently puzzled and distressed with the inaccuracies and contradictions I meet with in my reading of English history. Even the dealers in original papers, letters, &c. instead of solving my doubts and difficulties, often serve only to increase the number of them. Let me give you one instance, out of many, of these distresses and hindrances which interrupt my historical studies.

In the second volume of Sir John Dalrymple's *Memoirs*, App. Part II. p. 224. Lord Sidney, in a letter to King William, dated Feb. 3, 1691, says, "I have had some discourse with Lord Godolphin, and particularly about his own affairs. I find him much resolved to do what he said he would to your Majesty (*i. e.* to resign his office at Court). He lays it most upon his wife; and saith, it will not be convenient for a man of business, that is not very young, to bring a wife near

\* Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Chambers's Dictionary.

† Capt. Hamilton's new account of the East Indies, II. p. 109.

‡ Dampier's Voyage, II. p. 131.



the Court: upon the whole matter, I see plainly he will not stay long in your service."

Now, from Edmondson's Baronagium it appears, that Lord Godolphin had but one wife, viz. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Blague, Esq. and that she died in 1678.

With him agrees Ar. Collins, who in his Peerage asserts more positively, that "his lordship was so much affected with her death, that he ever after continued a widower."

How shall we reconcile these contradictions? Lord Sidney, in his letter, talks of a wife of Lord G. living in 1691; the two genealogists assert, that he never had but one, and that she died twelve years before.

Let me intreat, Mr. Baldwin, some of your historico-critical readers to try their skill in untying this knot; but if that cannot be done, I hope they will join with me in a petition to Sir J. D. for the revision of the original letter, that it may be ascertained whether there be any wife in it or no. Perhaps this apparition may vanish by, what has produced many an one, a *second sight*.

Oxford, Sept. 1, 1780.

J. J."

#### THE SPECULATOR. NO. IV.

*Vitiis nemo sine nascitur.* Hor.

Every man has his failings.

AS the following letter, which I received a few days since from a young gentleman of my acquaintance, paints a character which is now too frequently to be met with, I shall make no apology for introducing it into this essay, though it is not, like my former speculations, strictly confined to the moral line.

"— My uncle's house is now become intolerable.—The success his "Travels through—" met with from the kindness of his friends, has almost turned his head.—His whole time is taken up in writing, reading his own works, and pulling to pieces those of others.—The evenings he used to enjoy over his bottle, are now spent in versifying, satirising, and commentating: in short, the whole man is altered.—At breakfast, before I am suffered to eat a piece of toast, or drink a dish of tea, I must get myself an appetite, by laughing at the follies of mankind, which he has severely exposed in a satire. Every line contains a *stroke*, as he terms it, which no one but himself can perceive.—I must appear to feel the force of every *double entendre*, or offend him. This I found very difficult at first; but in a short time I became capable of expressing my approbation, by keeping up a continual grin till he had done, when I generally concluded with a loud laugh.—This manner of treating the old gentleman soon became so familiar, that I at last found it no great hardship, and began to be pretty easy.—But, unfortunately for me, Mr. Madan at this time published his "Thelyphthora." My uncle's good heart, and love of writing, could not

suffer the Polygamist to remain unanswered; and the next morning's breakfast-piece was a full refutation of Mr. Madan's principles. As I never paid any attention to the subject, and was solely intent upon the management of my face and risibility, he no sooner began to read than I to grin.—Guess my astonishment, when, instead of joining me as usual, he in a rage threw the papers at my head.—Since this time he has watched me so closely, that I cannot be inattentive but he must perceive it. I have now left off my grin, and only smile upon particular occasions.—I likewise never make use of my loud bursts, but when he gives the signal, by saying "a cut, sir—now I lash them." This is my history; and I now apply to you for advice. If I can find no remedy, I think my vexation will increase, for I heard him the other night boast of his dramatic genius; and I tremble, lest his next performance should be either a Tragedy or Comedy."

This young gentleman's situation is truly pitiable. The *cacothes scribendi* is certainly one of the most troublesome diseases of the mind; and when it thus totally possesses a man, I scarce know any madness equal to it.

The old gentleman, before he began to write, was a pleasing companion, and an useful and kind neighbour.—Though he was fond of telling his story, it always proved entertaining, as he neither wearied his hearers with its length or insignificance.—It is therefore somewhat strange, that a man, who in other respects shewed so much sense and discretion, should in this act so contrary. Dionysius the elder was guilty of the same fault—he never suffered any one to depart from his table, till he had disgusted them with his shocking verses.—I would advise those, who labour under this complaint, to make it subordinate to their higher concerns; to indulge it only as an amusement.—I would not be understood to condemn, but would recommend it in moderation; to youth especially, writing will serve to expand their ideas, enlarge their minds, form their style, and give a correctness to their speech and diction.—The investigation of matter will give them a habit of reflexion, and they will be led to view things in a less superficial manner than they generally do at their time of life.—The only advice I can send my young correspondent is, to suffer his uncle to continue writing till he finds, by the bad sale of his publications, that he is only making work for the printer and bookseller, to the injury of his purse and literary character.

P. R.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 2, 1781.

AS the original letters in your useful Magazine meet with general approbation, you will readily insert the two following ones, faithfully copied from the originals, in the hands of

An occasional Correspondent, J. W.

I. To



I. To the right wor'll Sir JOHN WINNE, Knight Baronet, at Guyder, these be de—  
Right Wor'll Sir,

MY chiefe care and study hath allwayes bene to deserve rather than to make commodity by the tuition of your sonnes: as (if I be not much deceived) they themselves and others, that know my carriage in every passage betweene me and them, will not be backward to testify. Your owne worthines I so much honoured, as that I added somewhat allwayes to my earnest desires and endeavours to doe them all offices of a carefull and faithfull tutour, uppon hope of gayning the liking and favour of so worthy a gentleman, as uppon good grounds both of report and experience I esteemed you their father: so farre was I from being willing to give any the least just cause of dislike or discontent. I longed much to heare from you, and to see your sonnes safe returne to Cambridg; but the joy of the latter was much diminished by the sorrow that, I think, I justly conceived by the manner of the former. That little place which I heere hold were scarce worth the holding, if I could not keepe the good opinion of men as touching my playnes and honesty: undirect dealing being (as in all places odious, so) in none more obnoxious and subject to disgrace and reproach than in Cambridg: but the cause of your misconception of me ariseth, as I gather by your letter, from the miscasting and not reforming of a note sent back to me by you, but which never was delivered to me. If it had, I would not have neglected the reformation therof in the next, least I might thereby also have given just occasion of doubt, whether I were more simple or dishonest. And now, least by sending a part of the accompts I should not be able to satisfy in the whole, I have written out a note of all particulars from his admission untill now with myne owne hand (although my present business could hardly spare me so much tyme) the most wherof are written into my booke with your sonnes hand. I desire they may be through scanned from ende to ende: that if they be perfect, I may enjoy that which I have allwayes so much desired, I meane your worships favour: and if otherwise, I have no colour to refuse the contrary. In the meane tyme, with remembrance of my service and love to your worships and your worthy lady, praying for the perfect recovery of your sonne William, I humbly take my leave, remayning your Worps in all dutifull affection, DANIEL HORSMANDEN.

St. John's Colledg in  
Cambridg, April 6, 1614.

II. To the honoured Knight and Baronet Sir JOHN WINNE, at Guider, these be de—

Right Wor'll,

YOUR worthy sonne Mr. Robert Winne, my dearest frend, in regard of my owne great loss, I cannot but greatly lament the loss of: but his owne carriage was so blameless, his disposition so harmles and loving and charitable, and his whole course so religious and devout, as his friends have just cause of much joy, and his enimyes of envy, for this his so gainfull translation and blessed change. It pleased Almighty God to take him in the glory of the strength of his yeares, and I doubt not but he is now a glorious Saint in Heaven. He was greene in yeares, but ripe in knowledg: yong in age, but sage and grave in carriage: weake in the constitution of his body, but strong in religious devotion. But only for the carriers haft, I could scarce cease to speak of him. For reckonings betweene him and others with us, Mr. Thornton and I have taken some pains to make them even so farre as we can yet heare. The conclusion Mr. Thornton sends: and thus with my best service remiembred to your worthy self and your most virtuous lady, I take my leave, and will alwayes rest your Worps in all service and love,

DANIEL HORSMANDEN.

St. John's Colledg in  
Cambridg, July... 1617.

Particulars concerning the eminent personage, to whom the above letters are addressed, the curious reader will find in "the history of the \*Gwedir family, by Sir John Winne, the first baronet of that name, who was born in 1553," 8vo. 1770; a work compiled by the Hon. Daines Barrington, from the MS. of Sir John, who was himself an antiquary.

MR. URBAN, Highworth, Jan. 12.

IN an estate belonging to Trinity College, in Oxford, between Burford in Oxfordshire, and Highworth in Wiltshire, one of the fields is called *Bacon-piece*. From this field there is a very extensive prospect; and in one corner there is a mount, on which a windmill is falsely supposed to have stood. A year or two ago, it was found necessary to dig down or level this mount; when in substance it appeared to be entirely formed of coal-cinders, incorporated with the mould, the whole mass of which was black. On this mount undoubtedly was erected a *beacon*, which gave the name to the field, although at present corruptly pronounced, so as to carry another allusion. But I mean to draw a more important observation from this dis-

\* It may be worth while to remark, that this word "Gwedir" should, according to its true etymology, be read thus: "Gwaedrw (or) Erw'r gwaed," which Welsh word means, in English, the acre of blood, or the bloody acre, the field of blood. Q. Whether this is not the very place mentioned in the MS. history of Gr. ap Cynan? See Richards's British Dictionary, 1753.



covery. Our antiquaries suppose, that the ancient beacon consisted of a pitch-barrel, or else a stack of wood. [In Lord Coke's fourth Institute, c. xxv. p. 184.] Lord Coke mentions *pitch-boxes*, perhaps of iron. But from what I have said we may infer, that a bright and durable fire of pit-coal (although that combustible is not common in this neighbourhood) was sometimes used. In the mean time, I believe this will be allowed to be the most recent, apparent, and indubitable vestige of a beacon now to be seen. I am, Sir, yours, EXPLORATOR.

MR. URBAN, Leicester, Jan. 16, 1781.

IF your new correspondent from Durham [see page 562 of your last Magazine] can avail himself of the following epitaph, taken from the floor of the eastern extremity of the north isle of St. Martin's church, Leicester; it is at his and your service. I am yours,

WILLIAM BICKERSTAFFE, Curate, and formerly your frequent Correspondent.

#### The Epitaph.

Underneath lies the body of Mrs. Martha Sansom, relict of Arnold Sansom, Esq. and only sister to Lieut. Col. Fowke, born at Hartensford Bury Park, the 1st of May 1690. She was lineally descended from the Fowkes of Staffordshire.

This stone can only tell, in a few words, what would require a history to relate, of her charity, good-nature, and excellent parts. She had by Nature what others scarce attain by art and application; and from the age of 16 composed several pieces of poetry, on different subjects; which, for their beautiful turn of thought and strength of imagination, have not only met with the approbation, but the admiration of the good, the learned, and the witty.

Friend, whoe'er thou art, with *her* soul at rest, who, when living, wished well to the whole world. (Obit. February 1735.)

MR. URBAN,

At a time, when open infidelity, immorality, and profaneness, seem to be established by the law of custom; though we have guardians of our church, convocations, canons, and courts ecclesiastical, supported by the laws of our country, and making a part of its constitution:

Learn, from the subsequent instance of church discipline [*ab uno disce omnes*] the state of religion amongst our ancestors, in early Protestant times.

An extract from the parish register of St. Mary, Leicester.

"Whereas a lychence in the begininge of Lent was granted by me John Bonett, minister of St. Maryes in Letter to the Ladie Barbara Hastings of the Newwarke next adjoining to the parish aforesaid. and another the same time to John Chippingdale, Doctor of Law of the Newwarke aforesaid to

lycence them in respect of there greate age and weake esetat to eate flesh; and those lycences to endure for one week only: now by cause it appeareth that the necessitie of there healtthes requireth a continuance of the saide lycences. Know ye therfore that I the saide John Bonett doe lycence the saide Ladie Hastings and Chippingdale to eat flesh at there pleasure during the whole Lent, according to a statute in that case provided. In witness whereof I have caused it to be registred in the church booke under the hands of me the ministre aforesaide and one of the churchwardens, as the statute requires. The 26<sup>th</sup> of Februarie in the yeare of Christ according to the computation of England 1618, by me John Bonet ministre of M Maryes in Letter and Curate there. X."

N. B. The above is a true copy, *usque ad punctum*. W. BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6, 1781.

THE following account of a writer universally read and esteemed will, I flatter myself, be acceptable to you and your readers, as the several particulars have been but very lately discovered by his own countrymen, and have never yet appeared among us.

#### THE LIFE OF CERVANTES.

It will doubtless appear matter of surprize, that the family, birth, and place of nativity, of a man, who was so great an ornament to his country and mankind as MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, should for such a long period of time have continued unknown. When the learned Don Gregorio Mayans y Siscar, at the request of the late Lord Granville, collected materials for his account of him, he could learn nothing about his first outset in life, and only guessed, in which he was quite wrong, that he was born in Madrid. These particulars have been very lately cleared up in the most satisfactory manner, so as to make all future search unnecessary, as there is, not the least room to doubt, they being ascertained by authentic evidence. It may not be amiss briefly to state the account of the source of the present information. As I have for many years past regarded *La historia de Don Quixote de La Mancha* as a classic, and have nearly completed an edition of it as such, a friend utterly unknown to me but by correspondence, in the course of which I had fully explained my work to him, in June 1778 communicated it at Madrid to DON JUAN ANTONIO PELLICER Y SAFORCADA, of the king's library; and, in a letter dated thence the 20th of that month, enclosed the first leaf of the *Noticias para la vida de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra*, then in the press, with a promise from him to present me with a copy as soon as printed. Accordingly, early in November following, the book came to my hands: what added greatly to the worth



of the present \*, in itself truly valuable, as containing much literary history, was a most polite and friendly letter sent with it, in which the author expressed his approbation of my undertaking, modestly rebuking his countrymen for permitting *strangers to come to cultivate their heritage, and to labour in their vineyard* †. But to come to the *Noticias*, from which the following is faithfully extracted.

“MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA was born in ALCALA DE HENARES, in the year 1547. He was the son of *Rodrigo de Cervantes* and *Doña Leonora de Cortinas*, and baptized Sunday the 9th of October of that year, as appears from the parish register of *Santa Maria la Mayor* of that city. Several concurring testimonies furnished the clue for the discovery, though in other places, *Seville, Madrid, Esquivias, Toledo, Lucena, and Alcazar de San Juan*, called him their son, and had each their advocates to support their claims. In this respect his fame resembled Homer's. His parents designed him immediately for the profession of letters; although he had at home the opportunity of instruction in the university, he studied Latin in *Madrid*. He afterwards resided there in 1568, but two years afterwards we find him at Rome in the service of Cardinal *Aquaviva* in the capacity of chamberlain. Some time after this, Pope *Pius the Vth, Philip the II*d of Spain, and the Republic of Venice, united in a league, which was concluded the 29th of May 1571, against *Selin the Grand Turk*. *Cervantes*, not satisfied with an idle court life, desirous of glory, to which his genius, not less propense to arms than letters, inclined him, determined to commence soldier. *Marco Antonio Colonna* was appointed general of the Pope's galleys: *Cervantes* went with him, and was present in the famous battle of *Lepanto*, where he was so wounded in his left hand by a gun-shot that it was quite maimed, and he totally lost the use of it: but of this our soldier made such account, that he said afterwards, that he would rather have been present in that glorious enterprize, than to be whole in his limbs, and not have been there at all. *Colonna* returned to *Rome* in the end of the year 1572, and it is probable that *Cervantes* was with him, as he tells us that for some years he followed his conquering banners. He was ordered to join his regiment at *Naples*, notwithstanding his maiming. In his *Viage del Parnaso* he tells us that he walked its streets more than a year; and in the copy of his ransom it appears he was there a long time. Don *J. A. Pellicer* supposes that in this city he employed his leisure hours in cultivating his knowledge of the Italian tongue, and in reading of its good wri-

ters, with whom he appears conversant in his works. No observation can be more just than this; without knowing his numerous allusions to these, half his great merit is obscured and lost. But to proceed with the narrative. As he was going from *Naples* to Spain on board the galley of the *Sun* Sept. 26, in the year 1575, he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Moors, who carried him captive to *Algiers*. The several hardships he underwent in his five years captivity are taken notice of by a contemporary writer; and though the events mentioned by the *Captain Cautiro*, in the first part of *Don Quixote*, cannot strictly be applied to himself, yet they could hardly have been so feelingly described but by one who had been a spectator of such treatment as he relates. Several extraordinary and dangerous attempts were made by him and his companions to obtain their liberty, which at last was effected by the regular way of ransom, which took place the 19th of Sept. 1580. The price was 500 escudos; towards which his mother, a widow, *Doña Leonor de Cortinas*, contributed 250 ducats, and his sister 50. Upon his return to Spain in the spring of the year following, he fixed his residence in *Madrid*, where his mother and sister then lived. Following his own inclination to letters, he gave himself up anew to the reading of every kind of books, Latin, Spanish, and Italian, acquiring hence a great stock of various erudition. The first product of his genius was his *Galatea*, which he published in 1584, and the 12th of Dec. in the same year he married at *Esquivias* *Doña Catalina de Salazar y Palacios*. *Madrid* was still his place of residence in the years 1585, 6, and 7. He turned his studies to the theatre, for which he wrote several pieces, which have never yet been published. In the year 1596 he lived in *Seville*, and wrote an ironical sonnet upon the *Duke of Medina's* triumphal entry into *Cadiz*, after the Earl of *Essex* had plundered and left the place. Let me be permitted to suggest a hint, which is, that *Cervantes* had a respect for the *English* from this event. In the fourth of his most beautiful *Novels*, which takes its rise hence, he introduces *La Espanola Inglesa* to our Queen *Elizabeth*, who gives her a very cordial reception; and bids her to speak to her in Spanish: *Habládme en Espanol, donzella, que yo le entiendo muy bien, y gustare dello*; i. e. Speak to me in Spanish, Girl, for I understand you very well, and shall be pleased with it. In 1598 he was still in *Seville*, where he wrote a sonnet upon a majestic tomb of enormous height, to celebrate the exequies of *Philip the Second*, which he then spoke of as the honour of his writings. It is probable that he had rela-

\* Ensayo de una Bibliotheca de Traductores Espanoles. Preceden varias Noticias Literarias (entre ellas Las de Cervantes). Por Don Juan Antonio Pellicer y Safortada. En Madrid. 1778. 4to.

† Estranos que vengan a cultivar nuestra heredad, y trabajar nuestra vin'a.



tions in this city, as the illustrious family of the Cervantes y Saavedras was established here. From this year there is a void in his history, and nothing more is known of him till 1604. Some have been willing to supply this defect, and suppose him sent upon a commission to *Toboso*; that the natives brought a charge against him, threw him into prison, and that he in resentment made *Don Quixote* and *Dulcinea Manchegana*. Certain it is, that he describes with such punctuality the choregraphy of that province, paints with marks and propriety the manners, dresses, and customs, of its natives, that it may be vehemently suspected that he had been an eye-witness of the whole. This probably may be the foundation of the conjecture; as for the rest, there is no document in proof of this, or any other appointment of Cervantes in *La Mancha*. What is certainly known is, that at the beginning of the 17th century he was in prison, but for an offence (as Don Gregorio Mayans observes), which could not be ignominious, as he himself makes express mention of it. And from the same testimony it is known, that within the same he wrote his History of *Don Quixote*, of which he published the first part in *Madrid* in 1605. There was a second edition of this in 1608, same place and printer, much corrected and improved, no notice of which is taken by *Pellicer*, who speaks of that of *Valencia* of 1605, supposing such to exist, but which he had not seen. There is another in *Lisbon* 1605, curious only on the score of its great loppings and amputations. From *Valladolid* in 1606 he returned to *Madrid*, where he passed the last ten years of his life. In 1610 his second patron Don Pedro Fernandez de Castro, Conde de Lemos, was named viceroy of Naples, and from thence continued to him his protection and liberality. On the other hand, the Cardinal Don Bernardo de Sandoval y Rojas, Archbishop of *Toledo*, after the example of his cousin the Conde, assigned him a pension, that he might bear with less inconvenience the troubles of old age. Although *Madrid* was his home, he passed certain seasons in *Esquivias*, either to take care of some effects of his wife, or to avoid the noise of the court, and to enjoy the quiet of the village, which afforded him opportunity to write more at his ease. Availing himself of this convenience, for which he was obliged to the friendship of his benefactors, he hastened, as he was advanced in years, to publish the greater part of his works. He printed his *Novels* in 1613; his *Journey to Parnassus* in 1614; his *Comedies and Interludes* in 1615; and, in the same year, the *Second Part of his Don Quixote*. He finished also his *Perfiles*, and *Sigismunda*, which was not published till after his death. Meantime an incurable dropsy seized him, and gave him notice of his approaching dissolution, which he saw with Christian constancy, and with a chearful countenance.

He has minutely described this in the Prologo to his Posthumous Work. This last account of himself, with every one of his writings, have confirmed me in my notion, that the goodness of the man was equal to the grandeur of the genius. Sure I am, that good-nature and candour, charity, humanity, and compassion, for the infirmities of man in his most abject state, and consequently an abhorrence of cruelty, persecution, and violence, the principal moral he seems to inculcate in his great work, were the glorious virtues and predominant good qualities of his soul, and must transmit his name to the latest ages with every eulogium due to so exalted a character. At length, on the same nominal day with his equally great and amiable contemporary WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, on the 23d of April 1616, died MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried in the church of the Trinitarian Nuns in *Madrid*. The Spanish Academy are raising a monument to his memory, in a magnificent and splendid edition of his *Don Quixote*; and it is humbly presumed that his Commentator, in elucidating the obscure parts of his text, in pointing out his allusions, in his indexes, and references to the several corresponding passages, will, on examination, be found to have executed a work not ungrateful to his learned readers. JOHN BOWLE.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3, 1781.

IT will not be inconsistent with that pleasing department of your publication which is devoted to the preservation of biographical anecdotes, if you inform your readers that Mr. HARRIS (see last vol. p. 591) was metamorphosed from one of the most amiable and independent country gentlemen that ever sat in the House of Commons, into a pliable and modest courtier, by the interest of the late duke of York. His royal highness, soon after his return from his first excursion to the Continent, assisted at a private concert, and supped at the house of Mr. Harris at *Salisbury*. Pleased with his conversation, he desired him to mingle more with those superiors who must admire him in proportion to the continuance of their mutual intercourse. When the Duke reached London, he recommended him to the minister, who immediately procured for him an honourable employment, from whence he rose, by degrees, to the comptrollership of the Queen's household. His son, the present Sir James Harris, owes his preferment, less to the merit of his father, great as it was, than to his own personal services, which were mentioned with such warm encomiums by Sir James Gray (formerly ambassador at *Madrid*, and to whom he then was secretary), as engaged the King to send him in a public character to *Berlin*. The library of Mr. Harris (particularly on account of the Greek MSS.) was esteemed one of the best private collections in Europe.

Y. Z.



MR. URBAN,

IF your correspondent the Ludlow school-master can give no better specimen of his criticism on most of the Classics than that on Virgil, *Æn.* I. 449, in your last vol. p. 509, he had better forbear detailing them to the public, at least till he can make it appear that *Victus* used as a substantive is a synonym with *Victoria*. In the mean time, common critics will content themselves with that obvious construction of the line in question given by Servius, whose critiques on Virgil far transcend those of modern sciolists, whether of Germany or England, as has been shewn in a former controversy with Mr. Lathbury, the schoolmaster of St. Edmund Bury.

Servius explains *facilem victu copiosam, divitem*, referring to the nature of the soil, and to the omen of the Ox's head found, as well as that of the Horse, in laying the foundation of Carthage. So in Terence's *Adelphi*, III. 4. 56. *facillime agere* is to live in ease and plenty.

It must be confessed indeed, that Taubman says, some understood *facilem victu* in an active sense for "*facilis ad vincendum quasi fortis & multis victoriis pollens.*" But I have my doubts if this sense of *Victus* is warranted by any classical authority, notwithstanding Servius says the horse is *bellicosus & vincit*. Ruxus is not happier in his conjecture, making *victus* the supine of *vivere*, and reading it *aptum vivere aternâ famâ*.

In short, if we but adhere to the history of facts as strictly as the poet does, we cannot mistake the meaning of his two epithets, on which the following passage in Justin is such an admirable comment, that one cannot help wondering Ruxus, who quoted it, could offer any other:

*In primis fundamentis caput bubulum inventum est; quod auspiciu quidem fructuosæ terræ sed laboriosæ perpetuæque servæ urbis fuit: propter quod in alium locum urbs translata: ubi quoque equi caput repertum bellicosum potentemque populum futurum significans urbi auspicatam sedem dedit.* xviii. 5.

P. 460. Another work of William of Worcester, his Annals, was printed by T. Hearne, in Appendix to Liber Niger Scaccarii, Ox. 1728, 2 vol. 8vo. A life of Sir J. Fastolfe, see in Anstis's Black Book of the Garter, I. 131. 141, where the story of the pin-money is inserted, and Blomefield's History of Norfolk, 348; and his life written by Mr. Oldys, in Biographia Britannica, where in note H are many particulars of William of Worcester, of whose "*Acta domini Joh. Fastoph,*" Bishop Tanner (Bib. Brit. p. 115) gives the beginning, without telling where it was to be found.

Q. If the proverb *bearing away the bell*, does not mean carrying off, or winning the

fair lady [*belle*]. See p. 515.

The first paragraph in p. 454 of Mr. Penant's Wales may be read thus:

By the marriage of his daughter Anne in 1690, to Michael Hill, esq. Brynkinallt past into this family; Mr. Hill's grandson Arthur, created viscount Dungannon 1765, by the death of an aunt of the name of Trevor became possessed of a large estate in Wales 1762, and took the name of Trevor. Brynkinallt is now possessed by Arthur lord Dungannon, &c.

Page 516, the statutes of Westminster Abbey, as refounded by Q. Eliz. 1560, are to be found at large in Bennet College Library, Cambridge, Misc. 20, or according to Mr. Nasmith's late catalogue, N<sup>o</sup> cxx. unless this should turn out to be the College or School. Her letters patents for refounding the collegiate church are at the end of Dart's History of the abbey.

Your correspondent B. p. 527, will find his conjecture about parched corn intirely overthrown by the present practice in the Holyland and Barbary. In the former it is the peasants meal (Hasselquist, p. 166) and in the latter a provision for travelling (Jones's account of W. Barbary in Miscell. Cur. 3. 390. Phil. Tr. Abr. III, p. 2, ch. 3. art. 35). Harmer's Observations on divers passages of Scripture, 69. 272. 277.) Mr. Jones observes, the flour of parched barley mixed with water is thought to quench thirst better than water alone, to satisfy hunger, and to cool and refresh tired and weary spirits. Thus it was a proper relief to harvest people (Ruth II. 14.); soldiers, (1 Sam. xvii. 17.); or, as in the case in question, a tired multitude (1 Sam. xxv. 18. Josh. v. 11. 2 Sam. xvii. 28. 29). D'Arvieux (Voy. de Palest. p. 200) expressly mentions stores of corn dried in the sun. It was therefore no such unsuitable present from Abigail to David, especially if we consider that St. Jerome speaks of parched *cicers*, pulse of an inferior kind, "as used in his time in deserts, and for presents of smaller value," and joins them with raisins and other kind of fruit. (Comment. on Math. c. 21.) Neither is the quantity of Abigail's *five* measures ascertained; so that they might as well have been for the relief of David's followers, amounting to 500, as of himself alone. St. Jerome translates the word in Ruth, Joshua, 1 Sam. 25, 2 Sam. 17, *polenta*, flour. The Lxx in Joshua *ves* (new or green corn) but in Ruth and both places of Sam. *apile* flour. If we adopt the Lxx translation of Josh. v. 11, it should seem that the Israelites eat the new corn of their newly acquired land, as Hasselquist's shepherd did, gathering it green and parching it; and to this perhaps refers the description of the *ground corn* spread over the well that concealed David's spies (2 Sam. xvii. 19.) which Jerome translates *Prisanas*,



and the LXX retain the original word *ἄραβος*.

Your correspondent's argument, from the supplying the word *corn* in Italian in our translations wherever this *parched* article is mentioned, is of little weight. Some sort of *grain* is certainly implied. For in the prohibition (Levit. xxiii. 14.) to taste any of the produce of the harvest before the first fruits had been offered to God, the articles are corn and pulse. This passage, and those from Joshua, Ruth, and 1 and 2 Samuel before adduced, are the only six places in which *parched corn*\* occurs in our bibles. In all these the Vulgate translates it *polenta*; in Levit. the LXX. has *παραγμύμενα χύδρα νεα*, *new corn roasted*; and in Joshua only *νεα*†; so that whether we understand it of corn parched to separate it from the hulls, and then eaten whole, or of flour made of corn previously dried by the sun or fire, the propriety of the expression remains the same, and the improbability of coffee having ever been used under the ancient Jews.

Your correspondent's doubt may however suggest an useful inquiry into the antiquity of coffee among the Easterns. Q. if *roasted beans* were its substitute among the Greeks, as among many honest Europeans at present? Roasted beans were used in Theocritus (vii. 66. & Schol.) as provocatives to drink. Pliny N. H. xviii. 12.) says, beans are of an in-oxisating nature, and promote dreams.

In p. 519, col. 2, line 17 from bottom, r. *Aude aliquid*, 591, l. 13, r. *Newson*. Mr. C's book should be dated 1780. 520, col. 2, line 13 from bottom, r. *sic*, sic *juvat ire*. The earthquake in p. 537, happened August 9. P. 590, St. Andrew's, Holborn, is in the gift of the duke of Buccleugh. The *prose* translation of an ode of Pindar, p. 507, however well executed, is but a debasement of some of the sublimest of human compositions. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH I cannot subscribe to every proposition advanced in Mr. Madan's extraordinary publication, I am not one of those who think it dangerous to society, or that the Author deserves the title with which he has been characterised, namely, that of the Reverend Libertine; his doctrine, well understood, having a quite contrary tendency.

That a plurality of wives was tolerated under the Jewish law cannot be denied, as the Bible in several places bears witness; but that it was inconsistent with Omniscience to give the Jews an imperfect law, which, Christ says, he came not to abolish, but to confirm, as Mr. Madan contends, will not so easily be admitted.

I beg leave to observe, that Christ, when asked what a man must do to be saved, an-

swered, "let him keep the commandments." I consider Christ not only as the confirmer of God's law, but as the abolisher of the ritual of Moses. The decalogue, as delivered on Mount Sinai, was, doubtless, that essential law, which God expected his creatures implicitly to obey; the rest of what is termed the law, were the institutions of Moses, for the government of the Jewish people. In conformity to this idea, it is observable, that when God denounced any punishments against the Israelites, it was, "unless you keep my commandments:" the more venial offences against the Mosaic canon were to be expiated by the prescribed offerings; but he that kept the commandments, the same (according to the imperfection of humanity) was a perfect man. In those commandments, no mention is made of a plurality of wives; on the contrary, we are forbidden to covet our neighbour's wife, not *wives*. In like manner when Christ or his Apostles speak of the Marriage State, the plural *wives* is never made use of; we may therefore fairly conclude, that Polygamy was not permitted under the law of Christ. The primitive Christians were so far from allowing more than one wife at a time, that they thought a second marriage *LEGAL ADULTERY*.

But what Mr. Madan principally combats, is, the infamous practice of SEDUCTION. He grounds his doctrine on Exod. xxii. 16, 17: *If a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, &c. he shall SURELY endow her to be his wife*. As we find many passages of like import favouring Mr. Madan's doctrine, and not one against it, why should we hesitate in adopting a statute into our present code of laws, to enforce what would be so highly beneficial. Who, Mr. Urban, would wish for the enjoyment of a maid, when he knew that act would make her his wife, unless he had the sincerest affection for her? Where should we find a kept mistress, those baneful beings, who by their extravagance ruin some of the most ample fortunes? Where would a prostitute be found, but who was such through her own intemperance? Our streets would not then be crowded with such numbers of deluded females, who in an unguarded hour had yielded their virtue to some base betrayer; knowing, that paying a trifling sum would free her from the consequences of his enjoyment, and leave him his liberty, to add another, and another, to that miserable class of beings. But when the laws give the female every claim of wife, not maintenance alone, but as St. Paul says, "let the husband render his debt to the wife, (no wives); and the wife (no polygamy) also in like manner to her husband." 1 Epist. to Cor. c. vii. When such shall be made

\* Q. What is the Hebrew word used in these several places?

† In 1 Sam. xvii. Daniel's edition of the Septuagint omits all the verses between the 11th and 20th.



her right, after enjoyment, where shall we find a seducer? the word Seduction will soon be obsolete, and blotted for ever from the English vocabulary.

Let every friend to virtue, every guardian and protector of the female sex, draw the film of prejudice from their understandings; let them maturely and candidly consider the advantages attendant on such a law; and I hope, and believe, they will think with me, that an act of parliament for that purpose would be well worthy the wisdom and virtue of a British legislature.

I would not have the marriage-ceremony abrogated; it should be obligatory on the parties to have it performed, and their names registered as at present, that the time of their union might be known (as such knowledge is frequently necessary), and that the parish should be acquainted who are responsible for the maintenance of children.

The post-legitimation law of Scotland and Holland is a negative acknowledgment of personal union being the real and essential ceremonial to constitute a marriage. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, H.

Mr. URBAN,

Accept of the following remarks upon your last year's volume. In answer to part of the note on p. 357, relative to *Matthew Concanen*, it hath been asserted, "that he was turned out of the post of Attorney General to the Island of Jamaica, by the then governor Trelawney."

Your biographical memoirs of Bishop *Warburton* might have contained an account of his Lordship's indignant animadversions on Sir Thomas Hanmer's letter to Dr. Smith, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, relative to the Oxford edition of Shakspeare. The whole history of the curious transactions in consequence of it is contained in a folio pamphlet, intitled, "The Castrated Letter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, in the sixth volume of *Biographia Britannica*, wherein is discovered the first rise of the present Bishop of Gloucester's quarrel with that Baronet, about his edition of Shakspeare's plays. To which is prefixed an impartial account of the extraordinary means used to suppress this remarkable Letter. By a Proprietor of that work." [Philip Nichols.] "The second edition, corrected and augmented. Lond. 1763."

In p. 373, l. 1, 2, 3, Bishop *Robinson's* employments in Sweden could not have been so inaccurately described, had your correspondent adverted to the following passage in p. 199, of Richardson's edition of "Godwin De Präfulibus:"—"Legatum ad regem Sueciæ, cui a sacris domesticis adfuit, comitatus, acri judicio et rerum peritia ita se suis commendavit, ut cum Legatus in Angliam redisset, rerum publicarum administratio illi unice esset delegata, titulum gerenti Residentis primarii, deinde Legati extraordinarii." [Dr. R. was chaplain to the English ambassador at the court of Sweden, not to the

King of Sweden, and was afterwards appointed resident and ambassador extraordinary.] The Bishop's Runic motto is quoted by Mr. Lye in Junius's "Etymologicum," under the word "Mould," where it is also explained thus: "Homo est pulvis adauctus, seu pulveris augmentum."

In p. 383, col. 2, l. 59, the word "Roman" should be expunged; and in l. 61, read "Anastasi." In p. 408, col. 1, l. 31, read "Rennes."

Had *Mirtillo*, in p. 408, looked into Archbishop *Tillotson* or Lord *Brooke*, he would not surely have expressed himself as he has; the Archbishop not having attributed the sentiment to his Lordship, who likewise has not quoted the passage from any author. The Italian lines from Guarini's *Il Pastor Fido*, are thus translated by Fanshaw, in 1647: [tend!

"Nature too frail, that do'st with Law contend!  
"Law too severe, that Nature do'st offend!"  
A comparison of these lines with Lord Brooke's will prove, whether his Lordship can, with any show of reason, be said to have quoted, what probably never occurred to his recollection.

Perhaps J. R. in p. 420, may not dislike to recur to what Mr. Tyrwhitt says in his admirable Glossary to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, under "Markis for Markises."

In p. 445, col. 2, read "William Sheldon, esq. of Weston, Warwickshire."

Since the date of the Letters from Mr. *Anstis*, in p. 460, from which the note suggests that new sources of information may be drawn, he published his "Register of the order of the Garter," in 1724, in the second volume of which he has given "Memoirs of the Life of Sir *John Falstoff*;" where it may not be amiss to consult particularly p. 134, and also the Preface to the first volume, p. xxi.

In p. 463, col. 2, l. 3, 4, Dean *Stanhope's* grandfather is represented as having had the "chancellorship" of York. Should we not rather read "precentorship," as that would be a foundation for his being made canon-residentiary? He occurs as *Precentor* in Browne Willis's quarto "Survey of Cathedrals," I. 77. However, he might have been chancellor of the diocese. In l. 5, the words "held a prebend" are superfluous. In the next page no notice is taken of the editions of Marcus Antoninus in 1669 and 1707, which are duly registered by Fabricius in his "Bibliotheca Græca," lib. iv. cap. 23. Letsome's "Preacher's Assistant" will also furnish a larger Catalogue of the Dean's Sermons.

Your ingenious correspondent in p. 507, may see in Mr. Granger's *Biographical History*, iii. 378, note, a further account of *Theobald's* unlucky line. It may not be improper to inform the public, that the *Third* edition of that valuable work, lately advertised, is literally reprinted from the *Second*, published by the author himself in



1775; even the pages of errata being religiously preserved uncorrected. The note concerning *Theobald* occurs in the quarto edition, fi. 272.

As to *Cromwell Mortimer*, in p. 510, he is mentioned in your volume for 1777, p. 266.

In p. 215, col. 2, l. 42, for "strangely" read "weakly." See p. 363, l. ult. and p. 364, l. 1. In p. 463, col. 2, l. 29, read "exercises." In p. 515, col. 2, l. 36, for "No. 11" read "No. 1." In p. 530, col. 2, l. ult, read "p. 371." In p. 543, col. 1, l. 6, erase "Rev." and l. 1. of col. 2.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Hoxton Square, Jan. 11.*

IN your Magazine of December last, you gave the world your Remarks on my late publication of the *Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts, D. D.* You conclude your account with the following passage: "P. 463 (of my work), in a note on the *Ichneumon*, the Editor styles it a particular kind of Fly bred in the bodies of Caterpillars, though all naturalists, from Pliny down to Sir Altherton Lever, could have informed him that it is an animal of the cat or badger kind, which destroys the eggs of the crocodile. One of them is exhibited stuffed at Leicester House; and see a description in Lucan, IV. 724, &c."

If you, Sir, will be pleased to turn to the letter from the ingenious Mr. Porter to Dr. Watts, to which my note, "that an *Ichneumon* is a particular kind of fly bred in the bodies of caterpillars" refers, you will find that Mr. Porter is considering the footsteps of divinity in the formation of the smallest creatures, "the most abject reptiles," as he expresses himself; and his first instance is in the *Scolopendra*. He then adds, "All animals as they fall below each other in the scale of existence, have their organs suitably prepared; nor is there more wisdom, no, nor power, evidenced in the formation of an elephant, than of an *Ichneumon*." What does he intend as an opposite to an elephant? Not surely the *Ichneumon* of the cat or badger kind, but either the wasp called the *Ichneumon*, or rather the fly which may be still smaller, so denominated, of which there is a very particular account given in the first volume of the Supplement to Mr. Chambers's Dictionary, under the article *Ichneumon*. You therefore, Sir, might have spared yourself the trouble of informing me, that the *Ichneumon* was an animal of the cat or badger kind, as there are insects that bear the same name. Why may not the *Wasp* or the *Fly*, called the *Ichneumon*, be so styled, as well as the creature like a cat or a badger? If a writer should call the first bud of a tree a *Gem*, is he to be told that a *Gem* means a precious stone, when the same word signifies both the one and the other? In *Hedericus's Greek Lexicon*, under the word *Ichneumon*, you will find, that he styles (1) *Ichneumon*, quasi investigator *Crocodili*. (2) Genus *vespa*. Now

I would ask, whether, if a writer should use the word in the last sense, he deserved censure, or he was to be taxed with ignorance, because he did not take the word in the former meaning? But thus, Sir, have you treated . . . . . THOMAS GIBBONS.

*Natural History of the Ichneumon.*

"THE *Ichneumon* (says T. P. a correspondent from Bath), is a name applied to a genus of insects, as well as to a species of quadrupeds, which Linnæus classes amongst the Hymenoptera. These insects are furnished with stings, for the purpose of piercing the vegetable or animal substance in which they intend to deposit their eggs. The excrescences on willow leaves, and the fruit-like protuberances on the under part of oak-leaves, are said to be occasioned by these punctures, and perhaps some virulent matter injected with the eggs. Some species of the *Ichneumon* lodge their eggs in the bodies of caterpillars, particularly that of the common white butterfly, which is so frequent on cabbages, where they produce maggots or larvæ, which, winding themselves up in small cones, become at length flies of the *Ichneumon* kind. Derham says, it is about two tenths of an inch in length. That author, Ray, Hill, and most other Entomological writers have described this insect."

*Sketch of the Character of the late Sir James Stewart Denham, Baronet. See 1780, p. 590.*

THE remains of Sir James Stewart Denham, bart. cannot be permitted to descend to the silent grave, without the merited tribute due to his memory of impartial praise.

Sir James was the son of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, bart. Solicitor General for Scotland, by Anne Dalrymple, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord President of the Court of Session, and was born Oct. 21, N. S. 1712.

He had his first education at Edinburgh, and having passed through the usual courses of it, became an Advocate before the Court of Session in the year 1734.

His appearances in that Court, and in the political struggles of that time in the county election for Mid Lothian, gave the highest hopes of the most useful and splendid abilities; but these were crushed in a manner which it is needless to recollect, and which were never harshly remembered by Sir James.

After this disappointment, he made the tour of Germany, France, Spain, and Italy; not to import the newest minuet de la cour, French opera girls, or the fashions and fopperies which are to be found in all countries; but to follow the example of the wise Ulysses; to study the laws, manners, customs, and desirable improvements of the countries and cities through which he passed, or in which he resided.

He returned from these well-employed travels but a few years before the unhappy civil war in the year 1745.



If spirit is superior to matter, and moral misfortunes to natural, the loss of Sir James Stewart's talents to this country may be reckoned among the losses we sustained by the rebellion.

He was excepted from the bill of general indemnity, and those who sent up his name were not patriots. The fame of such persons, if they had, or have any, will hardly survive even that of this extemporaneous epitaph.

Thus Sir James became a fugitive and an exile from that country which ought to have cherished him, and pointed him out for elevation with the finger of public applause.

But the mind of that great man was not to be soured by disappointments; nor would he imitate a Coriolanus, or a Duke de Ripperda; he employed the years of his banishment for the good of his country, the instruction of mankind, and the illustration of the republic of letters at that time; unhappily, the only commonwealth of which he was a member.

His "Apology for Sir Isaac Newton's System of Chronology," written in French, his "Considerations on Money," written in High Dutch, and his great "System of the Principles of Political Oeconomy," were the fruits of his foreign leisure and application.

It is needless to praise those works; the public will do ample justice to the last and greatest of them, when it has thrown from its literary maw the high-seasoned cookeries of the plagiarists, who have obtruded Sir James's facts, principles, and reasonings on the world, without acknowledging from whence they were derived.

Sir James was restored to his native country, and to his citizenship, with the gracious approbation of his humane and discerning Sovereign, in the year 1766.

He then retired to his paternal inheritance, and continued still to exert his faculties for the benefit of his country: He repaired the mansion of his ancestors, improved his neglected acres, and set forward the improvement of the province in which he lived, by roads, bridges, and manufactures. He was the anonymous author of a plan for a proper road bill, the greatest part of which has been adopted.

He enquired minutely into the state of the distillery and brewery, and the revenue arising from them at the time of the complaints on the passing the late law; and by an anonymous publication in the Edinburgh Courant of October 2, 1779, prevented several counties in Scotland from entering into crude resolutions on that subject.

There is no society which refined information and address will not improve, nor any subject of nature in northern climates which industry and taste will not adorn.

Sir James was employed by the East India Company, to attend the Board during the

arrangements of the Bengal mintage, and the state of their coin in general, and was desired to print his considerations on that subject, which he accordingly did. On this account, the Company presented him with a valuable diamond ring, as a testimony of their obligations.

Besides many valuable pieces of Sir James's composition hitherto unpublished, he had prepared for the press a criticism on the celebrated "*Système de la Nature*," in which the paralogisms and false reasoning of that famous bulwark of French materialism are examined and detected.

In a letter to Lord Barrington, he conveyed also a plan for a general uniformity of weights and measures, and was employed at the time of his death in investigating the present state of the French finances, and the causes of their present credit. Sir James died on Sunday the 26th of November, 1780, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

He married Lady Frances Wemyss, eldest daughter of James Earl of Wemyss, by whom he had the present Sir James Stewart Denham, Baronet, of Coltness and Westfield, and a daughter who died in her infancy. The present Baronet is Lieutenant Colonel of the 13th regiment of Dragoons.

MR. URBAN,

THE compiler of your Historical Chronicle for November 1780; (see deaths, p. 543.) has, I suspect, copied an inaccuracy from the news-papers, in mentioning the late Dr. John Walker to have been Archdeacon of Dorset for half a century; as, if I am not misled, he was the successor of Mr. Edward Hammond, formerly of Christ Church in Oxford, who died in 1762\*. The Bishop of Bristol is patron of this preferment, but, according to my information, Mr. Hammond had it, not by collation, but by a presentation from the crown, being nominated by the king, April 3, and instituted May 1, 1733. This was owing, as I imagine, to the vacancy happening before Bishop Cecil had received the temporalities, for this prelate was consecrated February 25, and Dr. Cooper, who was Mr. Hammond's predecessor, did not die till March the 5th.

Dr. Walker was, it seems, a canon-residentary of Wells cathedral, and perhaps held this dignity above half a century. Had he continued in it some years longer, it would have prevented the exhibition of a scene in that church, which, from the representation given of it in the St. James's Chronicle, certainly does not reflect much credit upon the rival candidates for the vacant stall, who were the principal actors.

S. W.

\* \* The curious Medals on the Sovereignty of the Seas, in our next; with the Masques of our ingenious Correspondent &c.

\* It was an option, if we mistake not, of Abp Herring, on the consecration of Bp Hume, in 1756.—Mr. Hammond died April 26, 1762, aged 72, rector of Wotton, in Herefordshire, where see his epitaph. EDIT.



1. *New Letters from an English Traveller.* Written originally in French. By the Rev. Martin Sherlock, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Bristol: and now first translated into English by the Author. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Nichols.

THIS lively traveller was introduced to our readers more than once in the course of the last year, though in the disguise of an *Esquire* by our mistake. The present collection contains forty-four more Letters, which have been as well received by all the foreign journals as the Author seems to have been in all the foreign courts. Lord Bristol is still his *Mæcenas*, and in abilities he is indeed *nulli secundus*. Italy occupies fifteen of these Letters. Of these the subjects are, its beauties, natural, artificial, and historical, the women, the *chevalier servants*, or *cicisbeos*, &c. &c. The other Letters are dated from Geneva, Lausanne, Straßburgh, Berlin, Germany, Senlis, and Paris. In some of the latter he defends his justly admired Shakspeare from the attacks of M. de Voltaire, and if this work succeeds, intends in his next to engage M. de la Harpe. As a portrait with which English Readers cannot but be pleased, we will now present to them an English beauty, drawn by Mr. Sherlock, to which we will add an affecting tale, as a proof of his powers in the *pathos*.

"You are not mistaken, Sir, in your opinion about the beauties of Switzerland; but you are mistaken in your opinion of an English beauty. The features Greek, the complexion English, the throat Italian; nothing, you say, can be superior to that. I ask your pardon; her understanding is superior to her beauty; and the sweetness of her disposition is superior to her understanding. But you ought to have seen lady Louisa Hervey longer than you did, to know the merits she possesses. The beauties of her person, and the charms of her voice, ought to have enchanted you; but if you had seen her longer, you would have given only the second place to her accomplishments and to her attractions. Her natural timidity gives her at first an air of reserve, and hinders her from shewing her true value. It is not till after an acquaintance of some time, when she will venture to unfold herself, that you will discover a generosity and delicacy of sentiment in which you will distinguish her father and mother, and a justness of observation and of reasoning that I have not seen at that age but in her alone. She delighted a very large company here (Lausanne) last night at a concert, by singing that charming air of Aprile, *Par nel sonno almen talora, &c.*"

LETTER XX.

"The Count de Peltzer, an officer in the Prussian service, was the only son of a widow

near sixty years old. He was handsome, brave to an excess, and deeply in love with Mademoiselle de Benckow. She was in her eighteenth year, gentle, pretty, and born with an extreme sensibility. Her lover, just turned of twenty, was loved with a passion equal to his own, and the day was fixed to make them happy. It was the 20th of June, 1778.

"The Prussian troops are always ready to take the field; and the 17th of June, at ten o'clock at night, the Count's regiment received orders to march at midnight for Silesia. He was at Berlin, and his mistress at a country-house four leagues from the town. He set off consequently without seeing her; and he wrote to her from the first place where he stopped, that it was impossible for him to live without her; that it was essential to his happiness that she should follow him immediately, and that they should be married in Silesia. He wrote at the same time to her brother, who was his most intimate friend, to plead his cause with her parents. She set out then accompanied by this brother, and by her lover's mother. Never did the sands of Brandenburg appear so heavy as to this charming girl; but at length the journey ended, and she arrived at the town of Herstadt; it was in the morning, and "Never," said her brother to me, "did my eyes see a lovelier woman than my sister: the exertise of the journey had added to her bloom, and her eyes painted what passed in her heart." But, O human prospects! how deceitful are you! How near often is the moment of wretchedness to the moment of felicity! The carriage is stopped to let pass some soldiers, who, advancing with slow steps, bore in their arms a wounded officer. The tender heart of the young lady was affected at the sight: she little suspected that it was her lover.

"Some Austrian foragers had approached this town, and the young Count went out to repulse them. Burning to distinguish himself, he rushed with ardour before his troop, and fell the victim of his unhappy impetuosity.

"To describe to you the situation of this unfortunate young woman, would be to insult at once your heart and your imagination. Her lover is placed in his bed; his mother is at his feet, and his mistress holds his hand. "O Charlotte," cried he, opening a dying eye—he wanted to speak, but his voice broke, and he melted into tears. His tone had pierced the soul of his mistress; she lost her reason, and, "No, I will not survive you," cried she, quite frantic, and seizing a sword. They disarmed her; and he made a sign with his hand that they should bring her to his bed-side. She came; he grasped her arm; and after two painful efforts to speak, he says, with a sob, "Live, my Charlotte, to comfort my mother," and expires.

P.S. I found this history so affecting, that it appeared to me to merit a place in my collection;







"In America, all the inhabitants are free, and allow universal naturalization to all that wish to be so, and a perfect liberty of using any mode of life they choose, or any means of getting a livelihood that their talents lead them to. Their souls are their own. Their reason is their own. Their time is their own. They are their own masters.

"In Europe, the poor man's wisdom is despised. In America, the wisdom and not the man is attended to. America is the poor man's country. The planters there reason not from what they hear, but from what they see and feel. Many a real philosopher, politician, and warrior emerges out of this wilderness, as the seed rises out of the ground.

"From this comparison which the writer extends to the several improvements in arts, manufactures, and agriculture, it appears, that North America has advanced, and is every day advancing, to a growth of state, with a constant and accelerating motion, of which there has never been any example in Europe. Such is the spirit of the new empire in America. It is liable to many disorders, but youthful and strong, like the infant Hercules, it will strangle these serpents in the cradle. Its strength will grow with years. It will establish its constitution and perfect growth to maturity. To this greatness of empire it will certainly arise.

"It is already grown too large for any government in Europe to manage as subordinate, and were I to ask an Astronomer, whether, if a Satellite should grow until it could balance with its planet, it could be holden any longer by any of the powers of nature in the orbit of a Satellite; and whether any external force could keep it there, he would answer me directly, *No*. If I ask a father, when his son is grown up to full strength of body, mind, and reason, whether he can be kept forcibly in pupillage, and will suffer himself to be treated and corrected as a child, he must answer, *No*. Yet, if I ask an European politician, who learns by hearsay, and thinks by habit, whether North America will remain dependent, he answers, *Yes*. He will have a thousand reasons why it must be so, although fact rises in his face to the very contrary.

"If England would treat America as what she is, she might still have the ascendancy in trade and navigation; might still have a more solid and less invidious power than that *Magni Nominis Umbra*, with which she braves the whole world. She might yet have an active leading interest among the powers of Europe. But she will not!—*As though the hand of divine vengeance were upon her, England will not see the things which make for her peace!*

"If it should be seen, that the commercial system of Europe is changing, and that in wisdom and policy it ought to be changed: that the great commerce of North America, emancipated from its provincial state, not only coincides with, but is a concurring cause of this change: that the present combination

of events form a crisis which providence with a more than ordinary interposition hath prepared: and that heaven itself seems to call upon sovereigns to co-operate with its gracious providence: if they should be convinced that there is nothing so absurd as warring against each other about an object, which, as it is separated from Europe, will have nothing to do with its broils, and will not belong exclusively to any one of them: if listening to this voice, which, as that of an angel, announcing *peace and good will to mankind*, summons them to terminate the endless and the useless operations of war; to consider the present crisis as an object of council and not of battle, and therefore to meet in the communication and intercourse of their reasoning powers.

"*The maritime powers must, previous to the settlement of peace respecting America, and of the mixed interests of Europe and America, convene, by their ministers, in order to consider the points on which they may safely suspend hostilities, and those also that must form the basis of treaty, and which will enter into the future system, and on which peace may not only be made, but established among the nations of the Atlantic ocean.*

"The cardinal points which will come under deliberation will be, 1. How far, in right and policy, it may be best for all to establish the *MARE LIBERUM*: and how far each nation, providing for the property and dominion, which they hold in bays and harbours, may accede to this establishment, as a law of nations. 2. How far the *JUS NAVIGANDI* may be established. 3. This will lead to deliberation on the *LIBERTAS UNIVERSALIS COMMERCIORUM*; free ports, and free markets. It will be best, by degrees, to abolish port duties, and raise their revenues by excise, tailles, &c. and other internal sources of finance, immediately laid on the consumer. This measure would make that country which adopted it a free port, a circumstance very desirable to every well-wisher to his country."

Every Reader, who for a moment can divest himself of his prejudices, must be pleased with the perusal of this sensible pamphlet.

4. *NATHAN to Ld NORTH*, 8vo. 1s. Wilkie.

This writer, who has not unsuccessfully attempted a style of graceful irony, thus furiously attacks the Premier:

"I am a native of that unhappy country you have ruined. I am one of those wretches whom your lordship's politics have cursed beyond the power of salvation. Real sorrows suit but ill with art. Few perhaps will read this letter; fewer still will praise it: for your lordship's friends and adherents are, I fear, more numerous than those of freedom or of truth. But I shall enjoy a satisfaction, for some years unknown to your lordship—the satisfaction of having done my duty. My lord, mine is no distinguished pen. All of that description your lordship's pensions have



have secured. My only motive for writing this letter is, because I am your lordship's enemy; and I am an enemy to your lordship, because I consider your lordship as the greatest enemy to my country."

In the following features of Lord North's character, we believe, even his enemies will see little to censure:

"Had you been, at the ill-omened hour in which you were appointed to direct the affairs of a devoted nation, the respectable son of an illustrious and respectable father—had you been, by the common acknowledgment of all parties, untainted by those vices of the age, which, at your time, and in your situation, of life, pass for virtues—had you, with uncommon official and political abilities, with a capacity naturally turned for finance, been no judge of a race-horse, and happily ignorant of the odds at hazard, and of the laws of billiards—had you, at the same time that you did not yet display the temporary brightness of certain fashionable meteors, wanted also all their baneful qualities—had your royal master presumed you would make an honest minister, and, under him, an affectionate father of his people; because you had already proved yourself an honest man, a kind husband, a fond parent—had he, moreover, called you into service, immediately after you had supported, and therefore as a reward for having supported, the authority of parliament, and the privileges of his subjects; and into a service which you certainly did not solicit, which you perhaps did not desire—had even the prying eye of Junius found it impossible to fix upon the fairness of your private character the blot of any crime, or so much as the stain of any vice—had Junius himself been obliged to acknowledge that, before you were Chancellor of the Exchequer, you were "neither an object of derision to your enemies, nor of melancholy pity to your friends;"\*—had this been your history, when your sovereign called upon you for the assistance of your services; few would now impute it to you as a crime that you listened to the call; few would blame the choice of a servant, from whom, if honesty and probity be virtues, so much was justly to be expected."

Our author then proceeds, under colour of censuring Lord North, to defend, in a masterly manner, his whole conduct, from January 28, 1770, when his lordship succeeded the Duke of Grafton as First Lord of the Treasury, to the close of the late Parliament in 1780; and takes occasion to introduce a curious list of the pensions in the Long Parliament, by which it appears, that the sum of 58,530*l.* was then annually paid in pensions, and 308,503*l.* in gifts and bribes; and that each member, also, was allowed

out of the public money 4*l.* a week; which, at 25 weeks for 506 members, is 107,308*l.*

One whimsical case is suggested by this writer:

"Suppose the audience at Drury-Lane should insist upon the manager's appearance on an evening when all the members are summoned at Westminster. In this case of a call of both houses, would the Speaker consider Mr. Sheridan in the situation of an ass between two bundles of hay, or would leave of absence be granted, or would a conference on the subject be ordered between Drury-Lane and Westminster?"

5. *The Chapter of Accidents: a Comedy, as it is performed at the Theatre-Royal in the Hay-market. Written by Miss Lee. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell.*

Miss Lee has introduced a novel character on the English stage in this comedy: a susceptible heart who has given way to the impressions and sollicitations of her lover, and made a *faux pas*; whose sensibility at her irretrievable loss heightens that pity which her misfortune cannot but excite in a liberal mind; and whose well-cultivated understanding gives her dominion over her lover, after enjoyment. (A proof of the advantage of a liberal education; for we commonly find personal charms have no influence after possession, whereas the intellects, when properly adorned, are a variegated and inexhaustible source of pleasure and delight.) She conciliates the affection of her lover's father, who renders them completely happy, by agreeing to their union.

When a girl, with a head full of novels and romances, and longing to realise fictitious tales, sees the happy conclusion of the above play; she may be led to imitate Cecilia in her only fault; thinking her reparation a necessary consequence. Such a character therefore is not proper for stage representation, where inflexible virtue only ought to receive encouragement and reward. And least of all is it proper to be introduced by a lady. After finding "something to blame," it would be uncandid not to find "something to commend;" the plot is interesting; and the humorous judiciously interspersed with the pathetic; the characters animated and natural; the language correct and characteristic; the sentiments in general just. The following is the concluding one; "It requires far greater exertions

\* First Letter of Junius.



to stop your course down the hill of vice,  
than to toil slowly up toward virtue."

6. *Poems by a Lady*, 4to. 12s. H. Payne.

THE modesty with which the fair writer "takes leave of Poetry" in the concluding verses of this collection, would abate the severity of criticism, if (as is far from being the case) we found nothing to be pleased with. There are, however, throughout the volume, some more than tolerable poems. From "The Verses" written in December, 1779, too long to be here transcribed, we shall extract two of three unconnected stanzas:

Stern Winter now usurps his stormy reign;  
Descending snows his potent empire prove:  
Extends with tyrant pride his white domain,  
While piercing blasts deform the faded  
grove.

\* \* \* \*

The lurid mists, impervious to the sight,  
Obscure each shade where late the linnet  
sung,  
And birds of passage wing their happier flight  
To warmer skies, and regions yet unknown.

While the domestic sparrow, fearless grown,  
Hops with the red-breast to the cottage  
door;  
With cold benumb'd they wait the friendly  
Then feed with gladness on the proffer'd  
store.

Receive the tribute of a tender tear!  
Ye blameless race, soft tenants of the wood—  
But far more poignant are the pains I bear,  
For human kind—forsorn of joy and food!

\* \* \* \*

Hail, Charity, first goddess of the skies,  
Let Albion's isle thy happy influence know;  
While smiling cherubs shall attune thy praise,  
And wreath th' unfading chaplet for thy  
brow.

*Praise and skies, boon and grown, un-  
known and sung*, by the way, are not  
rhymes.

The poem on the death of this lady's  
father would have been much better if she  
had changed the metre, which might easily  
have been effected by lopping off superfluous  
epithets, as will appear by the words which  
we have printed in *Italic*, in the two first  
stanzas of it:

Through evening's *dusky* shades, by filial fond-  
ness led,

I seek the *awful* mansions of the silent dead;  
And lo! the *sacred* tomb where a lov'd father  
lies! [in sighs.

There let me lay *reclin'd*, and waste my soul

Though more than midnight's *solemn* gloom  
is spread around, [ground,

And twilight's *lurid* shades but half reveal the  
Though sounds mysterious *deeply* strike the  
astonish'd ear, [are near.

Fear not, *my heart*—a parent's lov'd remains

7. *Essays, or Discourses, selected from the Works  
of Feyjoo, and translated from the Spanish  
by John Brett, Esq. In four volumes 8vo.  
1l. 1s. in boards.*

OF Father Feyjoo and his Translator we have already spoken in our former volumes (XLVII. p. 385, XLIX. p. 309); and the complete collection now before us amply confirms our sentiments of both. The reputation of the Spaniard has long been firmly established; and if his English garb is not in all points elegant, it is at least plain and decent. Mr. Brett disclaims all pretensions to high flights of genius or literature; but, in the language of plain common sense, directed by long experience and much knowledge of the world, has given what is apparently a faithful version of many valuable essays and useful lessons of life. He sets out in his Preface with a manly and candid acknowledgement:

"I have selected these Essays from nearly all the volumes of the Author's Works, and, to the best of my judgement, those I have chosen are some of the most interesting of them; and such as I thought would be the most entertaining, and the most instructive to the generality of mankind. How judiciously I have made this choice, and how well I have executed the translation, must be left to others to determine. I shall only observe further, that I have done both the one and the other, to the best of my discernment and abilities; and although the translation is by no means a literal one, I will venture to declare, that it contains the true sense and sentiment of the author, which, as well as my learning and abilities would enable me to imitate so eminent a man as Feyjoo, I have endeavoured to express in nearly the same language I imagine he would have made use of, if he had been a native of this country, and had written his works originally in English."

In an Essay "On the Shew or Affection of Learning and Knowledge," it is observed that

"Science, like Virtue, has its imitators and its hypocrites; and the vulgar are as much imposed upon by the one as the other. The numbers of unlearned people who pass for men of literature, is considerable; and the false appearances they put on, becomes a copious source of errors, both particular and common. In this earthly region which we inhabit, apparent learning is as much respected, as true. There are those, who are very expert at putting on the semblance of learned men, and of imposing themselves as such upon the world, although the portion of literature they possess is but very small; however, if they have the address to make their copied imitation of it appear an original painting, the copy will often make the same impression



impression on men's minds, as if it actually was an original. When Zeuxis with his pencil imitated grapes, the birds flew with as much eagerness to eat the painted, as if they had been real and natural grapes."

The "Moral and Political Paradoxes" of Feyjoo are curious and entertaining. In the first of them he endeavours to maintain that "The Invention of Gunpowder" has been of great use, and also very "beneficial to Mankind;" and takes occasion to introduce what we shall here transcribe as a small specimen of Mr. Brett's knack at versifying, in which we cannot say that he excells, though it is evidently a close imitation of the original.

"In truth, the world contemplates the author of that invention with such horror and indignation, that they detest his name. And Quevedo speaks the sentiments of them all, or they nearly all assent to the opinion he expressed of him, in the following lines:

He was of iron race and heart,

In concave metal vast machine,

Who first combustible with art

Did shut;

And then to raise a horrid scene,

By violence produc'd a flame,

Destructive as his savage mind,

And thus transferr'd his odious name

As infamous to all mankind.

"This abomination of the inventor arises from the world's considering the invention of gun-powder, as a most pernicious thing to the human race, as, in consequence of it, the number of violent deaths has been greatly increased\*; but this is an error, which in the discussion of this paradox I propose to banish from the world; and do not doubt, that by the help of a little reasoning and reflexion, I shall be able so to explain the matter, as to cause the mistake to vanish."

We have not room to insert his arguments; but he concludes,

"It being then certain, that gun-powder has prevented the loss of a great many lives in war, the mischief that has happened from it is very light, compared to this great advantage, nor is the evil of its affording people the means of putting one another to death, to revenge private grudges, to be compared with this benefit; for such misfortunes do not amount to a thousandth part of the other advantages. Nor should all the deaths, that happen in that way, be charged to the account of gun-powder; for the steel, in most of these cases, is commonly the instrument of vengeance, and there are many of these contrived very artfully, for the purpose of giving desperate wounds to people when they are off their guard. To this we may add, that rigorous laws against people's carrying concealed pis-

tols may in a great measure prevent these cruelties from being perpetrated by the means of gun-powder; so that, by making a general computation of all the good and bad resulting from gun-powder in these respects, we shall find, that, for one man that is slain by it in consequence of private piques and quarrels, the lives of a thousand are saved, that would otherwise have been lost in the disputes between princes."

As instances of inviolable integrity in the administration of justice being strictly compatible with tenderness and compassion, he adduces the following stories:

"1. Annon, the pious archbishop of Cologne, did, in the eleventh century, cause the eyes of several of his judges to be put out, for having given an unjust judgment against a poor woman; but he left one of the number with a single eye, in order that he might be able to lead the others about. I suppose that such an example could not fail to fill the whole city with horror; but although many might exclaim against the cruelty of it, it was still just and useful, as the blinding of those few judges might contribute to open the eyes of an infinite number of others, and cause them to look attentively, how they pronounced sentences in future. 2. The case I am about to mention, is more singular still: when Count Evkembaldus, the sovereign of Burdan, was in a very weak and infirm state, a complaint was preferred to him against a nephew of his, who had violated the chastity of a young lady, and upon the charge being clearly proved against him, he, as he was a zealous lover and assertor of justice, ordered him to be put to death; but those who were directed to execute this sentence evading doing it, upon a supposition that the Count must soon die: somebody informed him of the omission; and as he saw clearly that in his present weak state, although he should repeat his orders, they would not be executed, he artfully contrived, by declaring that his indignation against the youth was appeased, and that he was disposed to forgive him, to get him brought into his sick room, where, coaxing him under some pretence to approach his bed, he seized him by the collar with his left hand, and with a poignard that he held concealed in his right, stabbed him into the throat, and killed him on the spot. 3. Briante Prieneus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was observed to weep very bitterly after condemning a guilty person to death; upon which, somebody present asked him why he lamented, since it was in his own power to pardon the man? To this he answered, *You mistake, for it is by no means in my power, and therefore I weep. His life is a debt that is due to justice; and this tenderness of mine is a debt that I owe to nature.*"

\* There is a remarkable confirmation of this seeming paradox in the benevolent Sir John Pringle's scientific "Discourse on Gunnery." See Gent. Mag. 1779. p. 144. Editor.



## ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHARD, Esq;  
Poet-Laureat.

ASK round the world, from age to age,  
Not where alone th' historian's page  
Or poet's song have just attention won,  
But even the feeblest voice of fame  
Has learnt to list Britannia's name,  
Ask of her inborn worth, and deeds of high  
renown.

What power from Lusitania broke  
The haughty Spaniard's galling yoke?  
Who bade the Belgian mounds with freedom  
ring?

Who fix'd so oft, with strength supreme,  
Unbalanc'd Europe's nodding beam,  
And rais'd the Austrian eagle's drooping wing?  
'Twas Britain! Britain heard the nations  
groan,

As jealous of their freedom as her own.  
Where'er her valiant troops she led,  
Check'd, and abash'd, and taught to fear,  
The earth's proud tyrants stopp'd their mad  
career;

To Britain Gallia bow'd; from Britain Ju-  
lius fled.

Why then when round her fair protectress'  
brow

The dark clouds gather, and the tempests  
With folded arms, at ease reclin'd, blow,  
Does Europe sit? or, more unkind,  
Why fraudulently aid th' insidious plan?  
The foes of Britain are the foes of man.

Alas! her glory soars too high,  
Her radiant Star of Liberty  
Has bid too long th' astonish'd nations gaze;  
That glory which they once admir'd,  
That glory in their cause acquir'd,  
That glory burns too bright, they cannot  
bear the blaze!

Then Britons, by experience wise,  
Court not an envious or a timid friend;  
Firm in thyself undaunted rise,  
On thy own arm, and righteous Heaven de-  
So, as in great Eliza's days, [pend.  
On self-supported pinions borne,  
Again shalt thou look down with scorn  
On an opposing world, and all its wily ways:  
Grown greater from distress,  
And eager still to blest,  
As truly generous as thou'rt truly brave,  
Again shall crush the proud, again the con-  
quer'd save.

MR. URBAN,

I Do not know that the following song ever  
appeared in print; and I wish to see it  
preserved in your valuable Magazine. The

copy from which I transcribed it was writ-  
ten, I believe, about two hundred years ago\*;  
how much older the song itself may be, I  
cannot tell. Who Mr. Mannington the  
writer of it was, and what the crime was for  
which, as it seems, he was condemned to suffer  
death, I am ignorant; as also of the other  
song, to the tune of which this is said to be  
composed. If any of your correspondents,  
who are conversant in curiosities of this sort,  
should esteem the present trifle not beneath  
their attention, and be able to throw any light  
upon it, they will much oblige him who sends  
it to you, and possibly gratify other of your  
readers. I am, &c. R.C.

A Songe to the tune of *Labundula Shott*,  
made by Mr. George Manningtonne.

1. I wayle in woe, I plandge in payne,  
With forrowing fobbes I do complayne,  
With wallowing waves I wishe to dye,  
I languishe fore here as I lye;  
In feare I faynte, in hope I houlde,  
With ruth I runne †, I was to boulde,  
As lucklesse lot assigned me,  
In dangerous dale of destinie,  
Hope bids me smyle, feare bids me weepe,  
Such care my silly soule doth keepe.
2. Yet too too late I do repent  
The wicked wayes that I have spent,  
The recklesse ‡ care of carelesse kynde,  
Which hath bewitched my wofull mynde;  
Such is the chance, such is the state  
Of them that trust to much to fate.  
No bragging boaste of gentell bloudd  
What so it be can do me good;  
No witt, no strengthe, no bewties hewe  
What so it be can death eschewe.
3. The dysmall day hath had his will,  
And justice seekes my lyfe to spill,  
Revendgement craves § by rigorous lawe  
(Whereof I litell stood in awe),  
The dolefull dumpes to end this lyfe  
Bedeckt with care and worldly stryfe;  
The frowning judge hath geven his dome,  
O gentell death thou arte welcome.  
The losse of life I do not feare,  
Then welcome death the end of care.
4. My frendes and parents wheresoever you be  
Full litell do you thinke on me,  
My mother mylde and dame so deare  
Your loving chylde lyeth fettered heare.  
Would God I had, (I wishe to late)  
Bene borne and bread of meanger state;  
Or els would God my recklesse ‡ care  
Had bene obedient for to heare  
Your sage advyse and counsell trewe,  
But in the Lord parents adue.

\* It is written in a neat, but at present not very legible hand on a blank leaf in an old History of England; and on an opposite page in a different hand, but apparently about the same time, is written "Anno Domini 1581."

† The meaning I believe is "With sorrow I melt."

‡ More usually written "reckless."

§ The construction, I think, is "Justice crave revenge, craving the doleful dumpes, &c. In the MS. the fourth line is not inclosed in a parenthesis.



5. You valyant hartes of youthfull trayne,  
Which heare my heavie hafte complayne,  
A good example take by me,  
Which knue the kace wheresoever you be,  
Trust not to much to Bilboe blade,  
Nor yet to fortunes sickle trade;  
Hoyste not your seales no more in wynde,  
Lest that some rocke you chance to fynde,  
Or else be dryven to Lybia land  
Whereas the barke may sinke in sande.

6. You students all that present be  
To viewe my fatall destinie,  
Would God I could requyte your payne  
Wherein you labour, although in vayne.  
If mightie Jove would thinke it good  
To spare my lyfe and vytall bloud,  
In this your proffered curtesie  
I would remayne most stedfastly  
Your servant true in deede and word;  
But welcome death as pleaseth the Lord.

7. Ye welcome death the ende of woe,  
And farewell lyfe my fatall foe;  
Ye welcome death the end of fryse,  
A due the care of mortall lyfe.  
For though this lyfe do flitt away,  
In heaven I hope to lyve for aye,  
A place of joye and perfect rest,  
Which Christ hath purchas'd for the best.  
Till that we meet in heaven most highest,  
A due, farewell, in Jhesus Christ.

\*\*\* Having shewn the above hallad to a friend, he has pointed out the last edition of Dodrley's *Collection of Old Plays*, from whence we are enabled to add the following information concerning the person who was the author of this curious piece, or at least in whose name it was written. In *Eastward hoe*, by Jonson, Chapman, and Marston, Quicksilver the apprentice is introduced as a prisoner in the Counter, reading some verses which he calls his *Repentance*; he then says, *Quick*. I writ it when my spirits were oppress'd.

*St. Petro*. Ay, I'll be sworn for you, Francis.

*Quick*. It is in imitation of *Mannington's*; he that was hang'd at Cambridge, that cut off the horse's head at a blow.

*Friend*. So, Sir.

*Quick*. To the tune of, *I wail in woe, I plunge in pain*.

After repeating some of his poem, he proceeds in this manner.

*Quick*. This stanza now following alludes to the story of *Mannington*, from whence I took my project for my invention.

*Friend*. Pray you go on, Sir.

*Quick*. O *Mannington*, thy stories shew,  
Thou cutt'st a horse head off at a blow;  
But I confesse I have not the force,  
For to cut off the head of a horse,  
Yet I desire this grace to win,  
That I may cut off the horse head of sin:  
And leave his body in the dust  
Of sin's highway, and bogs of lust;  
Whereby I may take virtue's parte,  
And live with her for better, for worse.

In the books of the Stationers company is the following entry, "7 November 1576, 'licensed unto him (i. e. Richard Jones) a 'ballad, intituled, A woeful Ballad, made by 'Mr. George Mannynnton' an hour before he 'suffered at Cambridge castell.'" See Dodrley's *Collection*, Vol. IV. p. 294. 295. and Vol. XII. p. 394.

In *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1780.

Col. 1. l. 8. r. "conjecture."

2. l. 1. place the comma after "algate," and in the note read "algate or algates."

l. 11. dele "the" before "churchyards."

### THE INTOLERABLE AFFRONT.

WITH loaded shoulders in the crowd-  
ed street,

A bending porter did a chairman meet.  
The rude Hibernian seiz'd the middle road,  
But push'd in vain the porter with his load;  
For he immoveable as Atlas stood,  
And *Teague*, recoiling, flounders in the mud.  
Whence rising, furious from the dirt he sprung,  
And all the kennel rushes from his tongue.  
Rogue, rascal, villain, thief and dog, he cries:  
The patient porter not a word replies.

Till at last in despair the Hibernian began:  
To provoke him I've said almost all that I can;  
He's a scoundrel as vile as a p—m—t man.

Hold, impudent villain, the porter replies,  
And down went his burthen — his jerk in off  
flies. [and he swore,

Zounds! strip, you dog, strip; and he foam'd  
A reflection so great he ne'er suffer'd before,  
'Tis a scandal, and bear it no gentleman can;  
Zounds! a scoundrel as vile as a p—m—t man!

Enfield, Nov. 3, 1780. \* \* \* \*

MR. URBAN,

I Here send you something of a lighter turn  
than my last. It is founded on a fact  
which really happened in my neighbourhood.

Yours, W. S.

### ON MACER.

THE pluralist Macer, who neither has wife  
Nor child to provide for, loves pelf as his life.  
When he travels, he holds it a prodigal sin,  
To order a barber to come to his inn;  
Therefore round the whole town, he chuses to  
strole, [Pole.

And about him to stare, till he finds out a  
Sneaks in half abash'd; gets possess'd of th'  
arm'd chair, [hair."

And, stroking his chin, cries, "Take off this  
He's trimm'd; with a cloth nasty, greasy, and  
sour, [hour.

He cleans, while they put in his scratch dirty  
'Tis adjust'd; "now what's your demand,  
friend, I pray?" [men pay."

"What you please, Sir, but silver most gentle-  
"say you so, friend? here's six pence, come  
give me a groat,

I no gentleman am, nor would be so thought."

Mr.



MR. URBAN,

**T**HOUGH the event which occasioned the following lines took place some years back, I still indulge the melancholy pleasure of reflective grief. In truth, it is only when the heart has deeply felt, that the ingenuous mind can bear reviewing the efforts of the Muse. I believe, Mr. Urban, you have sensibility enough to approve this observation, and will insert the tributary verse, though not calculated to communicate general amusement. You will, I dare say, readily make this small sacrifice to the child of sorrow.

## VERSES on the Death of a beloved MOTHER.

**T**HOU, dearest shade, shalt ever call  
My tear of duteous love to fall;  
Thou, purest Saint, that ever trod,  
In spotless form, through Guilt's abode.  
If yet from seats where Angels be,  
Thou view'st a mortal mourn for thee,  
O act again the tender part,  
And ease a youthful breaking heart.  
'Twas thine to lull my infant cry,  
'Twas thine to soothe my riper sigh;  
'Twas mine to cheer thy breast when old,  
And Death has made that bosom cold.

Ah! can the human mind sustain  
The complicated load of pain;  
When Nature robs her best-lov'd store,  
And — expectation is no more.

But one way Fate could deeply wound,  
The cruel hour that point has found;  
Bid thee — repose in endless sleep,  
And me — for ever wake and weep.

No more shall Fortune's wanton smile  
To specious joy my hours beguile;  
These hours must pass in one sad gloom,  
Till Death enwrap me in the tomb.

Accept these foul-consenting lays,  
The Son, and not the Poet, prays;  
Thy love for him no limit knew,  
Nor shall his sorrows date, for you.

The sailor thus on wildering coast,  
His much-lov'd mates and vessel lost,  
Untaught to weep, and us'd to roam,  
Will melt at thoughts of kindly home.

Soon rise that morn, when worldly care  
Evokes no more the mortal tear;  
When Sorrow with the Sun shall die,  
And Nature heave a closing sigh!

Then, when the sons of Glory sing,  
Thine too may wake the grateful string;  
And happy parents ravis'd know  
The humble strains they left below.

Featherstone Buildings, Holborn.

## E P I G R A M.

**B**LOOD of his Butcher's bill won't pay  
One farthing, [starving.  
Though the poor man and all his brats are  
Yet Blood, ungovern'd appetite to please,  
Expend two guineas on a plate of peas.  
Forbear, vile wretch! thy palate thus to treat,  
It is the flesh of boys and girls you eat.

W. S.

MR. URBAN,

Oxford, Jan. 7.

**T**HE following inscription is copied from a stone in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford:—any information from your Correspondents concerning the life or writings of the person whom it commemorates, will oblige many of your readers here; and amongst them none more than

Yours, &amp;c. T. C. L.

H. S. E.

Edwardus Joyner, alias Lyde;  
Natus Cuddeſdoniæ in agro Oxoniensi,  
Ex honeſtâ familiâ, & locupleti.—  
Inſtitutus ſcholæ Coventriæ, inter primos  
emicit,

Ob ingenium præcox et ſubtile:  
Inde admiſſus in Collegium Wadhami,  
Intra triennium Philoſophiæ curſum abſolvit:  
Dein, Londinum ſe contulit;  
Ubi, in interiore Templo,  
Municipalibus Angliæ Legibus operam dedit,

Scientiæ cauſâ, non quæſtûs.  
Subſecivis Horis, aſpera Legum mollivit  
Poetiæ numeris, et modis Horatii;  
Quem carminibus ita retulit,  
Ut non videatur alter, ſed idem.

Nativo fretus ardore animi,  
Non minus gladio quam calamo valuit:

Flagrante Rebellionẽ,

Iogam mutavit ſago;

Et Regiſ ſe partibus adjungens,

Voluntarius militavit eques;

Sine ſtipendio, non ſine gloriâ.

Fractis Caroli et Eccleſiæ rebus,

Proſperum ſcelus dolentẽ tulit;

Seque recepit in villam ſuam:

Ubi vitam egit

Nec turpem, nec cithurâ carentem. —

Hospites benignè accepit,

Præſertim Academicos;

Literariæ conſuetudinis

Et cupidus, et ſciens.

Poſtquam Patris-familias, Amici,  
et boni Civis

Munia egregiè præſtiterat;

Deſideratiſſimus Senex,

Divum ſatur,

Fato ceſſit:

Anno ætatis ſuæ 73<sup>to</sup>,

Æræ Chriſtianæ 1702.

Abi, Lector; et tuæ mortis memor eſto. —

P.S. Through the ſame channel I ſhould be glad to be informed on what *occaſion*, and *owing to what circumſtances* it was, that the celebrated ballad of "The Monſter of Ragufa" was written? Dr. King of the Commons, I have been told, was the author; but it is not in Mr. Nichols's edition of Dr. King's Works. T.C. L.

## D E C E P T I O N.

Or the Vanity of Human Proſpects and Poſſeſſions.

**N**O human views, or plans, or ſchemes,  
Afford us ground for laſting peace;  
They riſe and die like empty dreams,  
And prove an unſubſtantial bliſs.

Ove



Our beauty fades, our flowers decay,  
Our pleasures disappoint our hope:  
Our expectations sink away,  
Nor can our prudence hold them up.

Yet men, of every rank and state,  
Some plaything tofs from hand to hand:  
For this they fearless tempt their fate,  
For this they compass sea and land.

In youthful days, with passions warm,  
Some favourite object we pursue:  
Till growing years dissolve the charm,  
And then we wish for something new.

That something new, with care obtain'd,  
Makes small addition to our store:  
'Twas but a transient good we gain'd,  
And then we sigh for something more.

Alas, that something, when possess'd,  
With futile pleasure cheats the mind:  
While Truth still whispers in the breast,  
The darling wish is still behind.

Hence flattering Hope, with placid mien,  
Re-animates the panting race,  
Till age and darkness close the scene,  
And then we cry, how vain the chase!

Thus round and round some giddy sleep,  
We fondly trace the changing shore:  
Till, plung'd in Death's tremendous deep,  
Our views are fix'd to change no more.

Marshallfield, Jan. 1, 1781. W. O.

# RETROSPECTION.

## A SERIOUS ODE.

WHEN I review my early days,  
And look far back to youthful prime,  
Alas! I cry, I've not been wise!  
I've hid instructions from mine eyes,  
And wasted half my time!

A thousand keen reflections fill  
The gloomy region of my breast:  
I see I've broken many a vow,  
I see I've liv'd — I know not how —  
And robb'd my soul of rest.

Alas, I see my mental powers  
Were bent on trifles vain and light:  
I've not improv'd my shining hours,  
I've fool'd and toy'd till evening hours,  
And tells th' approach of night.

Oh, could I once drive back the spheres,  
And those dear lapsed hours recall:  
Methinks I'd form new hopes and fears,  
Wisdom should charm my growing years,  
And Virtue guide them all.

But what avails a wish so vain?  
Or what relief can hence ensue?  
As soon shall Time put back the Sun,  
As I recall the race I've run,  
Or what I've done, undo.

The laws of unrelenting Fate  
Admit of life no second stage;  
The scythe of Time (an awful truth?)  
Admits but ONE IMPROVING YOUTH,  
And ONE DECLINING AGE.

One comfort now alone remains,  
One hope alone through grace is given:  
If yet some future life is lent,  
I may improve it to repent,  
And fit my soul for Heaven.

## ADAMICUM.

"ANGLICI cunctos superantis horti  
Si tibi cultura placet salubris,  
Tu Mafonum consule dictitantem  
Pulchra disertè.  
Invidi frustra petiere Galli \*  
Italusque † illum ingenio minorem;  
Vivet extento celebranda sæclo  
Fama Mafoni."

## EX TEMPORE VERSES

By STEPHEN DUCK,

On the Admission of his Son into Eton College.

VAST blessings, lucky Child, attend  
Thy fate as well as mine!  
A gracious Queen has been my friend,  
A King † shall now be thine.  
Great Caroline supported me,  
Though I no Learning knew;  
But Henry's bounty gives to thee  
Support and Learning too.

## EPITAPH IN JAMAICA.

BY DR. GOLDSMITH.

Not printed in his Works.

On ZACHARY BAYLY, Esq.

HE was a Man,  
To whom the endowments of Nature  
Rendered those of Art superfluous.  
He was wise,  
Without the assistance of recorded Wisdom;  
And eloquent,  
Beyond the precepts of scholastic Rhetoric.  
His study  
Was of Men, and not of Books;  
And he drank of Knowledge,  
Not from the Stream, but from the Source.  
To Genius, which might have been  
fortunate without Diligence,  
He added a Diligence, which, without Genius,  
might have commanded Fortune.  
He gathered riches with honour,  
And seem'd to possess them only to be liberal.  
His private virtues  
Were not less conspicuous than  
His public benevolence.  
He considered Individuals as Brethren,  
And his Country as a Parent.  
May his Talents be remembered with respect,  
His Virtues with emulation!

\* Messieurs R ——— and N ———.

† Henry the Sixth.

† Signore V ———.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

HAVING in our December Magazine, p. 588, but just mentioned the almost miraculous preservation of some of our ships of war in the Bay of St. Lucia, we think the following particulars too interesting to be omitted. On the 11th of October, a hurricane that arose on the 10th increased to a degree of violence not to be described.

The Vengeance, with the *Ætna* and *Vesuvius* bombs, and the *San Vincente* snow, were moored within the Carenage, and prepared with every caution that could be taken to withstand the tempest, which had already put several of the transports on shore, and by this time blew with an irresistible fury, attended with an incessant flood of rain.

A little after twelve o'clock on the 11th, the Vengeance parted her cable, and tailed upon the rocks. It now became absolutely requisite to cut away her masts, the loss of which, with the help of a number of guns that were got forward, eased considerably the force with which she struck; and by the wind fortunately shifting two or three points farther to the eastward, her stern swung off the rocks, and she was, beyond every expectation, saved; for it now blew, if possible, with redoubled violence, and nothing was to be seen or expected but ruin, desolation, and destruction in every part. The *San Vincent* snow, with many of the transports, victuallers, and traders, were dismasted and mostly all on shore; in short, no representation can equal the scene of distress that appeared before us.

The preservation of the *Amazon* can only be related in the words of Capt. French, her commander:

The morning after the commencement of the gale, the *Amazon* stood under her storm stay-sails; it was but for a short time the canvas held; after that, the ship behaved perfectly well. About seven at night the gale increased to a degree that can better be conceived from the consequences than any description I can give. There was an evident necessity of doing something to relieve the ship, but I was unwilling to cut away the lower masts till the last extremity, and accordingly ordered the people to cut away the main top-mast; my orders were attempted to be put in execution with the utmost alacrity, but before it could be accomplished I found it necessary to call them down to cut away the main mast. Whilst I was waiting for the men to come down, a sudden gust overset the ship; most of the officers, with myself and a number of the ship's company, got upon the side of the ship; the wheel on the quarter-deck was then under water. In that situation I could perceive the ship settle bodily some feet, until the water was up to the after-part of the slides of the carronades on the weather side. Notwithstanding the ship was so far gone, upon the masts, bowsprit, &c. going away, the righted as far as to

bring the lee gunwale even with the water's edge. By the exertions of all the officers and men, we soon got the lee quarter deck guns and carronades overboard, and soon after one of the fore-castle guns and sheet anchor cut away, which had so good an effect, that we were enabled to get to the pumps and lee guns on the main deck; the throwing them overboard was, in our situation, a work of great difficulty, and I could perceive the ship was already going down by the stern. This arduous task was accomplished under the direction of Lieut. Pakenham, whose great experience, and determined perseverance, marked him out as perhaps the only individual to whom (amidst such great exertions) a pre-eminence could be given. The water was above the cables on the orlop-deck, with a vast quantity between decks; and the stump of the main mast falling out of the step occasioned one of the chain-pumps to be rendered useless, as was the other soon after; by the great activity of the two carpenters mates, they were alternately cleared.

Besides the loss of our masts, &c. the ship has suffered considerable damages, the books and papers totally destroyed, and 20 men drowned, and many wounded.

Add to these melancholy relations the account received, from Commodore Hotham, of the humane and generous behaviour of the Marquis de Bouillé, governor of Martinique, who after the hurricane sent over to St. Lucia, under a flag of truce, 31 men of the crews of the *Andromeda* and *Laurel*; the former overset and foundered about six leagues to windward of Martinique, and the latter was driven on shore and went to pieces. The *Endymion* was given over for lost, but has since got into port.

The Marquis de Bouillé could not consider men, who had only the force of the elements to contend with, in the light of enemies; but that, having in common with themselves partaken of the danger, were in like manner entitled to every comfort and relief that could be given them in a time of such universal calamity and distress. He laments only that their numbers are so few, and that among them there is not one officer saved.

By authentic accounts from Paris, the Island of Martinique suffered more severely by the late hurricanes than any of the other islands that was visited by that most destructive tempest. More than 7000 lives were lost.

This storm reached Black River, which has added to the distresses of the troops engaged in that unfortunate expedition, planned and promoted by General Dalling, Governor of Jamaica, with the most promising hopes of success, though it has hitherto met with many unforeseen obstructions.

Dec. 20.

By the report of a committee of Proprietors of East India Stock, appointed by the committee to examine into the Company's affairs, there appeared on the debtor side of the



he account; 9,708,626l. and on the creditor side 13,458,877, so that the balance in favour of the company appears to be 3,750,251l. but as they have not included in the credit side the stores at Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, &c. &c. the committee think that 7,038,889l. is the proper sum to stand at the foot of the credit side of the account.

*Dec. 22.*

Right Hon. Wm. Eden, Esq. secretary to Lord Carlisle, arrived at Dublin with his lady.

*Dec. 25,*

His Majesty's ship Amphion, a fine frigate of 32 guns, was this day launched at Chatham. She is to be commanded by Capt. Bazely.

This day Sir Joseph Yorke, his Britannic Majesty's ambassador extraordinary at The Hague, left that place without taking leave.

*Dec. 23.*

The Earl of Carlisle, who embarked at Holyhead about one on the 22d, arrived at Dublin about five this evening. By proclamation the Irish parliament are to meet the 27th day of February.

A French privateer of 4 guns, called L'Industrie, from St. Maloes, has been captured by the Jason, Capt. Pigot.

*Dec. 28.*

The Lady Washington privateer, Capt. John Oliver, belonging to Dunkirk, was captured by the Alderney sloop of war, Lieut. Rose, commander; she carried 12 guns and 51 men.

Same morning his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh, set out for Margate, there to embark on board the Princess Augusta yacht, for the continent.

*MONDAY, Jan. 1.*

Being New-year's day, the same was observed at court as a high festival; and at noon the ode, written by W. Whitehead, Esq. poet-laureat, was performed before their majesties in the council chamber at St. James's. See p. 36.

This day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by his suite, consisting of the lords and gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and equerries, appeared at court. His Royal Highness came, for the first time, into the court-yard fronting the palace, attended by an officer, with a party of horse-guards. On his entering the court-yard, he was saluted by the king's guard, who were drawn out to receive him, with music, &c. He afterwards joined with their majesties in the drawing-room, and received the compliments of the foreign ministers, nobility, &c. who paid him all possible attention.

*Tuesday 2.*

The Princess Caroline, a Dutch ship of war, of 54 guns and 300 men, from Amsterdam to Lisbon, was taken and brought into the Downs by the Bellona, after an

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action of about half an hour, in which she had four men killed, and 12 wounded.

*Lond. Gaz.*

According to lists at the Admiralty-office, 77 sail of Dutch vessels, with upwards of 1300 seamen, have been already captured since the royal manifesto.

*Wednesday 3.*

By letters of this day's date, there is an account of an engagement between the Isis man of war of 50 guns, and a Dutch man of war of 64 guns, which ended in a drawn battle. This man of war has since been brought in by the Warwick.

A captain and 17 pirates, confined in Wood-street Compter, contrived to make their escape about five this afternoon. While the other prisoners were below at the fire, and the yard clear, they went down to take the air, and finding the principal turnkey (who is a stout able fellow) relieved by one Thomas Barret, they determined to carry it into execution; some of them waited behind the watch-box until the inner door was opened to let in a prisoner's acquaintance, when they suddenly put a stone under it, to prevent its immediate shutting; and while the turnkey was stooping to clear the door, they rushed upon him, threatening him with death if he made any noise, forced him backwards, and took away the main keys, with which they opened the outer door, and got clear off. These desperadoes are supposed to be Americans; but most of them are Irishmen, and were taken in the Rover, of 12 guns, a Dunkirk privateer, which had done considerable mischief in the North Seas.

*Thursday 4.*

*Admiralty-Office.* Sir Geo. Collier, of the Canada, captured the Duc de Valois French privateer, of 8 guns and 75 men, on the 24th past. She had been from St. Maloes eight days, and had taken the Betsey schooner, from Portugal to Dartmouth, which the Canada also retook.

Letters from Admiral Hood, dated at sea, advise, that he, with the Squadron under his command, and his convoy, went on very well till the 10th of December, when it blew a violent storm, which, however, was but of short continuance. At day-light, the fleet and convoy were much shattered, and one of the men of war, which proved the Minorca, was seen far to leeward dismasted. She has since arrived at Plymouth; and the fleet and convoy have proceeded with a fair wind.

*Friday 5.*

Henry Lutterloh, esq. was apprehended at Wickham, near Portsmouth, on suspicion of high treason. He seems to have been connected with Mons. de la Motte, and is said to have made great discoveries.

*Saturday 6.*

By letters received from Gen. Haldimand, Governor of Quebec, the garrisons of Fort Anne and Fort George have surrendered pri-

soners



soners of war to a detachment commanded by Major Carleton.

*Friday 12.*

The States-general issued letters of marque and reprisals against the English. But the declaration of their High Mightinesses, in answer to the British manifesto, will depend upon the resolutions of the Czarina, on the representations made to that empress on the part of the States against the hostile proceedings of the British court.

This day a proclamation was issued for observing a general fast, on the 21st of February, throughout England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and also for observing the same throughout Scotland on the day following.

An enormous whale was driven on shore, and died in a cove situated S. E. between Penlee and the Ramhead.

*Tuesday 16.*

*St. James's.* It appears from accounts from the island of Jersey, that the French, to the number of 800, and upwards, landed before day-break, on the 6th instant, at the Bank du Violet.

That, in their attempt to land, one privateer and four transport vessels were wrecked upon the rocks, whereby upwards of 200 men were lost.

That the French general, Baron de Rullecourt, marched across the country to the town of St. Helier's, seized the avenues of the town and the guard, made prisoner Capt. Charlton of the artillery, and sent a detachment to seize the lieutenant-governor.

That the lieutenant-governor had by some means received information in time to dispatch two messengers to the different stations of the 78th, 83d, and 95th regiments, and to the militia.

That immediately afterwards the lieutenant-governor was taken prisoner, and carried to the French general, who was in the Court-house; who immediately proposed to him to sign terms of capitulation, on pain of firing the town, and putting the inhabitants to the sword, in case of refusal.

That the lieutenant-governor represented, that, being a prisoner, he was deprived of all authority, and that therefore his signing any capitulation, or pretending to give any orders, could be of no avail.

That the general insisted however; and the lieutenant-governor, to avoid the consequences, signed the capitulation.

That Elizabeth Castle was summoned to surrender, which Capt. Aylward, who commanded there, peremptorily refused; and, firing upon the French, compelled them to retire.

That in the mean time the king's troops, under the command of Major Pierfon, next in seniority to the lieutenant-governor, and Capt. Campbell, and the militia of the island, assembled upon the heights near the town; and, being required by the French general to

conform to the capitulation, returned for answer, That if the French did not lay down their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners in twenty minutes, they would be attacked.

That accordingly Major Pierfon having made a very able disposition of his majesty's troops, they rushed upon the enemy with such vigour and impetuosity, that in less than half an hour, the French general being mortally wounded, the officer next in command to him desired the lieutenant-governor (who had been compelled by the French general to stand close by him during the heat of the action, saying that he should share his fate) to resume the government, and to accept their submission as prisoners of war.

That Major Pierfon, who commanded the troops, was unfortunately killed in the moment of victory: the loss of this young officer, whose military abilities, which were so remarkable upon this occasion, held out the highest expectations to his country, is most sincerely lamented by every officer and soldier, both of the regulars and militia, as well as by every inhabitant of the island.

Captains Aylward and Mulcaster distinguished themselves in their undaunted and spirited preservation of Elizabeth Castle; and it was fortunate that so able an officer as Capt. Campbell, of the 83d regiment, who had before remarkably distinguished himself, was the next to take the command after the loss of Major Pierfon.

The highest commendations are given to the good conduct, bravery, and resolution of the officers and men, both of the regulars and militia.

The following is a return of the killed and wounded of his majesty's troops and militia of the island on the 6th of January.

Of the regulars: 1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed; 35 rank and file wounded.

N. B. Capt. Charlton, of the royal artillery, wounded while prisoner.

Of the militia: 4 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 26 rank and file, wounded.

*Names of the Officers killed and wounded.*  
95th reg. Major Francis Pierfon, killed.  
East reg. Lieut. Godfrey, Lieut. Aubin, Ensign Poignant, wounded.

Mr. Tho. Lempriere, aid-de-camp, wounded.  
Mr. James Amice Lempriere, merchant, wounded. M. CORBET, Lieut. Gov.

*London Gaz.*

A new mode of burglary has been of late adopted. The houses of Messrs. Barwick and Jessop, at Waltham-abbey, and of Mr. Hughes, at Hoddesdon, Herts, were last week broke open and robbed of their plate, &c. by two persons in a one-horse chair.

*Wednesday 17.*

Was held a general court of proprietors at the East-India house in Leadenhall-street, for the re-appointment of Mr. Becher, one of the directors, to his place in the supreme council at Bengal, from which he was some time



time ago removed, when it was resolved that the same should be referred to ballot.

An enquiry into the conduct of Paul Benfield, Esq. during his residence in India, came next to be taken up, when, after a long and tedious debate, it came at last to be determined by ballot, Whether Paul Benfield should be restored to his late station at Fort St. George?

At the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the following candidates received the premiums adjudged to them for drawings:

Miss Leonora Deyongh, of Bow, Middlesex, the lesser silver pallet for a drawing of flowers.

Mr. P. W. Tomkins, of Queen-Anne-street, East, the greater silver pallet for a drawing of landscape.

Miss Ann Smith, of Portland Road, the lesser silver pallet for a drawing of landscape.

And the gold medal was adjudged to William Mellish, Esq. for having planted, on his estate in Nottinghamshire, 47,500 larch trees.

#### Thursday 18.

This day being kept as the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment their Majesties upon the occasion. The guns in the Park, and at the Tower, were fired at one o'clock. There was a ball at court in the evening, and illuminations and other publick demonstrations of joy in London and Westminster.

#### Friday 19.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall.

After the minutes of the last court were read, the Lord Mayor acquainted the members, that he had called them together at the request of some of the first characters in the city, to consider of a mode of co-operating with the merchants, traders, and others, in pursuance of certain resolutions agreed to at a respectable meeting, held at the London Tavern on Friday the 12th instant, with regard to an application to Parliament, for the relief of our unhappy fellow subjects in the West Indies: and Mr. Dunnage moved, that a petition, similar to that agreed on by the West India merchants, should be presented to the House of Commons, from that court, which was carried unanimously.

#### Saturday 20.

Advices came to the India-House, with the agreeable news of the following ships being safely arrived at Crookhaven, in Ireland, on the 9th current; viz. Royal Henry, Dundas; Calcutta, Thompson; Morse, late Kent; Worcester, Cooke; and Alfred, Brown, from China: General Barker, Tod; Ganges, Richardson; Ceres, Snow; Talbot, Hindman; Norfolk, Bonham; and Hawke, Cotton, from Bombay.

#### Monday 22.

Lord Mansfield took occasion to expose upon the Bench a fraudulent practice lately introduced under the sanction of the late act for regulating arrests in London and Middlesex, by which many persons have been led into error and expences.

#### Tuesday 23.

The House of Commons assembled pursuant to their last adjournment. The petitions praying relief, for the late sufferers by the hurricanes in the West Indies, were severally read, and ordered to be taken into consideration. That for the relief of the planters in Barbadoes was as follows:

A petition of the planters, merchants, and others, resident in England, and interested in the island of Barbadoes, recommended by his Majesty, was presented to the House; setting forth, that the island of Barbadoes is the most ancient English colony in the West Indies, ever actuated by the principles of loyalty to the crown, and love of the British constitution, valued for the peculiar advantages of its situation, the number of inhabitants in proportion to its extent, and till of late for the fertility of its soil, and on these several accounts has been favoured with the protection, succour, and support of the parent state, to which it has never failed of making suitable returns of gratitude and affection; the voluntary contribution of men and money during the late war, and the offer of supplies of provisions during the present to Admiral Barrington, who refused the donation from an apprehension that the donors would themselves be distressed by such generosity, are particularly recent instances of that general conduct which has ever invariably testified the most grateful attachment and regard to this country; and that, in this happy relative situation of a colony flourishing under a protecting state, the inhabitants of this island continued for a great length of time, truly sensible of the inestimable blessings they enjoyed under that protection, and ever deeming the continuance of it the sure and solid foundation of their welfare and prosperity, when it experienced a sad reverse of fortune; natural evils against which human prudence could not provide, an extraordinary failure of accustomed rains, blights of several kinds, and vermin of various descriptions, spread such desolation over the country, as within a short space of time to diminish its annual produce to less than half the usual quantity; to the injury of the mother country, no less than to the impoverishment of the colony; and that, in this alarming situation, the people, though they sensibly felt the weight of their misfortunes, consoled themselves with the hopes of better times, and the expectation of retrieving their circumstances by redoubled diligence and œconomy; and when they were at length flattered with the agreeable prospect of a happy change by the extraordinary



extraordinary appearance in the general face of the country, on a sudden, in an awful moment, all their hopes were blasted, and the measure of their woe filled up, by a most dreadful calamity, a tempest, the violence of which perhaps has never been surpassed, extending over the whole island, affecting almost every individual, and reducing to distress the greatest part of the inhabitants; of near four hundred plantations, scarce one has escaped the general calamity, most have sustained very considerable, and many almost irreparable, damage; almost all the buildings, nearly one half of the cattle, and many slaves, have been destroyed, several towns have suffered, and the principal one in particular in a shocking degree; and from all these causes the inhabitants, to the amount of above twenty thousand whites, were left almost destitute of habitations, food, and raiment; but, as the feelings of unhappy sufferers, biased by their own particular losses, or the private accounts of others, may be thought to exaggerate the general distress, they are willing to rest their case on the official papers transmitted from the island to his Majesty's ministers, to which they humbly beg leave to refer; and that, in these deplorable circumstances, the petitioners are naturally led to look up to, and take refuge in, the humanity, liberality, and policy, of this honourable house, from whence they most humbly hope to receive speedy and effectual relief, such relief as will not only secure them from impending want, but by assisting them to erect anew their buildings, and to procure other necessities, enable them to cultivate again their estates. Should the unhappy sufferers be so fortunate as to receive from parliament such generous aid, they entertain a sanguine hope, and think it not ill-founded, that the late dreadful calamity being attended with the good effect of removing former evils, the island will soon see its ancient fertility revive, again flourish, and, in proportion to its own wealth and affluence, bring wealth and affluence to the parent state; and therefore praying the house to take the peculiar case of the island of Barbadoes, detached as it is from any other case, into their serious consideration, and grant the unhappy sufferers such distinct and separate relief as to the house shall seem meet.

[*Ex uno disce omnes.*]

In consequence of this and other petitions, the house has voted 80,000*l.* to Barbadoes, and 40,000*l.* to Jamaica.

*Wednesday 24.*

Lord Geo. Gordon was privately taken from the Tower to Westminster-hall, arraigned, and ordered to prepare for trial on Monday the 5th of February.

*Thursday 25.*

The following message from his Majesty was presented to the House of Peers by Lord Stormont, and to the House of Commons by Lord North:

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty judges it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that during the recess of Parliament he has been indispensably obliged to direct letters of marque and general reprisals to be issued against The States General of the United Provinces, and their subjects.

“The causes and motives of his Majesty's conduct on this occasion, are set forth in his public declaration, which he has ordered to be laid before the House.

“His Majesty has with the utmost reluctance been induced to take an hostile measure against a state, whose alliance with his kingdom stood not only on the faith of antient treaties, but on the soundest principles of good policy.—His Majesty has used every endeavour to prevail on The States General to return to a line of conduct conformable to those principles, to the tenor of their engagements, and to the common and natural interests of both countries, and has left nothing untried to prevent, if possible, the present rupture.

“His Majesty is fully persuaded that the justice and necessity of the measures he has taken will be acknowledged by all the world. Relying therefore on the protection of Divine Providence, and the zealous and affectionate support of his people, his Majesty has the firmest confidence, that, by a vigorous exertion of the spirit and resources of the nation, he shall be able to maintain the honour of his crown, and the rights and interests of his people, against all his enemies, and to bring them to listen to equitable terms of peace. G. R.”

This created a long debate in both Houses; that in the House of Peers chiefly by the Lords Stormont, Bathurst, Chesterfield, the Duke of Chandos, &c. in support of the motion for an address. And by the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Lords Coventry, Camden, and Shelburne, for postponing the address.

*Monday 29.*

This morning, between two and three o'clock, the Bristol mail-cart, coming to town, was stopped near Cranford-bridge by a single highwayman, who made the post-boy alight, and drove away the horse and cart, which were found in a field near Twyford about four hours after.

*Tuesday 30.*

Being the anniversary of K. Charles's martyrdom, the members of both houses attended divine service as usual.

*Jan. 31.*

By the last New York packet, the war in America becomes every day more bloody than ever. A party of rebels having attacked the town of Augusta in Georgia, with some success at first, was in the end defeated, and of 12 prisoners which fell into the hands of the King's troops 11 were hang'd without trial; two men were ordered to be hang'd by the Rebel Governor of New York, for being found lurking about in that province.

On



On the back settlements, parties under Sir W. Johnson, and others, from Quebec, have almost depopulated the country near the Lakes, having burnt 300 houses, and carried off 600 horses, besides a number of horned cattle.

In Carolina and Georgia, there have been skirmishes with various success, which answers no other end but that of depopulating and ruining the country totally. Nothing decisive has yet happened; but the greatest preparations are making both on the part of the Royalists and that of the Rebels, for determining the contest during the course of the ensuing campaign, which, if not prevented by a peace, will certainly begin early.

Advices from Albany say, that the famous Ethan Allen, with 600 effective men, have joined the king's garrison at Ticonderago.

Mr. URBAN,  
**T**HE right to the Sidney barony, canvassed by me and others in your Magazine for 1778, may perhaps be soon decided; a Mr. Sidney having claimed that and the Earldom of Leicester, with the estates, as son of Josceline the seventh and last (of that family), who died in 1753, and on whose (supposed) default of issue, his nieces, Lady Sherrard and Mrs. Perry, became his co-heiresses. Of this more probably will be heard soon. Yours, QUERIST.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 24. **L**ADY of Henry Hind Pelly, esq; high sher. of the co. Essex, a son.  
27. Lady of Geo. Anson, esq; a daughter.  
Lady of W. Ison Braddyll, esq; a son.  
Jan. 14. Lady of Sir J. Thorold, bt. a son.  
21. The lady of Major Rennell, a son.

MARRIAGES.

- R**EV. John Leroo, A. M. to Miss Mary Gynn.  
At Glasbury, co. Radnor, Tho. Williams, esq; of Vellinewith, co. Brecon, to Miss Eliz. Hughes.  
At Sedgfield, near Durham, Tho. Swinburn, esq; of Slingby, Yorksh. to Miss Spearman, with a fortune of 25,000l.  
Major-Gen. Morris, to Miss Urquhart.  
27. Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballindean, bart. to Miss Dundas, daugh. of the late Col. Dundas, of Dundas.  
29. W. Thomson, esq; of the exchequer-office, Temple, to Miss Spooner, of Leigh-Court, Worcester-sh.  
Jan. 1. Wm. Wrightson, esq; of Cusworth, Yorksh. to Miss Bland, of Seymour-str.  
Sam. Heywood, esq; of the Inner Temple, to Miss S. Cornwall, dau. of J. Cornwall, esq;  
3. Rev. Mr. Simons, rector of Hasting-leigh, Kent, to Miss Eliz. Tucker of Canterb.  
4. Mr. Dax, of the exchequer of Pleas-office Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Heckford, second daughter of Mr. Sam. Heckford, of Lambeth.  
6. Jona Davidson, esq; of Norton, Durham, to Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of the late John Wilkinson, esq;

By a special licence, R. Brimer, esq. of Surry-str. to Miss Linnet, of the same place.

13. Geo. Waddington, esq; to Miss Horsey.  
15. At Kimhilton, the rev. Wm. Allowfield, M. A. F. R. S. to Miss Livlong.  
17. At. Stephen's Church, Bristol, the rev. Josiah Tucker, dean of Gloucester, to Mrs. Crow, of Gloucester.  
Rev. James Merett, of Chertsey, Surry, to Miss Peachy.  
18 Rich. Cofway, esq. R. A. to Miss M. C. L. Hadfield.  
22. Rev. Dr. Williams, of Sydenham, to Miss Betsey Dunn, of Newington-green.  
Capt. Gouldney, to Miss Edridge.  
24 Rev. Wm. Moore Tomkyn, of Killingworth, Warwicksh. to Miss Tomkyns.  
25. Rich. Holland, esq; of Curzon-str. to Miss Robson.

DEATHS.

- L**Ately, John Kenyon, esq; father to the chief justice of Chester, and clerk of the peace for Lancashire.  
At Tibberton-court, Heref. Fra. Brydges, esq; aged 75.  
At Lyons, in France, Tho. Horton, esq; merchant of London.  
Mr. John Rea, aged 85, formerly master of Seagoe's coffee house.  
Mrs. Mingay, relict of the late rev. Dr. Mingay, of Broome, co. Norfolk.  
At Cambridge, Mr. Morgan, B. A. of Trinity Coll. At the same place, Mr. Harley, and Mr. Ellis, jun. both students of Trin. Coll.  
At Barnes, Mr. Maycock, market-gardener at that place. His death was occasioned by the shock his spirits received from the storm in October last, during which he went to the stables to look after his horses, attended by his man, who was struck down and killed close by him by a flash of lightning, and the stable itself forced to a considerable distance from its original situation: and, to complete his alarm, part of the room in which his wife was lying-in (having been delivered but a few days) was torn away by the violence of the storm.  
At Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the hon. Wm. Boyd, young. brot. to the late E. of Errol.  
Right Hon. Tho. Willoughby, Ld Middleton, and baronet. His lordship was born Jan. 26, 1728, and succeeded his brother Francis, the late lord, Dec. 15, 1774. He married April 14, 1770, Miss Chadwick, by whom he has left no issue, on which account the title is supposed to be extinct.  
At Ramsgate, Kent, Capt. Read, aged 84, formerly a commander of a ship in the service of the Turkey Company, and many years a warden of the corporation of pilots of Dover.  
At Eltham, Kent, Capt. Ogilvie, late commander of the Valentine East-Indiaman.  
At Quebec, John M'Gawley, esq; M.D.  
Near Ellesmere, Shropsh. Mrs. Eliz. Dal-las, a farmer's wife, aged 103.  
Mrs. Donkley, aged 82, widow of the late Capt. Donkley, of the royal navy.  
Mr. Gabriel Bowler, steward of the London infirmary.



At Sittingbourne, Kent, Jas. Tong, esq; brewer, and twice mayor of Canterbury.

At Monymusk, Scotland, Mr. Alex. Simpson, minister of that parish, in his 83d year, and 61st of his ministry.

20. At Barking, in Essex, the ingenious and eminent botanist, Mr. James Gordon, senior.

22. In the Circus, at Bath, R. Blackman, esq; Geo. Harvést, M.A. fellow of Magdalen Coll. Camb. and perpetual curate of Thames Ditton, Surrey.

23. At Ridgeford-Hall, Berks, Fra. Calvert, esq; aged 67.

24. Mrs. Warcopp, aged 85, sister of the late Serj. Wynne.

At Mile-End, Boyce Tree, esq;

25. John Coppinger, esq; many years a commander in the royal navy.

At the Victualling-Office, Tho. Colby, esq; one of the commissioners.

Near St. Edmundsbury, Josh. Sam. Worthington, esq; aged 76.

26. At Edinburgh, Tho. Lockhart, esq; one of the commissioners of his Majesty's exchequer in Scotland.

27. M. Barne, esq; of Sotterley, co. Suff.

At Barnet, John Lamott, esq; formerly a wine merchant.

28. At Taplow, near Maidenhead, Robt. Woodford, esq; one of the six clerks in chancery, and curitor for the counties of Worcester and Suffex.

At Westport, co. Mayo (Ireland), in the 50th year of his age, the right hon. Peter earl of Altamont, viscount Westport, and baron Mount Eagle, &c. &c. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, the hon. John Browne, commonly called Lord Westport, now earl of Altamont.

29. At Leominster, Heref. Tho. Earle, esq; In Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Dr. Gilbert Kennedy, F.R.S. and for many years physician to the British Factory at Lisbon, aged 100.

At Beccles, Wm. Bohun, esq; of Westhall, Suffolk, the last of his family and name: they had been in possession of that place near three centuries, and were lineally descended from the Bohuns, the ancient earls of Hereford and Essex, and constables of England. [Q. Why did they not inherit those titles?]

30. In Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Jonà. Wingfield, esq; formerly a merch. at Boston, N. Engl.

At Purser's-cross, Fulham, and were interred at Peterham, Surrey, Mrs. Eliz. and Mrs. Fra. Turberville, in the 77th year of their age, of an antient and respectable West-country family; they were twin sisters, and both died unmarried. What adds to the singularity of this circumstance, they were born the same day, never were known to live separate, died within a few days of each other, and were interred the same day.

Mrs. Fortescue, aged 60, wife of John Fortescue, esq; a captain in the navy.

31. Isaac Fosbroke, esq; of Queen Anne-st. Marybone, formerly a captain in the guards.

At Hammer-smith, Wm. Atkinson, esq; formerly a woollen-draper in Holborn.

Sir Roger Burgoyne, bart. of Sutton, Bedfordshire, a commissioner of the navy.

At Tiverton, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Peard, sister to the late Oliver Peard, esq; receiver-general of the land-tax; she was supposed to be worth 150,000l.

Jan. 1. Sir Tho. Stapleton, bart. of Grays-court, in Oxfordshire.

In White-hart-yard, Drury-la. Mary Parker, aged 108, who retained her faculties with uncommon strength till within a few days of her death.

At Bath, Capt. Colpert, many years a captain in the guards.

Right hon. Henrietta Lady Foley. Her ladyship (who was fourth dau. of the last earl of Harrington) was married to Tho. Foley, esq; (the present Lord) March 20, 1776.

2. Mr. Jackson, in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, aged 81.

Near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Sir Abra. Watson, knt. aged 99.

At Chesshunt, Herts, in an advanced age, J. Foster, esq; formerly a seedsman in the Strand.

3. James Foster, esq; one of the four king's serjeants, and chief justice of the isle of Ely.

Mr. Almack, master of the rooms in King-st. St. James's-squ. and of the celebrated gaming-house.

In Pall-Mall, Jona. Henniker, esq; aged 76.

5. Mrs. Furstenau, relict of the late Anth. Furstenau, esq; aged 72.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Jos. Allen, bricklayer, in King-st. Bloomsbury: and about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Allen: they had been married 53 years: Mr. Allen had been often heard to say that he should never survive his wife many hours.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, chancellor of York, and portionist of Waddeston, Bucks; whose learning, judgement, and moderation endeared him to all who partook of his instructions, during a course of almost 50 years spent in the service of the publick at Westminster School. He had a pension from his Majesty of 400l. a year, for his own life and that of his now wid.

At Canterbury, Mr. Tho. Roch, cabinet-maker. This genius (for such he was), a native of Ireland, published in 1760, "Proceedings of the Corporation of C—y, shewing the Abuse of Corporation Government;" in which he detailed with much wit and humour the particulars of an action brought against him on a bye-law by the corporation, in which they were nonsuited: and in 1761, "An Address to the Electors of the City of Canterbury."

6. In the Bridge-yard, Mr. Townsend, head bridge-master.

In St. Catherine's, W. Anderson, esq; merch.

Mrs. Mary Butcher, wife of Mr. Tho. Butcher, of the six clerks office, and dau. of the late Sam. Pont, esq; of Histon, Cambridge-sh.

At Woodhampton, Wilts, Mr. P. Downes, one of the greatest clothiers in England.

7. Suddenly, Mr. Alder, late an eminent wine-merchant.

Mrs. Barnes, aged 71, wid. of the late Hen. Barnes, esq; Near



Near Norwich, in his 90th year, Daniel Collyer, esq; formerly a vintner in London. Amongst other whimsical bequests, he left a large sum towards putting up five bells in the churches of ten neighbouring parishes.

8. In John-str. Bedford-row, Hen. Davidson, esq;

At Lambeth, Tim. Chapman, esq; formerly a timber-merch. at the Bankside, Southwark.

9. At Bath, the rev. Mr. Cookson.

James Le Priere, esq; formerly a silk-weaver in Pater-noster-row, Spitalfields.

Rev. Mr. Felton, aged 71, R. of Wendon-Lowth with Elmden, co. Essex, and master of the free-school at Highgate.

At Bristol, the rev. Wm. Barry, D.D. rector of St. Peter's in that city.

10. J. Cresswell, esq; of Cresswell, Northu.

At Hornsey, Christo. Edmonds, esq; formerly a merchant in Cateaton-str.

At Bath, Philip Ditcher, esq; an eminent surgeon. He married the eldest daughter of Mr. S. Richardson, author of *Clarissa*, &c.

11. At Kentish-town, Mr. Jacob Harding, formerly a wholesale silkman in Spitalfields.

At Winborne, Dorset, the rev. Edw. Butt, M. A. rector of Aldbourn.

In Queen-squ. the Rev. Dr. Chaloner, bp. of Debra, and titular bp. of London, aged 90.

12. At Bristol, Jas. Tierney, esq; of Great Queen-str. Lincoln's-inn-fields, one of the commissioners appointed by parliament for the examination of public accounts, and deputy governor of the royal exchange assurance comp.

In Lamb's-Conduit-str. John Lind, esq, barrister at law, F. R. and A. S. S. and author of the very excellent "Letters on Poland."

At Diss, Norf. aged 111, Mr. Alex. Rawlinson; a wealthy farmer near that town.

13. At Hoxton, Mr. Edw. Ducie, formerly a wholes. linen-draper in Fenchurch-str.

In Sackville-str. Wm. Jas. Whitaker, esq;

At New Coll. Oxford, aged 34, the rev. Fra Kingston, M. A. fellow of that society.

At Stratford, General Furst, esq; formerly a Dantzick merch. in St. Thomas Apostle's.

At Brentwood, Essex, aged 93, Mrs. Mangles, relict of Capt. Mangles.

14. At Newington, Sam. Wilkinson, esq; formerly an American merchant.

At Waltham, Jos. L'Estrange, esq;

At Low-Layton, Dan. Pearce, esq; formerly a drug-broker in Leadenhall-str.

At Bath, Lady Mary Cooley.

15. Sir Henry Cheere, bart.

At Pen-pont, Brecon, Phi. Williams, esq;

16. In Brewer-str. Tho. Edwards, esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster, and one of the directors of the union fire-office.

Jona. Whitehead, esq; formerly a Hambro' merchant.

At Woolwich, Mr. Stokes, a dissenting minist.

Near Kingston, Surrey, Mr. Joshua Vander-ville, formerly a Dutch merchant.

17. Benj. Green, esq; of the custom-house.

18. John Kooftray, M. D. physician to the London dispensary,

At Battersea, David Simpson, esq; formerly a timber-merchant and builder at Lambeth.

Rev. James Capper, vicar of Wilmington, Sussex, to Miss Biddulph, and first cousin to Sir Theoph. Biddulph.

19. Mr. John Jennins, one of the commissioners of the lottery.

20. At Epsom, Alex. Underwood, esq;

21. Mrs. Wilkes, mother of the chamberl.

At Kingston upon Thames, Dr. Wm. Lewis, F. R. S.

22. Rev. Dr. Williams, of Sydenham, to Miss Betsey Dunn, of Newington-Green.

At Paul's Walden, Herts, Mrs. M. Bowes, mother of the present Lady Strathmore. By the decease of Mrs. Bowes, her jointure, which is 1600l. per ann. devolves to Andr. Robinson Bowes, esq; one of the members in the present parliament for Newcastle upon Tyne.

23. John Williams, esq; one of the judges for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor, in South Wales.

At Enfield, Mr. Jas. Chadley, late an eminent linen-draper.

In Basinghall-str. Edge Wade, esq;

24. In Castle-str. Mr. Tho. Yeoman, F. R. S.

25. At Bristol, of a deep decline, Jeremiah Harman, esq; formerly an eminent merchant in Cateaton-str.

At the Stamp-office, Mr. Peter Ralliance, many years housekeeper at that office.

27. Mr. Chapman, master of the George livery-stables, Coleman-street.

29. Alex. Hamilton, esq; aged 88, formerly an eminent solicitor in chancery.

# GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 23. **L**etters patent were passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing grants of the dignity of a baron of that kingdom, to James Dennis, esq; chief baron of his majesty's court of exchequer in Ireland, Baron Tracton, of Tracton Abbey, co. Cork.—Sir Robert Tilson Deaner bart. Baron Muskerry, co. Cork.—Arm-Lowry Corry, esq; Baron Belmore, of Castle, coole, co. Fermanagh.—Thomas Knox, esq; Baron Welles, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone.—John Baker Holroyd, esq; Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, co. Meath. Also like letters patent of the dignity of a viscount of the said kingdom, unto James Baron Lifford, his majesty's chancellor of Ireland, Viscount Lifford, of Lifford, co. Donegall.—Otway Lord Defart, Viscount Defart, of Defart, co. Kilkenny.—John Baron Erne, Viscount Erne, of Crum Castle, co. Fermanagh.—Barry Lord Farnham, Viscount Farnham, of Farnham, co. Cavan.—Simon Lord Irnham, Viscount Carhampton, of Castlehaven, co. Cork.—Bernard Lord Bangor, Viscount Bangor, of Castleward, co. Downe.—Penyfton Lord Melbourne, Viscount Melbourne, of Kilmore, co. Cavan.—James Lord Clifden, Viscount Clifden, of Gowran, co. Kilkenny.—John Lord Naas, Viscount Mayo, of Monecrouer. Also like letters patent, of the dignities of baron and earl of the said kingdom, unto Henry Lord Viscount Conyngham,



nyngnam, and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title, of Baron and Earl Conyngham, of Mount Charles, co. Donegall, with remainder of the barony to his nephew Francis Pierpoint Burton, esq; and his heirs male. And like letters patent, of the dignity of an earl of the said kingdom, unto Stephen Lord Viscount Mount Cashell, and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title, of Earl Mount Cashell, of Cashell, co. Tipperary.

Earl of Inchiquin, John O'Neil, and Luke Gardiner, esqrs. to be of the privy council in the kingdom of Ireland.

29. The Earl of Aylesbury, appointed chamberlain of her Majesty's household.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have been appointed of his royal highness the Prince of Wales's household: Groom of the stole—Lord Southampton. Gentlemen of the bed-chamber—Earl of Courtown, Lord John Clinton, Lord visc. Parker. Treasurer and secretary—Lieut.-col. Hotham. Master of the robes and privy purse—Hen. Lyte, esq; Grooms of the bed-chamber—Hon. Mr. Legge, hon. Stephen Digby, John Johnson, esq; First equerry and commissioner of the stables—Lieut.-col. Lake. Equerries—Lieut.-colonel Hulse, Lieut.-col. Sir John Dyer, bart. Lieut.-col. Stephens.

30. Capt. Andrew Corbet and Capt. Lord Strathaven to be aid-de-camps in ordinary to the Earl of Carlisle; and Capt. Sir Jas. Erskine, bart. Capt. the hon. Fra. North, Capt. Arthur Ormsby, and Lieut. Rich. O'Brien Boyle, to be his aid-de-camps in extraordinary.

Jan. 9. John Macpherson, esq; to be one of the counsellors of the governor general and council of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in the room of Rich. Barwell, esq; approved by his Majesty.

10. Adm. Sir Hyde Parker promoted from being rear-admiral of the red, to be vice-admiral of the blue; and Adm. Kempenfelt, rear-admiral of the blue.

20. Dr. Rich. Woodward, dean of St. Martin Clogher, to the bishoprick of Cloyne.

Rev. W. Cecil Pery, M A. dean of Derry, to the united bishopricks of Killala and Achonry.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**W**M. Dean Poyntz, esq; (neph. to Lady Spencer) appointed paymaster of the British forces in America.

At the Guildhall, York, Hen. Myres, esq; chosen lord-mayor of that city.

John Bell, esq; under secretary of state to the earl of Hillsborough.

Walter Farquharson, esq; first commissioner of the office for sick and wounded seamen, and exchange of prisoners.

Marquis of Graham, elected chancellor of the university of Glasgow.

Capt. Wallis, a commissioner of the navy.

H. Partridge, esq; appointed judge of the Isle of Ele.

Herbert Lloyd, esq; appointed his Majesty's chamberlain and chancellor in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan,

and of the towns and boroughs of Carmarthen and Haverfordwest.

William Lance, esq; a commissioner of the victualling-office.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Hallam, one of the canons of Windfor, to the deanry of Bristol.

Rev. Rich. Milles, A.M. student of Christ-Church Coll. Oxford, and chaplain to the Bp. of Exeter, is presented by his lordship to the V. of Kenwyn, by the death of the rev. John Trist, clerk.

Rev. Tho. Ireland, D. D. collated to a prebend in the cathedral church of Wells, in the room of Mr. Archdeacon Walker, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Norman, Blagdon R. co. Somers.

Rev. Humph. Smythies, A. M. vicar of Blewbury, co. Berks, instituted to Alpeton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Elderton, collated to Aldbourn V. co. Wilts, vacant by the death of the rev. Mr. Edw. Butt.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Jubb, regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ Church, Oxford, appointed chancellor of the church of York.

Rev. Edw. Watterson, M.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb. and master of the grammar-school in that town, Sleaford V. co. Linc. with the chaplaincy of the hospital, and the mastership of the free grammar-school in that town.

Tho. Skynner, LL.D. Bratton Clovelly R. with Pinhoe V. both co. Devon.

Hon. and rev. Edw. Conway, clerk, Sudbury R. cum capella de Orford, co. Suff.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Kingston, co. Cambridge, with the vicarage of Belchamp St. Paul, co. Essex.

Rev. Euseby Isham, to hold Lamport R. with Weedon-bec V. co. Northampton.

\* \* Lifts of Bankrupts in our next.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

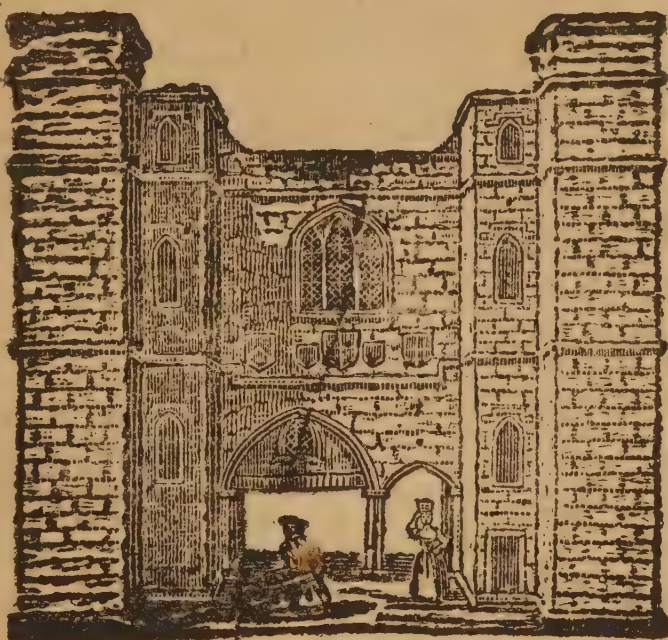
Jan. 16.	Jan. 29.
Bank Stock, —	—
India ditto, 146	—
South Sea ditto, shut	—
Ditto Old Ann. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
Ditto New Ann. —	shut
3 per Ct. Bk. red. —	56 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 57
3 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 a 57 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto 1726, shut	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 55	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, shut	—
4 per Ct. Conf. 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 57	56 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto New 1777, 70 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$
India Bonds, 5s. Pr.	9s. a 11s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ per ct.	13 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Long Annuities, 15 $\frac{9}{16}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{9}{16}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Short ditto, —	—
Scrip. —	—
Omnium —	—
Annuity 1778, 11 $\frac{9}{16}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{7}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Lottery Tickets, —	—
Exchequer Bills 2s. a 3s. Pr.	4s. pr.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
Morning Herald  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Nottingham 2  
Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
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## For FEBRUARY, 1781.

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Embellished with an elegant Series of Medals struck by K. CHARLES I. on the Herring Fishery and the Supremacy of the Narrow Seas: Also with an accurate Delineation of Roman Marks, from ancient Gems; and a Specimen of Chinese Calli.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE



# A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for FEBRUARY and MARCH, 1780.

February 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	ditto	29 6 1/2	37	hard frost, heavy black day, some trifling snow
2	N	29 4 1/2	37	ditto, heavy morn. and even. bright mid-night
3	N N W	29 6	37	ditto, ditto
4	S W	29 6 1/2	37	ditto, bright day, an apparent thaw about noon
5	E S E	29 4 1/2	37	ditto, bright day, foggy afternoon
6	N to S W	29 1 1/2	39	a heavy black day, a good deal of rain
7	N N W	29 4	41	cold black morning, bright afternoon
8	N to S E	29 9	39	smart frost in the night, br. mid-nig. very wet even.
9	S W	29 9	45	a very moist heavy day, but no rain, quite mild
10	ditto	30 1	47	a very foggy, moist day
11	N W	30 3	47	heavy morning, bright afternoon
12	E N E	30 3 1/2	45	a heavy black, churlish day
13	N E	30 4	43	a black, cold, churlish day
14	N N W	30 4	44	ditto
15	N	30 3	44	ditto, some trifling snow and rain
16	Ditto	30 0	44	chiefly heavy, bright about noon
17	Ditto	30 0 1/2	39	smart frost in the night, heavy cold day
18	W S W	30	41	a very heavy churlish day
19	W N W	29 4 1/2	39	chiefly cloudy, some sunshine, very cold wind
20	N	29 5 1/2	36	hard frost, bright morn., aftern. a good deal of snow
21	Ditto	29 7 1/2	35	ditto, very bright night and day—cutting wind
22	ditto	29 8 1/2	36	ditto, bright morn. churlish aft. with some snow
23	N	30 2	34	ditto, very bright day
24	W S W	30 2	37	no frost, a heavy misting, cold day
25	Ditto	30 1 1/2	41	a coarse day, wet evening
26	N	29 8	36	hard f. with heavy f. early, bri. day, most cutt. wind
27	S W	30	36	f. and f. in the n. heavy day, a good deal of r. and fle.
28	W	29 8 1/2	44	chiefly cloudy, but sometimes bright, very mild
29	W to N	29 8	50	a fine bright warm day

March 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W N W	ditto	30 46	chiefly cloudy, sometimes bright, not near so warm
2	S W	ditto	29 6 1/2 49	ditto
3	ditto	29 6	49	hail, rain, clouds and sunshine at intervals
4	ditto	29 9 1/2	45	a very fine bright day
5	ditto	30 1 1/2	50	a cloudy heavy day, but fair and mild
6	ditto	30 1 1/2	52	clouds and sunshine at intervals, but a fine day
7	ditto	30 1 1/2	53	chiefly cloudy, but a fine mild day
8	ditto	30 1 1/2	54	ditto, ditto
9	ditto	29 9 1/2	49	ditto, ditto
10	W to N	little	30 2 48	white frost early, very bright night and day
11	Variable		30 3 46	ditto, ditto
12	S W	fresh	29 6 1/2 49	chiefly cloudy, some smart showers
13	Ditto	strong	30 1 45	white frost early, a very coarse turbulent day
14	S S W	fresh	29 8 49	a very fine bright day, cloudy evening
15	W	strong	29 4 51	a coarse day, with some little rain
16	W to N	fresh	29 3 49	smart rain in the night, very fine bright day
17	S W	ditto	29 8 1/2 44	white frost early, chiefly cloudy in the day
18	Ditto	stormy	29 4 1/2 52	an exceeding coarse wet day
19	Ditto	strong	29 7 50	bright morning, cloudy mid-night; wet afternoon
20	Ditto	fresh	29 7 54	chiefly cloudy, but fair
21	ditto		29 6 53	clouds and sunshine at intervals, some trifling rain
22	S W to N	fresh	29 6 52	sev. smart show. hail and rain, with bright intervals
23	N W	ditto	30 1 1/2 43	a smart frost in the night, exceeding bright day
24	N N E	little	30 47	white frost early, often cloudy, but fair
25	S W	little	29 7 51	smart rains early, fine bright warm day
26	S W	little	29 8 52	chiefly cloudy, but fair
27	Ditto	fresh	29 6 1/2 57	cloudy morning, bright afternoon; very warm
28	S W to N W	ditto	29 3 57	chiefly cloudy, one heavy shower of hail and rain
29	S W	strong	29 6 1/2 54	a very coarse cloudy day, but no rain
30	ditto		29 5 1/2 56	coarse morning, some smart showers, bright aftern.
31	S W to N E	fresh	29 4 1/2 53	white frost in the night, heavy showers in the day





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For FEBRUARY, 1781.

*Mr. De Grey's Speech on the Motion for an Address having been but slightly touched in our last, those who read for Information will be pleased to see it at large.*



**M**R. De Grey acquainted the House that he had in his hand a motion for an humble address of the thanks of the House to his Majesty, for his most gracious speech from the throne.

That before he touched upon the different topics which were contained in the speech, he should desire to propose the congratulations of the House to his Majesty, on the safe delivery of the Queen, and on the birth of another Prince. That he was so thoroughly convinced of the unanimous approbation such a clause would meet with, that he should trouble the House no longer upon that topic than to observe, how much satisfaction the nation received from the attention that their Majesties had given to the education of the royal offspring, and for their having considered them not only as their own children but as those of the state; and that the result of this attention was already sufficiently apparent, and, he hoped, would be universally acknowledged. That he was as free as any gentleman to confess, that no parliament ever met at a more important moment than the present; and that the nation never watched with a more anxious eye the opinions and conduct of their representatives.

That occasions would present them-

selves hereafter, for entering into debate upon the various matters which were the subject of his Majesty's speech; that all we had now to do was, to profess our loyal attachment to his Majesty, and to assure him of such support as the difficulty and danger of the times might require; that those difficulties were the consequence of our former glories; that though our power and our commerce, great as it had been, had never been employed injuriously, or contrary to the faith of treaties, yet it had created a degree of envy and resentment in our rivals; which they had thought this was a proper opportunity to make manifest; and sorry he was to ascribe such motives to any nation; yet he was afraid the truth of the assertion was too glaring to be controverted—that, not contented with exercising her own force against us, she had called in Spain to her assistance, and had seduced the unhappy Americans to exchange the protection of this country for that of a state whose principles and maxims of government and of religion were in every instance contrary to their own.

That it was now no question about independency and allegiance: Great Britain could not at this instant of time give independence to America, nor could America restore herself to Great Britain. Whoever wished well either to Great Britain or America must try to restore them to each other, as the safest means of preserving both. That the House was no longer to be blinded by the specious parade of a treaty of commerce, for the object of hostility was avowedly upon record; and France made



made no scruple of inviting Canada to withdraw her allegiance, and of promising the whole force of France to assist in accomplishing this object, as (in the words in which the declaration lately published stated it) "a first condition of the alliance between France and America."

It was evident, said he, that if this was the actual situation of things, it could never remain as it then stood. You must push the war, or you must sue for peace; it would be ridiculous to sue for peace without first having made vigorous preparations for war. If you did, what terms could you expect from an insolent and a haughty enemy? Would you make peace whilst America was left under the controul of a French army? Would you agree to give up a share of your Newfoundland fisheries, and a monopoly of your trade, to France? And if you did, what would be the fate of your West India islands, of your nursery for seamen, of your navy itself? And what would become of your extensive territories, and of your rich settlements, in the East Indies, which constituted so material a part of the empire of Great Britain? If no man, born a Briton, and feeling the principles of affection to his country, which he trusted were common to that audience, the alternative was obvious—you had no choice left—you must withstand the attack—you had hitherto withstood it, under Providence, by the bravery and spirit of Sir Geo. Rodney—by the vigilance of Gen. Vaughan—by the gallant defence of Gen. Prevost, who, in an open and defenceless country, had withstood the combined forces of France and America—by the gallant conduct of Sir Henry Clinton, which put us into possession of Charles Town, and the whole Southern army under Mr. Lincoln—by the late brilliant victory of Lord Cornwallis; brilliant for the design of the attack, for the courage of the execution, and for the alacrity with which Col. Tarleton followed up the blow; the mentioning that officer put him in mind of Major Moncrief, whose services he ought not to have

passed over when he spoke of the siege of Charles Town. He expatiated also upon the merit of Lord Rawdon; and spoke of the pleasure he felt at the dawn of his lordship's military talents, from which his country had reaped such signal and distinguished advantages.

But he might be told indeed by way of answer to all this, that your resources, which are *et subsidia belli et ornamenta pacis*, were exhausted, and the country drained by taxes and impoverished by expence. It might be true; but what would you obtain by inactivity and by meanly soliciting peace, which you probably would not obtain? Or, if you could obtain it, you would have but little hopes of preserving it. That, however, all we had now to do was, to promise such support as it was at once our interest and our security to give, and was in conformity to those assurances contained in the address of the 17th of March 1778, upon the French Ambassador's declaration, to which he referred, and which he wished gentlemen to act up to both in letter and in spirit; that if the quantum or the application of any sum proposed was to be questioned, the proper time for questioning it would be in a committee of supply, when the sum itself, and the service to which it was appropriated, could fall at one and the same time under your consideration.

That one thing gentlemen would consider in the nature of that application, it was not to make additions to your empire that we undertook that war, nor to enlarge conquests already perhaps at least sufficiently extensive for the bulk of the empire at large, but we had as the object of our content the preservation of all that was necessary to our honour, and perhaps to our existence. And as it was manifest, upon a cool and dispassionate review of the whole of his Majesty's reign, that not a single instance could be traced in which the line of the constitution had been passed over, and in which its principles had not been inviolably adhered to for the preservation of our internal liberties, it would be



be disgraceful indeed if that should not be an incitement to us to exert ourselves at all hazards to secure them from foreign violence.

*Continuation of the Debate on the Motion for an Address, see p. 9.*

Sir *H—ce M—nn* observed, that it had been the character of this country to look danger in the face, to hold despair in contempt, and in proportion to the pressure of affairs to exert its efforts to act with spirit, and by the energy of its operations to surmount all difficulty and all resistance. He reprobated the notion of charging the American war to the account of any set of men; and, he said, it was idle to spend time in recrimination. America had hostilely allied herself to France, and Spain had joined the confederacy. Each of the three powers who formed the league were to be regarded with equal jealousy, and to be opposed with equal exertion; America as well as France and Spain; France and Spain as well as America. The whole matter was, how the operations could be best carried on, to answer the great end of breaking their combination, and rendering their attempts to destroy our naval force and ruin our commerce unavailing? He thought little of the present confederacy, formed by powers the most unlikely to coalesce for any continuance with cordiality, that could possibly join together.

Let us, said he, recollect the most extraordinary confederacy that history has recorded, namely, the powerful league of Cambray formed against the Republic of Venice! Was Venice destroyed by it? No. She is now a respectable power, considered as one of the European states; as respectable as her situation in Italy entitles her at any time to be. He concluded with observing, that the American war now began to wear a more promising aspect, and to renounce it would in his mind be an act of political madness; and, at the same time, an act of the greatest inhumanity, considering the number of loyalists who had flocked in to the King's standard, and who now relied on the British arms for protection.

Hon. *T. T—nsb—d* observed, that there was every year a new reason for continuing the American war. He was surprized to hear the league of Cambray cited by those who supported administration. He feared, that the similitude of situation to that of our affairs was but too apparent. A number of powers, jarring in their interests, attacked Venice. It is true, they soon quarrelled; but not till Venice was ruined. The name of the Venetian state remains, but its commerce, its dominions in Italy, are reduced, if not quite annihilated; and she may retain (to use Sir *H. M—nn*'s expression) her proper rank among Italian states; but her weight, power, and consequence, as an European state, are totally at an end.

He lamented, that we were to continue the American war, and heartily concurred in the amendment. Mr. *P—n—y* had blamed those who, delivering their opinions within doors against the American war, did the same without doors; he wished to know what he thought of those who spoke and voted for it within doors, and reprobated it abroad; he confidently believed, that if all voted against it in the House who condemned it out of the House, we should have saved a world of blood and treasure that had been wantonly and wickedly lavished.

Mr. *W—b—e El—s* complimented the young gentlemen who had moved and seconded the amendment on their eloquence, but could not agree with them in thinking that the address was in the least improper, or that it contained matter less fit for the House to adopt on the present occasion than the proposed amendment. Nothing, he said, could be more true than that it was highly incumbent on the House to take care, that what they carried up to the throne should not contain any thing like a pledge to observe any particular line of conduct; he had examined the address minutely, and he never in his life saw an address more cautiously worded or more suitable to the purpose. If the amendment were adopted, all that his Majesty had said from



from the throne, excepting only his information of the increase of the royal family, would, contrary to the constant usage of parliament, remain unnoticed. Would gentlemen say it was right for the House to hold a solemn silence on our late successes in America? Would it be handsome to Lord Cornwallis, or to the other officers who under that gallant commander's orders had acquitted themselves so much to the credit of themselves and to the essential services of their country, to withhold their due praise? Or did gentlemen imagine, if the eyes of all Europe were turned on the proceedings of the House (as had been truly observed), that it would have a good effect upon the minds of the foreign princes and powers, to see the British parliament just at that moment wanting in professions of zeal to his Majesty, or of joy at the late signal successes of his Majesty's arms in America? Surely a moment's recollection would teach gentlemen to think differently, and convince them of the propriety of unanimously agreeing to the address. In one part of it, the House returned his Majesty thanks for the blessing of his government. In all his experience for the many years he had sat in that House, he had never known such a matter rejected; and yet, if the amendment were carried, all that part of the address would be omitted. Another matter, which struck him very forcibly, seemed to have made little or no impression on the gentlemen who had moved and seconded the amendment; and that was, that as the address, containing due praises to the officers in America, had been moved and seconded, the rejection of such an address would *ipso facto* amount to a censure upon those officers, and would have that effect in the eyes of all Europe. Would gentlemen then say they were prepared to pass a censure on the conduct of Lord Cornwallis and Col. Tarleton? Would they refuse to thank them for their conduct? Upon these and other considerations, he trusted the hon. gentleman who moved the amendment would not make it a ques-

tion, or take the sense of the House upon it, but would agree with him in voting for the address.

Gen. S—th could not assent to the general assertion of Mr. P—ten—y, that we were in a better situation now than we had ever been. He insisted, that we were in circumstances infinitely worse. The millions we had spent upon the war would, he was well assured, have built and equipped 40 sail of the line. He declared, that every military man knew, from the affair at Trenton, that all attempts to subdue America were so many fruitless prostitutions of blood and treasure, for that the matter was altogether impracticable. He therefore wished the House to tell his Majesty so; but to give every possible support to his arms when directed against their proper object—the House of Bourbon.

Mr. F—x rose, and went over the whole ground of complaint which had been urged, or could be urged by opposition, against the King's servants. He was particularly severe on the sudden dissolution of the late parliament, and hoped to God this circumstance would become the subject of an enquiry in that House, and that it might be known which of the King's servants it was who had dared to advise his Majesty to dissolve his parliament just when the dissolution took place; a time when most gentlemen were taken by surprise. In words, ministers disclaimed the abridgement of the duration of septennial parliaments; in actions they approved it. He did not, he said, expect ever to see a septennial parliament die a natural death.

As to the beginning of the address, he said, he had no objection to congratulate his Majesty on the increase of his domestic happiness. Long may his domestic enjoyments continue to increase! they were the only enjoyments his Majesty possessed. Unfortunate in every other respect. Unfortunate abroad, and unfortunate in the conduct of civil affairs at home, he was happy in domestic life; and on this happiness in his family he would congratulate his Majesty sincerely.

But



But at the present moment of embarrassment and distress, when the brightest jewel was torn from his diadem; when America was dismembered from the British empire, never to be re-united; when discord and civil dissensions raged among those parts of the empire which yet remained, but which seem prepared for revolt; to approach the throne with gratulatory addresses, was not loyalty but mockery and insult. But what, said the hon. gentleman over the way, will you refuse to acknowledge with gratitude the blessings we enjoy under his Majesty's government? How long, replied Mr. F—x, shall the sacred shield of majesty be interposed for the protection of a weak administration? If by the blessings of his Majesty's government be understood his Majesty's virtues, he was ready to acknowledge his Majesty's personal virtues with respect and with reverence. But if by the blessings of his government be understood the acts and projects of his Majesty's ministers, he detested and reprobated them. The present reign had been one continued series of disgrace, misfortune, and calamity. Six years ago, he observed, he had the honour to sit in that House, when the subject of their debate was precisely the same that it was this night, viz. the justice and expediency of prosecuting the American war; and he made no doubt, but that if he should have the honour to sit in the next parliament six years hence at the opening of it, the same subject would be under discussion. It would have been presumption in him to have made such a prediction six years ago, and nobody would have credited him. Past experience now made it no longer so, and therefore he scrupled not to prophecy, that if the war was continued, its propriety and its expediency would be the subject of discussion on the first opening of the next parliament.

In answer to the hon. gentleman, who moved the address, he said, he was as ready to render due praise to the valour of our troops as any gentleman in that House, but at the same time he could not help observing, that

every gleam of success had been the certain forerunner of misfortune. The loss of the whole army followed the capture of Ticonderoga; the evacuation of Philadelphia had followed other successes; and no sooner do we hear of the surrender of Charles Town to his Majesty's arms, than we prepare to receive intelligence of some new disaster; and a very short time afterwards news arrives of the loss of Rhode Island, which he was warranted to say was the only good winter harbour in all America.

Not that he meant, he said, to argue that no advantage was to be derived from the late successes; they might be made the foundation of an honourable and happy peace. Let ministers seize and improve the advantage, and they will deserve the thanks and applause of their country. But have they given us any hopes of it? On the contrary, does not the address now moved for prove to the conviction of this House, that they mean to pursue the war—they dare not give it up—the unpopularity of it is their security—that, and that only, keeps them in place.

An hon. gentleman had said it was improper to term the war unjust, excepting only within these walls. Does the hon. gentleman think, that what was unjust in its origin can become just in its advancement and prosecution? Or does he think, that the Americans, once driven by our injustice to assert their independency, ought in justice to relinquish it?

With regard to the argument of another hon. gentleman (Sir H. M—nn), that without an ally Great Britain had an advantage over a confederacy; if that doctrine were true, Great Britain was the happiest nation in the world.

Gentlemen, he observed, had used a great many hard words respecting France; he saw no great harm in it, though it could answer no good purpose. It served, however, to bring an old saying to his mind; "Let us not rail at Alexander, but let us beat him." That was exactly his feelings respecting the House of Bourbon.

Speaking



Speaking to every argument that had been urged during the course of the debate, he at length recurred to the famous vote of the late parliament relative to the influence of the crown, and said, it was the last dying speech of that corrupt assembly—the death-bed confession of that wicked sinner; and it reminded him of the death-bed confession of other abandoned profligates, who, after having heaped guilt on guilt, hope their fate would prove a warning to others, that they might not come to the same untimely end.

Ld G. G—m—ne declared, that with respect to the American war he had never entertained but one opinion, and that was, that the war was just in the beginning, that it was a necessary war, a war which had been unavoidably begun in support of the undoubted rights of Great Britain and of the British parliament, and a war which he had the greatest hopes might be brought, and that speedily, to a happy and honourable conclusion. He had as little hope, he said, as the hon. gentleman who spoke last, that this country would be able to subdue America; but he had not given up his expectations that she might regain America. At present he was convinced, that more than half the American people were friends to this country; it behoved us, therefore, to free them from the tyranny of Congress. And if the gentlemen on the opposite side are such friends to the cause of freedom as they pretend, now is the time for them to join in measures calculated to rescue the friends of this country from the most arbitrary and oppressive tyranny that ever was exercised over any people. And so far from despairing ever to regain America, he could tell the hon. gentleman, that allowing American independency, and Congress was ready to treat with G. Britain to-morrow; but he would not be the man to treat with America on those terms. He did not, therefore, hesitate to declare his opinion, which ever has and ever will be till America is regained, for prosecuting the war with vigour. He thought the exist-

ence of this country depended upon it, and was convinced that any other line of conduct would be the highest impolicy; for his part, he saw no reason for adopting melancholy sentiments. The last campaign had not been unsuccessful; in America we had gained considerable advantages; in the West Indies the British admiral rides triumphant; and next year he would venture to assure the House, that we shall have a fleet superior both in number of ships and in point of equipment to any we ever had either in this or in the last war.

Adm. K—pp—l did not expect to see a better navy, and should, as he believed the country would, be perfectly satisfied to see as good a navy afloat next year, as we had afloat in the course of the last war. He complained of the scandalous neglect of our navy, both in fitting it out and in its equipment, as well as in its appointment and its operations. He said, officers had done their duty, but they had not been supported. He attributed all our miscarriages, all the dissensions and dissatisfaction that prevailed in his Majesty's fleets—and that such did prevail there to a very great degree was notorious—to one person, and the House might guess whom he meant.

Alderman N—wnb—m apologized for rising to speak on the first day of his taking his seat in that House, but when a subject of such importance to the nation in general, and to the city of London in particular, which he had the honour to represent, as the conduct of the navy, was under consideration, he could not help complaining of the little regard shewn to the protection of trade, and the representations of those who had been sufferers by the indifference of ministers, or their wilful neglect. He stated two instances; the one, in sending out a considerable fleet laden with stores for Quebec with a convoy by far too weak in the first instance for their protection, and under the direction of a commander, who by the report of those who were most competent to judge



judge (the ship captains who composed the fleet) was more attentive to his own interest, directing his attention more to the making prizes, than to the merchantmen whom he was bound to defend, by which means the American privateers got among the fleet, and made several valuable prizes. This proved a double injury, not only to those immediately concerned, but to the nation, by transferring those stores and those commodities, destined for the use and consumption of Canada, to the relief of our enemies, who stood equally in need of such supplies. The other instance adduced by the Alderman was, of the West India fleet captured off St. Vincent's by the Spaniards, which though of immense value, and increased by the cargoes and stores on board of five East Indiamen, was suffered to sail under a convoy totally inadequate to the service to which they were appointed. Nor was the conduct of the commander of that convoy less reprehensible than that of the former. He concluded with assuring the House, that, in what he had said, he had no personal dislike to ministers, or to the officers whom they employed. His duty to his country, and to the great commercial city which he had the honour to represent, induced him to lay these facts fairly before the House, which he hoped would have this effect at least, to awaken the attention of administration to the interest of commerce, which of late had been most scandalously neglected.

Mr. P—nt—n insisted, that the hon. gentleman's complaints of the insufficiency of the Quebec convoy were unfounded; and that to censure the conduct of officers who had no opportunity to vindicate their characters in that House, was equally illiberal and unwarrantable.

Mr. M—nch—n urged another fact against those who had the supreme direction of naval affairs; and that was, that when the Spanish squadron was ready to sail for America, it was represented, that by the addition of five ships to Walsingham's squadron, the whole of it might be prevented from

joining Guichen, if not destroyed; but five ships could not be found, or, at least, were not found, in all the ports of Great Britain to be sent on that essential service.

Mr. H—tl—y adverted to that part of Ld G. G—rm—ne's speech, wherein he said, he hoped not to subdue, but to regain, America. He pressed him very earnestly to think of some conciliatory plan, which being held out to the Americans might detach them from France, and unite them again to this country in the bonds of peace.

The House divided at a late hour. For the Address 212, against it 130.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Havedylom, Feb. 1.*

I Have long been very sensible of the several improvements which the military spirit, so prevalent in these kingdoms, and the frequent incampments, have introduced into the most distant counties. At present I shall forbear mentioning the happy effects they have had on the morals of the male part of the community, and confine myself to that sex to which we are indebted for every thing which renders life endurable. I was always its sincere admirer; and am happy to find any occasion of pointing out whatsoever may add to their charms or extend their conquests.

I was last summer in a gentleman's family in the inland part of England, with whom I had a long and intimate acquaintance. I happened to reach the place in the dog-days; and finding the ladies sitting in an alcove in their cloth riding-habits, instead of their cool chintzes, I expressed my fear that I prevented them from taking their morning ride. They assured me, that they did not mean to stir out; and one of them, clapping on a vast hat with a cockade, declared she would only go for her work, and sit down for the rest of the morning. On turning round, how was my rusticity surprized to see her hair clubbed behind! another gave me an opportunity of seeing a whisking queue! and a third a greasy braid, hanging down and dabbing the shining cape!

After the morning was far spent, Miss Dorothy (for, in imitation of the quality, there are now no such things as Dollies, Mollies, and Betties) with a great yawn flung her arms over her head, and her legs a yard before her, and informed us, it was dressing-time; then pulling her watch out of (I believe) a pair of tight leathern breeches, acquainted us, that it was half an hour past two; and returned it to its place with a most officer-like air.

I saw



I saw the countenance of my good old friend change. As soon as the ladies had left the place, he gave vent to his discontent in the following terms: "My dear Jack, says he, what an alteration is there in the manners of this house since I last had the happiness of your company! A cursed visit to Coxleath hath infected my poor girls to a degree that gives me the keenest concern. The chaste and elegant dress, which was once their characteristic, is now converted into what you have just seen. Female delicacy is changed into masculine courage, and as much of the garb assumed as at first view almost leaves the difference of sex undistinguishable. The manly habit is put on with the morning, and, as you will see presently, only changed for another of the same kind. The watch too has also quitted its modest station; and the fair wearer, instead of consulting the hour with the former graceful recline of the head, now boldly lugs out the oracle, and afterwards thrusts it—the lord knows where! My niece Elizabeth, in defence of this new mode, says, that its motions are considerably altered since it had experienced a new situation. No wonder, since it had quitted the temperate for the torrid zone. A long string, with all the masculine load of seals, &c. now affectedly hangs down the centre of the fair frame: sometimes it is formed of hair, ending with a strange fringe of the same. A celebrated antiquarian assured me that this was the true love-lock; which good Mr. Supple our curate (then present) denied, and humbly said, that it was only an outward and visible sign. And a wicked rogue added, that it was an excellent conductor of amorous ideas to our sex, a remembrancer to our slack youth, and like a strange peculiarity in the dress of the ladies of Siam, serves as a whet to the depraved appetites of their copper-coloured gallants. Instead of——" I could no longer bear his prosing, so diverted the discourse: but not without internal assent to part of his reflections, even tinged as they were by the foolish prejudices of old age. Laudable as a due attention is, to fashion in young people, yet I was brought to confess, that there were indecencies in those of the present age, which are the disgust of the grave, the scoff of the licentious, are marks of a light mind, or bring under suspicion of levity the purest heart, which thoughtlessly adopts the unfuitable manners or habit of our sex.

Yours, &c. CAMBER.

Mr. URBAN,

Leek, Feb. 17.

AS there is no word more abused than Esquire, from its being tagged to families, not one of which, since the days of Adam, hath had the least pretension to the title; therefore you will oblige a constant reader and admirer of your Magazine, if you will inform these nominal gentry, that, "of Scyld we yet retain our name of Shield, in

place whereof we sometimes use our borrowed French word Scutcheon; Cnapa is also in the Teutonicke written Cnabe or Knabe, as also Knape, the *c* and *k*, as I have often said, being indifferently used; but the *b* turned into a single *u*, as divers times it is, hath caused it of Knabe to be turned to Knave, and so, according to our orthography, it were Shield-Knave. The reader is to note, that Knabe, from whence is derived (as I have shewed) our now used name of Knave, was never by our ancestors used as a name of disgrace or contempt, but as the name of some kind of servant, as valet in French, or the like. Scyld-Knape was he that in warre did beare the wapen or shield of armes, of his chiefe or superiour, of which office the Latin name is Armiger; and our now-used name of Esquire, which we borrow from the French, is not rightly the same, neither is Armiger taken by the French for Esquire, an Esquire being among them one that hath some charge in the stable, or that teacheth young gentlemen, or the pages of noblemen, to ride."

"Esquire—Title of honour, above a Gentleman, and below a Knight."

"Those to whom this title is now of right due, are, *viz.* all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs males for ever; the four Esquires of the King's body; the eldest sons of all Baronets, of Knights of the Garter and Bath, and their heirs males in a direct line. Those who bear any superior office, as High Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Barristers at Law, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c. have it during the time they are in commission, and no longer." See the Dictionary at the end of Porny's Elements of Heraldry, under Esquire.

I presume, or at least hope, that, after the ignorance of these people is removed by the above authorities, they will no longer persist in their impudence, by either assuming, or suffering others to give them, that title.

I am, &c. F——, Armiger.

*Order and Explanation of the Procession of the principal GRAND MASTERS from the Creation to the Present Century, introduced in the New Panomime, performing at Covent-Garden Theatre, under the Title of HARLEQUIN FREE-MASON.*

First Banner. Enoch.

Two Men bearing Pillars.

Second Banner. NIMROD. Two Hunters.

Four Men bearing the Tower of Babel.

Third Banner. MITZRAIM. Two Attendants.

Two carrying the Pyramid.

Fourth Banner. Six Soldiers. Four Trumpets. Six Singers. Ditto four Boys. High Priest.

Throne, with SOLOMON; on one side HIRAM ABIFF; on the other, HIRAM, King of TYRE.

Fifth Banner. QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Four Egyptian Virgins bearing Vases. Four Men bearing the Temple.

Sixth



Sixth Banner. DARIUS HYSTASPES.  
ZORASTER.  
Two, bearing the Temple of the Sun.  
Seventh Banner. AUGUSTUS CESAR.  
Two Soldiers.  
Two, bearing the Pantheon.  
Eighth Banner. TITUS VESPASIAN.  
A Soldier bound, who fired the Temple.  
Two Guards. Two, bearing the Temple on fire.  
Ninth Banner. CONSTANTINE. Two Roman Senators. Four, carrying the triumphal Arch.  
Tenth Banner. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.  
Britannia. Gundolph. De Montgomery.  
Two, bearing the Tower of London.  
Eleventh Banner. EDWARD III. Black Prince.  
King John of France, and his Son Philip on Chains. Lord Audley. Two, bearing Windsor Castle.  
Twelfth Banner. ELIZABETH. ESSEX.  
Sir WALTER RALEIGH.  
Four Master Masons with Aprons.  
Thirteenth Banner. POPE JULIUS II.  
MICHAEL ANGELO. BRAMANTE. RAFAEL. JOCUNDE. SAN GALLO.  
Two, bearing St Peter's.  
Fourteenth Banner. JAMES I. INIGO JONES.  
Two, bearing Whitehall. GUY VAUX.  
Sir THOMAS PERVIT. A Nobleman.  
Fifteenth Banner. CHARLES II. Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT. KILLEGREW. General MONK. Dutch Captain. Four Dutch Sailors. Lord Mayor.  
Two, bearing the Monument.  
Sixteenth Banner. WILLIAM III. Queen MARY.  
Two to carry the Obelisk.  
Seventeenth Banner. Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN. Two Noblemen.  
Two, bearing St. Paul's.  
Eighteenth Banner.  
Two, bearing Insignia. Six Knights Templars.  
Nineteenth Banner.  
Royal Arch. Six Gentlemen Masons.  
Two, bearing the Pageant.  
Twentieth Banner.  
Modern Masons. A Tiler.  
Two Masons bearing SOLOMON'S Pillar.  
Four Stewards with Wands.  
Grand Marshal with Truncheon.  
Secretary with cross Pens.  
Grand Treasurer with Keys.  
Six Fellow-crafts drawing the Throne.  
To give magnificence a meaning, and naïve Antiquarian knowledge with polite entertainment, was a task hitherto unattempted by the contrivers of our Pantomime exhibitions. Such praise, however, the acting manager of Covent Garden theatre may justly claim, on the score of *Harlequin Free Mason*, which is now representing before greater crowds than perhaps were ever attracted by *Pygmalion and Admetus*, the *Rage of Peleus*, or the celebrated *Spectator*.—The beauty of the first

scene, in which a setting sun is admirably contrived, the Dutch winter piece, with numberless skates moving in the most natural attitudes; and, above all, the imperfect building, finished in a moment at the command of *Harlequin*, can be exceeded only by the pomp of the historic procession which closes the whole, and offers the richest and most intelligent spectacle that ever yet appeared on an English stage.

# THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY-LANE.

Jan. 31. The Hypocrite—Robinson Crusoe.  
Feb. 1. Lord of the Manor—Ditto.  
2. Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.  
3. Zara—Ditto.  
5. School for Scandal—Ditto.  
6. Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.  
7. Lord of the Manor—Ditto.  
8. Way of the World—Ditto.  
9. Lord of the Manor—Ditto.  
10. The Wonder!—Ditto.  
12. The Earl of Essex—Ditto.  
13. School for Scandal—Ditto.  
14. Lord of the Manor—Ditto.  
15. Rule a Wife, and have a Wife—Ditto.  
16. The Hypocrite—Ditto.  
17. The Royal Suppliants—Deuce is in Him.  
19. Ditto—Comus.  
20. Ditto—Catherine and Petruchio.  
22. Ditto—All the World's a Stage.  
23. Lord of the Manor—Robinson Crusoe.  
24. Royal Suppliants—Ditto.  
26. School for Scandal—Ditto.  
27. Royal Suppliants—Ditto.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

Jan. 31. Siege of Sinope—Harlequin Freemason.  
Feb. 1. Ditto—Ditto.  
2. Ditto—Ditto.  
3. Ditto—Ditto.  
5. Ditto—Ditto.  
6. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
7. The Siege of Sinope—Golden Pippin.  
18. Comedy of Errors—Three Weeks after Marriage.  
9. Siege of Sinope—Harlequin Freemason.  
10. Careless Husband—Jovial Crew.  
12. Siege of Sinope—Harlequin Freemason.  
13. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
14. Know your own Mind—Tom Thumb.  
15. The Funeral—The Waterman.  
16. Siege of Sinope—Harlequin Freemason.  
17. Maid of the Mill—Ditto.  
19. The Siege of Sinope—Ditto.  
20. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
22. Belle's Stratagem—Tom Thumb.  
23. The Islanders—Ditto.  
24. The World as it goes—Jovial Crew.  
26. Duenna—Tom Thumb.  
27. Beggars' Opera—Ditto.

The characters of the last Gen. Mag. are reported to have been the most perfect and most, which was made up and currently with it in the history of pantomime.

Mr.



*Debates in the last Session of Parliament,  
continued from Vol. L. p. 605.*

*April 10.*

**M**R. *H—t—y* gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should bring forward a proposition respecting the state of the war, which not only concerned the well-being, but the very being of this country.

**Gov. P—wn—l** called upon him to be explicit, and to say, whether he meant any thing relative to the American war.

**Mr. H—t—y** said, the principal part of his propositions did respect the American war, and the consideration of such means as might lead to peace, but at present did not chuse to open what the purport of them were.

**Gov. P—wn—l** replied, that he did not mean to interfere with the hon. gentleman, or to take any thing out of his hand; but that if he did not, precisely, and directly, make some propositions that should lead to peace with America, he took that opportunity to give notice, that he would propose to the House some matters that might become preliminaries whereon to ground a negotiation of peace; and that he would propose nothing which he would not undertake to execute.

**Sir P. J. Cl—rke** moved, "that there should be laid before the House a complete return of the army, made up to the last month;" but this was strongly opposed, and came to nothing.

**Mr. D—nn—ng** moved, "that it is the opinion of this Committee, That in order to secure the independence of parliament, and to obviate all suspicions of its purity, that within seven days after the meeting of parliament every session, there be laid before this House, by the proper officer, an account of all monies paid out of the civil list, or any part of the public revenue, to or for the use, or in trust for, any member of parliament since the last recess, by every person who shall have paid the same."

The motion passed unanimously.

**Mr. D—nn—ng** then moved, "that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the persons holding the offices of treasurer of the chamber, the treasurer of the household, the cofferer of the household, the comptroller of the household, the master of the household, the clerks of the green-cloth, and the deputies of them, be rendered incompatible with a seat in this House."

Upon this motion the House divided,  
Ayes 215, Noes 213.

**Mr. G—go—y** brought in a petition from 2900 persons, inhabitants of Rochester, praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the repeal of the late act in favour of the Roman Catholics.

**Ld. G. G—rd—n** expressed his satisfaction at seeing the present petition brought in. His lordship wished the House to take as active a part, with regard to our religious matters, as they do from day to day in political affairs. He observed, that though there were two churches and one cathedral at Rochester, few of the clergy had signed the petition; it was their peculiar province, he said, to guard against the inroads of Popery; but the time-serving priests, the popish episcopalians of the other House, were more intent on other objects; objects less worthy the attention of Christian prelates. He blamed those in power, for not doing their duty in religious matters.

**Mr. T—rn—r** could not sit still, he said, to hear the noble lord run on at that rate. The noble lord was perpetually interrupting business; he had got a twist in his head, a certain whirligig, which ran away with him when any thing relative to religion was mentioned, and made him expose himself perpetually. [He declared, he said this out of friendship and respect to the noble lord.] He wished the noble lord well; the noble lord was a staunch whig, an enemy to the American war, and a friend to the liberties of the people; he could not bear, therefore, to see the noble lord expose himself to the ridicule of the House.

**Religious jealousies**, he said, were equally illiberal and unjust. Protestants and Papists, so long as they demeaned themselves decently, and conformed to the laws of their country, had, in his opinion, an equal right to expect and to receive indulgence and protection.

**Mr. G—go—y** declared, that to his knowledge those who had subscribed the petition which had been just read were as firm in their loyalty, and as peaceably inclined, as any of his majesty's subjects; and so high was their love and zeal for their prince, that there was not one of them who would not willingly lay down his life and fortune in his service.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

**Mr. B—ke** called the attention of the House to a very particular matter; that of the murder of a poor wretch condemned



damned to stand in the pillory the preceding day. (See Vol. L. p. 243.) The account stated, that two men had been doomed to this punishment; that one of them being short of stature, and remarkably short-necked, he could not reach the hole, made for the admission of the head in the instrument used in this mode of punishment; that the officer of justice nevertheless forced his head through the hole, and the poor wretch hung, rather than walked, as the pillory turned round; that previous to his being put in, he had deprecated the vengeance of the mob, and begged that mercy which, from their abhorrence of his crime, and their want of considering the consequences of their cruelty, they seemed very little to bestow. That he soon grew black in the face, and the blood forced itself out of his nostrils, his eyes, and his ears. That the mob nevertheless attacked him and his fellow criminal with great fury. That the officers, seeing his situation, opened the pillory, and the poor wretch fell down dead on the stand of the instrument. The other man, he understood, was likewise so maimed and hurt by what had been thrown at him, that he lay now without hope of recovery.

Having stated this to the House, Mr. B—ke hoped, that if the fact should turn out to be true, and the poor wretch to have been murdered as he had mentioned, the House would direct the attorney-general to proceed against those to whose neglect, or to whose cruelty, the murder was ascribable.

The *Attor—gen—l* complimented Mr. B—ke, and said, he should do the hon. gentleman the justice to pay immediate regard to what he had recommended; but added, that it did not strike his mind, that the interference of the House was necessary on the present occasion. If the facts were as the hon. gentleman had stated them to be, the matter immediately called for legal enquiry. There were two descriptions of persons who were the objects of punishment in the present case, those who by neglect of duty had suffered the criminal to be murdered, and such of the mob as were most immediately concerned in the murder, if they could be come at. It was unquestionably proper, that offenders, guilty of such an atrocious crime, should be convinced, that what they had done was within the reach of the laws of their country; and that no man, however they might be misled by ill-judged indignation, would be suffered to commit such enormities with impuni-

ty. He should therefore, he said, first institute an enquiry, in order to substantiate the facts, and then proceed regularly upon them. With regard to an alteration of the law as it stood, the hon. gentleman would give him leave to pause upon it a little; and, before he took any step for that purpose, to consult those more conversant in the nature of criminal punishments than he himself was.

Mr. O—d brought up the army estimates; they were read distinctly, article by article; and the old objections repeated over and over, which see Vol. L.

Lord N—th presented the tax-bill, enacting, that an additional duty be laid on malt, low wines and spirits, foreign wines, brandy and rum; coals exported, advertisements, a duty on receipts for legacies, and a duty on licenses to be taken out by persons dealing in coffee, tea, and chocolate.

The bill was brought up, and, read a first time by *breviate*. It was then moved, that it be read a second time.

Sir Cha—s B—nz—y rose, and in a speech remarkably pointed, took a general review of the melancholy complexion of public affairs, concluding with stating a few strong objections to the malt-tax. He said, there were in that House jovial spirits, boon companions, and friends of the bottle, who carry a face of cheerfulness, let things go as they will. There were others who were men of a melancholy turn, men who thought of nights, and had all along seen and dreaded the issue of our late proceedings. Of these he professed himself one; and he had not only stood long since self-convinced of the errors of the past conduct of ministers, but he had more than once brought them in view of the House, and endeavoured to induce others to feel as he himself felt; but it was not in his power, nor in the power of his worthy friends on the other side of the House to make the least impressions. In general he admired their eloquence and oratory. What they said had undoubtedly been well said, and served to amuse. But it was reserved for the noble Lord in the blue ribbon to stamp conviction.

The noble Lord had told them, that the nation was in great exigency; that he must raise large sums to pay the interest of the loan; and that those sums must be raised by new taxes; and that those taxes must be laid on the necessities of life. This argument was of weight; it was an unanswerable proof of our distresses; it carried conviction in it; it brought



brought the jovial fellow to his recollection, and it made the melancholy thinking man perfectly sure, that he had all along been right in his gloomy reflections. There was not now a single article or enjoyment of life, which did not bring to the mind of every man, the enormous burthen of the public taxes. Was he, for an hour, to forget the state to which we are reduced, and sit at his ease in his elbow-chair, he was disturbed with the knock of the collector, to demand the land-tax. Was he to go into his stable, the sight of the jockey-boys reminded him of the tax on servants. Was he to travel in a post-chaise, and look through the front window, the horses brought to his recollection the tax on travelling post. Even sleep would not drown the remembrance; for should he fall into a dose, as the carriage passed along he was awakened to a full sense of the tax, by the turnpike-man's demanding the check-ticket. By the bill which had just been read, still farther occasions to remind him of the misery of his country were suggested. If he drank any of the wholesome beverage of England, he could not swallow the salutary draught, without thinking of the additional tax on malt. Wine, which had hitherto been said "to drive away care," would now produce an opposite effect, and would bring fresh care with every fresh glass which was lifted to the lip. In short, there was no end to the mementos of public distress, and the only way of stopping the recollection of them, that he knew of, would be by a toast. The toast he meant to suggest was, "Peace with America;" and to this he begged to add another, "A less army, and a stronger fleet."

After these general remarks, Sir Charles came to a particular consideration of the malt tax, which the noble Lord had stated as not likely to affect the poor, asserting, that it would fall chiefly on the private brewers, who in general were families of wealth and property. He begged to tell the noble Lord, that this was a fallacious and a mistaken notion; the tax would bear hard on the poor; it would press and gore the labouring villager, and his already sufficiently distressed family. This tax, he said, would affect all England, and it would be paid with the greater ill will from the glaring partiality in levying it, particularly with respect to Scotland. He wished to know, from those who were best able to inform him (casting his eyes upon the L—d

Adv—te) why a distinction respecting the malt-tax had ever been made in favour of Scotland; a country now so highly improved, he said, and so fertile in producing statesmen, lawyers, military men, and advocates for the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, as to surpass all England: he was therefore astonished, that it should be so barren in the production of barley, and that the land of such a country should pay only 40,000*l.* a year, when that of Yorkshire pays double that sum. He next adverted to the cyder countries; why not tax cyder sold by the publicans? He advised the noble Lord to do this, and to reduce the intended additional malt-tax to three-pence per bushel in England; and to two-pence in Scotland, which would be an allowance of one-third to that country.

Sir Edw—d Ast—y supported the hon. baronet's proposition, that the tax would fall heavy on the poor, and stated, that the new duty would, with what the maltster would put upon it, amount to six shillings a quarter; an increase which the noble Lord had not dreamt of.

Sir Geo—ge Cornw—l rose to oppose the tax upon cyder; as did likewise

Mr. R—lle, who wished, that the hon. gentleman, instead of proposing a tax upon cyder, had proposed a tax on the sports of the turf, and then a part of the burthen would have fallen on his own shoulders: he wished also that the hon. gentleman, instead of interfering with other counties, would attend to the promotion of peace in his own.

Sir Geo—ge Yo—ge took up the argument solely on the ground of the inequality of the duty, on account of the inequality of the goodness of the barley; and contended, that the same distinction, for the same reason, ought in justice to be made in favour of Wales. He also noticed the deficiency of 103,000*l.* that Scotland was in arrears for land-tax at Lady-day 1779 (though it paid so little) and now of a much greater sum.

Sir Ad—m Ferg—son spoke in defence of Scotland, and answered the argument why Scotland was not equally taxed with England, by remarking, on the different state of the two countries, the superior opulence of England, and the wealth of Scotland being expended in England by the nobility and gentry of that country; who for the chief part of the year resided in England, where they paid large house-rents, and the same taxes on what they consumed, as those whose estates lay contiguous to the metropolis.

Sir



Sir Ad—m also proved, that the barley, from which the malt was made in Scotland, was by no means equal in quality to that which grew in England.

Mr. May—r opposed the new duty upon malt on a different ground from that of any other member, viz. that of oppressing the maltster; and offered, for the consideration of the House, a mode of imposing the duty, by which the maltster would in some measure be relieved.

Sir Edw—d Ayl—y, in answer to Mr. May—r, said, he had consulted the maltsters in his part of the country, who told him they must put on nine-pence, if they were charged six-pence.

Ld. Geo—ge Gord—n commented on some parts of Sir Char—s Bunb—y's speech, and assigned another reason for the noble Lord's favour to Scotland, namely, a certainty of resistance, in case the noble Lord attempt'd to load that country as heavily as he did England. The learned L—d adv—te, he said, well knew the spirit of the people, by their efforts against the introduction of Popery; and they would be as ready to rise against other measures of the present Popish ministry, and would, to a man, refuse to pay additional taxes.

The L—d Adv—te rose to reprehend the noble lord for suggesting such notions. He said, that when the noble lord chose to indulge himself with talking about Popery, and such like fancies, he had no objection; but he could not sit silent when the whirligig took the noble lord, and he thought proper so far to stretch his ingenuity, as to unite Popery and small beer together, and falsify a whole people.

Having said this, his lordship went into a long and circumstantial detail of the history of the malt-tax, as far as it regarded Scotland. He stated, that by the act of union it was stipulated, that Scotland should pay no malt-tax during the then war, which, as England was at that time remarkably jealous of a malt-tax, and that House for the most part determined, that no malt-tax should be imposed on England after the war was over, the stipulation was considered as a perpetual exemption from a malt-tax in favour of Scotland. In proof how jealous the English were of a malt-tax, he reminded the House, that from the reign of Q. Anne to the present hour, the malt-tax was not rendered a permanent tax, but was voted from year to year.

He imputed the inferiority of the barley in Scotland to the harshness and win-

dynefs of the climate. When he went every year to his own country, he found no beer that he could drink; it was such weak, disagreeable and poor stuff. Here it was so fine, so pleasant, so swelling a liquor, that he little cared if he tasted any other beverage. He commented on the impropriety of opposing the taxes which had been voted in a committee. Said the House was bound to agree to the taxes, and to enable the minister to keep his conditions with the subscribers; he added, that gentlemen, who opposed the present tax, ought in candour to suggest a fresh one equally productive and more practicable.

Ld. Geo—ge Gord—n, in reply to the L—d Adv—te, said, he verily believed the learned lord was fond of that swelling liquor English beer, which made him so exceedingly windy in that House; and that he was so puffed up with his arbitrary and despotic notion, that by the liberal discharge of them he was become a nuisance to the House.

Mr. T. T—w—ns—nd said, it was the first time he had ever heard it asserted, that no gentleman had a right to oppose a tax, unless he suggested another in its stead. On the contrary he insisted, that it was the duty of the chancellor of the exchequer, and of no other person, to plan the new taxes, and to propose them to the House.

Mr. F—x also attacked the L—d Adv—te's other argument, That the House was obliged to agree to the ways and means, after they had voted a supply; and with great ingenuity applied it to Mr. Dunn—g's motions already voted, and those his learned friend still meant to propose; insisting, that they ought to agree to the resolutions formed thereon. If they did not, they failed in their duty, and deceived the people.

Ld. N—th rose, and answered the objections that had been made against the land-tax; insisted, that it was a necessary tax, and that when it was rightly considered, it would not be found by any means oppressive to the poor.

His lordship declared his opinion respecting the cyder-tax, and said, if ever it was imposed, it must be on the same principle as before, when it was so much objected to; that, with respect to private families, it must be by composition, and that forty shillings a year would entitle a family of twenty persons to consume as much cyder as they thought proper. His lordship added, that any little alteration which gentlemen had to propose in the mode



mode of imposition or collection, would properly come under discussion, when the bill was referred to a committee. The question being then put, "That the bill be read a second time," it passed in the affirmative without a division.

MR. URBAN,

**G**IVE me leave to ask, when the word *Miss*, was first used as an appellation to single ladies? I do not remember to have met with it in the *Spectator*, where *Mrs.* frequently occurs before the names of unmarried women, nor is it to be found in any of the comic writers of that period; and *Mrs. Centlivre*, who wrote I believe in the reign of George the First, never once makes use of the word in any of her comedies.

Yours, &c.

D. C.

\*\*\* This correspondent is referred to our last Suppl. p. 618, where we hope he will find reason to change his opinion. We detest personal abuse. Among every class of men, there are foibles that are reprehensible, and those only are what we wish our correspondents to expose.

EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

**I** WISH, Sir, that you, or some of your correspondents, had more ably defended the cause of my sex against that pernicious doctrine held out by Mr. M.; I would then never have presumed to use my pen against him.

That it was the intent of God, that only one man and one woman should be joined in holy wedlock, is most evidently confirmed by the finishing of the creation. For Adam being now the only creature who wanted a companion, God caused a deep sleep to seize him; and whilst he slept, God took out one of his ribs, and closing up the flesh again, he made it into a woman, and brought her

to him. Adam had some intimation of this; for as soon as he saw her, he says, in rapture, "This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh." Here the relation between these two was inseparable; and, no doubt, was meant to teach future ages, that "a man should leave father and mother, and incline wholly to his wife, and they two be, as it were, but *one* flesh." This was the divine institution of marriage, with its law.

It is likewise plain, that the descendants of our first parents took it as a law; and accordingly espoused one woman only for several generations. And when Lamech married his two wives (the first instance of man's acting so contrary to the law of God, and the nature of man) the Scripture takes notice of it, as a circumstance altogether new and singular; and may be reckoned among those sins, which made the Almighty repent that he had made man, and determine to destroy them from the face of the earth.

And here again God's purpose of an holy union of one man and one woman is clearly discovered; for with Noah was preserved his wife, and with his three sons their three wives: giving a fresh example to succeeding generations with respect to marriage.

And now, Sir, I hope some one more capable will take it up. I have, therefore, only to recommend to my sex in general, to endeavour to do themselves that justice, which they have a right to expect, both upon what is here said, and upon what the Apostle Paul says, "Let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband: for the wife hath not power of her own body, but the husband: and likewise also the husband hath not power of his own body, but the wife." And so may it continue to be! Yours, &c. SUSAN.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 12, to Feb. 17, 1781.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	6 4 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/1	10 1/2	6

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	6 9 0	0 2	3 1/2	2 3	0
Surry	6 7 2	10 2	2 2	1 3	2
Hertford	6 10 0	0 2	5 2	1 3	5
Bedford	6 7 3	2 2	3 1	11 2	11
Cambridge	6 5 3	7 2	1 1	9 2	7
Huntingdon	6 3 0	0 2	2 1	9 2	11
Northampton	6 0 3	4 2	1 1	7 2	10
Rutland	6 3 0	0 2	0 1	6 2	10
Leicester	5 9 2	11 2	0 1	6 2	10
Nottingham	5 5 3	9 2	0 1	10 3	0
Derby	5 7 0	0 2	2 1	10 3	3
Stafford	5 10 0	0 2	2 1	8 3	4
Salop	5 4 3	6 1	11 1	6 3	0
Hereford	5 6 0	0 1	9 1	6 2	6
Worcester	5 3 0	0 2	1 1	9 2	9
Warwick	5 6 0	0 2	1 1	11 2	10
Gloucester	6 0 0	0 1	11 1	8 3	1
Wilts	5 9 0	0 2	1 1	9 3	5
Berks	6 2 0	0 1	11 1	10 2	9
Oxford	6 3 0	0 2	0 1	9 2	10
Bucks	6 5 0	0 2	2 1	10 2	10

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	6 5 0	0 2	0 1	10 2	8
Suffolk	6 0 2	7 1	1 1	8 2	6
Norfolk	6 7 4	4 1	8 1	7 3	1
Lincoln	5 2 2	11 1	11 1	6 2	8
York	5 6 3	10 2	0 1	8 3	0
Durham	5 5 0	3 2	1 1	8 3	7
Northumberland	5 2 3	6 2	1 1	8 2	9
Cumberland	5 4 3	7 2	1 1	7 2	10
Westmorland	5 10 3	4 0	0 1	6 2	8
Lancashire	6 1 0	0 2	5 1	9 3	1
Cheshire	6 1 4	0 2	5 1	8 0	0
Monmouth	5 8 0	0 2	2 1	5 0	0
Somerset	5 11 2	9 2	0 1	7 1	6
Devon	6 5 0	0 2	5 1	4 0	0
Cornwall	5 11 0	0 2	4 1	4 0	0
Dorset	6 3 0	0 2	1 1	10 3	3
Hampshire	6 1 0	0 2	1 1	10 3	10
Suffex	6 5 0	0 2	0 1	9 2	8
Kent	6 10 0	0 2	2 1	11 2	6

WALES, Feb. 5, to Feb. 10, 1781.

North Wales	5 1 3	3 2	1 1	2 3	2
South Wales	4 10 3	3 1	10 1	1 2	







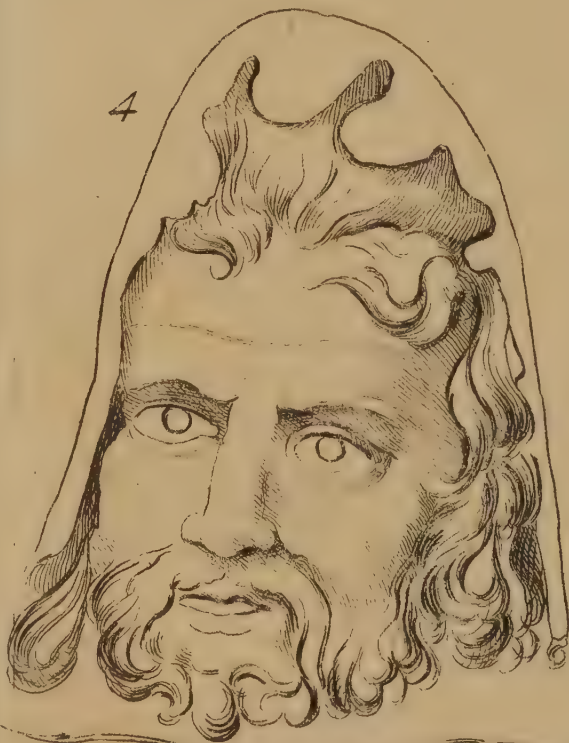
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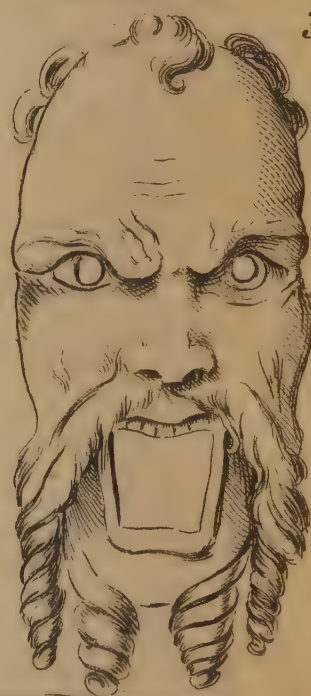
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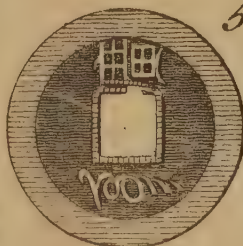
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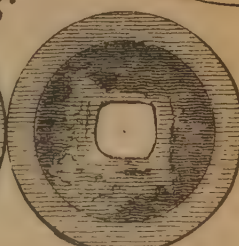
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MR. URBAN, Jan. 12, 1781.

THE letter which accompanies this will not disgrace your Magazine. Though I may run the hazard of offending the real modesty of the young man, I must inform you, that it is the hasty composition of the son of Mr. Flaxman, a figure-maker in the Strand. His uncommon knowledge, which would reflect honour on a man who had passed regularly through schools and colleges, is of his own acquiring. Our Societies bestowed rewards upon him for designs, &c. at an age when other children are still in the nursery. And it must add to the fame of even Mr. Frederick Montagu, that he discovered abilities in this extraordinary young man equal to the task of modelling, moulding, and casting the Death of Cæsar in the Capitol, after his own design. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

"SIR, As your Correspondent in 1780, p. 561, annexed no explanation to his curious drawing of Roman Actors, the following remarks are at your service, if you think the figures will receive any illustration from them. The figure of Hercules is dressed in the Tunica Talaris, or coat reaching to the ankles; the upper garment is the Amiculum, or little cloke, which is tucked into the Cingulum, or girdle; the Cothurnus, or high shoe, is that proper to the theatre only, for, though hunters and travellers used the Cothurnus as well as the actors, theirs was made like our half-boot, to keep their legs from the mire, with a sole of a moderate thickness; the sole of the Cothurnus used on the stage was six inches thick, to increase the stature of the wearer, whose character was always that of a hero or a deity.

"One general remark may be made on all the figures in this plate, as well as on all the representations of Roman Actors which I have seen. They all wear the Tunica Mancata, or coat with long sleeves, which in the time of Cicero was considered as an effeminate and infamous dress, however it became prevalent afterwards, as we see in Constantine's Arch, &c.

"Of the Comic Actors in this plate, the 2d and 4th figures in the upper row, and the 3d and 4th figures in the lower row, are old citizens or free-men, as the Simo or Chremes of Terence, the Demipho and Charmides, &c. of Plautus; the other four figures represent slaves, as the Davus of Terence, the Palestrio, &c. of Plautus. The dress of the citizens or free-men is as follows: the under garment is the Tunica, the next is the Stola, or close gown with sleeves reaching to the elbows, and the uppermost is the Toga, or loose gown. The dress of the slaves in this plate is only the Tunica, and above that the Palliolum, one end of which the two slaves in the upper row hold in their right hands. All the Comic figures wear the Pero or Surra, a kind of high shoe used by common people in walking, and not the sock, which was

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only a slipper. It is possible the figure holding the book may be the Chōrāgus, or Master of the Plays.

"As the masks of the servants were very like each other, and as the same remark will extend to all the different degrees of persons in the ancient Drama, for the further elucidation of this plate I have sent four drawings of Masks on a larger scale. The 3 first are from impressions of antique gems in the possession of Mr. Tassie; the last is from the antiquities of Herculaneum. All are accurately copied. N<sup>o</sup> 1. is the mask of a slave; N<sup>o</sup> 2. is an old citizen; N<sup>o</sup> 3. is the mask of the figure I suppose to be a Chōrāgus; and N<sup>o</sup> 4. is Hercules with a lion's skin. The faces of these masks were made of thin brass; the back part was a sort of wig. [See the plate annexed]

"Give me leave to conclude with a remark on the want of optical knowledge, which the Romans betrayed in dressing their actors. From the excessive concavities and rotundities in the features of these masks, if the wearer stood in a near point of view, he must appear truly monstrous. If, as was really the case, he was placed at a great distance (supposing the features of his mask could be distinguished from their unnatural projection), the folds of his drapery and his limbs, having no unnatural projection, would appear flat and insipid.

Strand.

Yours, J. F."

MR. URBAN, Bernard's-Inn, Holborn, Feb. 6.

ENClosed, I transmit to you two Chinese Cash, which were given to me several years since, by a friend who brought them from Canton. They are both of a size, between those of our farthing and halfpenny, are very thin, made of copper, inscribed with characters on both sides, different on each, as is also the quality of the metal, and there is a square hole in the centre of each, for the conveniency of stringing them. [See the plate, N<sup>o</sup> 5, 6.] I apprehend they are familiarly known by all gentlemen concerned in the East India trade. They are certainly better specimens of these coins than that exhibited in the last Gent. Mag. but whether the subject deserves farther notice I will not determine.

Cash being the general Eastern denomination for these low species of currency, it may be more natural to suppose the term to have travelled from thence to Europe; than that the Oriental nations should adopt it, as we are believed to have done; from the French *Caisse*, which signifies box, chest, or trunk, that may as well hold any thing else as money. Of what antiquity it may be as an English word, I have no ready means to enquire, but we may have been in possession of it long before any English vessel doubled the Cape of Good Hope, without destroying its Eastern derivation; a regular commercial intercourse with the East Indies having been carried on up the Mediterranean, and over land between

Alexandria



Alexandria and Suez, the Northern extremity of the Red Sea; for ages before the direct naval track was discovered. The fact may scarcely require conjecture to go so high as the Crutades; but the fugitives, who had the rare good fortune to return from those disastrous frantic expeditions, must certainly have acquired, and brought back, much practical knowledge, whatever losses of property they incurred in them.

To corroborate an argument that I deem sufficiently evident already, I may add, that in a curious old black letter treatise of arithmetic, intituled, *The Method of Algorithm*, printed about the time of Henry VIII. which I lost among the rest of my books by the burning of my chambers during the insurrection last summer; there was given a mechanical method of computation by a box of balls or beads strung upon wires. Unfortunately I cannot recollect what they were termed, but the wooden representations of them exactly corresponded with what was described in the *Gent. Mag.* some years ago, under the name of the Chinese Swan-pan; an instrument which I understand to be commonly used by the shopkeepers at Canton to reckon their money by in buying and selling.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. J. N.

*A Relation of a "Forte and Skirmish made at Myles Ende Greene, 1588," by the Train Bands of the City of London. Out of an old MS. Survey of the City Wards, Captains, Soldiers, &c. written by Richard Robinson, Citizen, a poor Author of that Time.*

WHEN those forces aforesayde in the city and suburbs had bene trayned some 14 dayes or thereaboutes, redy to encounter the Spanish enemy looked for. There was a forte sett vp at Myles End Grene to the Eastward of Stebonheth alias Stepney, and the sayde capteynes and soldierys of the city onely and suburbs aforesayde were sent thether, and severed in two partes, the one half for defence of the forte Eastward; the other parte (as yt were) invading the same from the West. The assaulte was fierce and hott on bothe sydes, namely vpon Tewfday the xiiiiith of July, Anno D'ni 1588, from 12 of the clock at noone, vntill 5 of the clock in the evening of that day. The forte was manfully defended, as yf yt had bene in a stratagem or action of warr, the invading parte having the repulse and overthrowe; yet there was little hurt done (praysed be God), saving, that by the bursting of an iron peece the fyre lighte vpon a man, which was somewhat burnt therewith but (praysed be God) hee was healed therof afterwarde. And this was done in the viewe and beholding of dyverse noblemen, aldermen, citizens of good accompte, and others, a greate number repairing thether, which seeing the same, not onely much commended the actors therof, but were thereby also not a litle encouraged

against the enemy hearing that the Spanyshe navy was then vpon the sea bending theyre course to invade England. Thus much touching the forte and skirmish.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 13, 1781.

THE dread of prejudicing the public against a person "sub judice" prevented me from publishing the following hints until Ld G. G. had had his trial.

Ld G. G. is not the first of his name who has been pointed out as an incendiary. Towards the beginning of the reign of James VI. of Scotland, and first of England, one Adam or Edom Gordon, a chief of that name, burnt the house, wife, and family of Alexander Forbes; a little daughter is said to have been received on his spear when she was driven by the fire to quit the house, and the remorse of the savage Adam on that occasion is finely expressed in an old ballad which lies before me.

Besides this affair (which is attested in Spotswood's History of Scotland), the inhabitants of Murray, who were near the Gordons' country, made it a part of their litany to be delivered from

—The Gordon and the Hooded Crow.

In becoming a champion for the Protestant cause, Ld G. G. has much deviated from the ways of his ancestors; the Lord Huntley, I think, was the last eminent Scottish peer who stood in arms in favour of the Roman Catholic religion, and against the establishment of the reformation. So much for the gallant but not consistent nor moderate race of Gordon.

As many things come to light by enquiries in your Magazine, I beg leave to propose the following queries to some of your readers:

Was the strange story of the Stockwell disturbance ever searched into and explained? The pamphlet which was published by the suffering parties, and which is perfectly well attested, is a most strange one, and the narrative more interesting than any in Glanville, Wanley, or Turner. All this was within five miles of London, and notwithstanding, the *dénouement* is unknown to the public. Some obscure hints have been given of chemical tricks, and of a nobleman and a girl being concerned in the plot; but the facts seem so strange, that they deserve a distinct and minute explanation, and some one of your readers will oblige me and many others, who I doubt not are as curious as myself, by a particular detail of the whole affair, its cause, progress, and catastrophe.

Your Miscellaneous Correspondent, Z. P.

MR. URBAN,

ACCEPT of the following corrections in your Parliamentary List, vol. L. p. 625. col. 1. Bathurst E. Hyde Park Corner; Boyle L. not Q. Anne-street; Chester B. not Bloemibury-square; Chesterfield E.



*E. Chesterfield-House, May-Fair*; col. 2. dele *L. Dinevor*, being the same as *E. Talbot*; Gloucester *B. Upper Brook-street*; Landaff *B. not Amen Corner*; P. 626. col. 1. *Torrington V. Brussels*; Teynham *L. Lisle*; dele *L. Willoughby of Parham*, extinct; York Abp. *Bloombury-square*.—House of Commons: col. 2. read *Bentinck* *Ld Edw.*; r. *Courtown Earl of*; P. 627. col. 1. r. *Gould Sir Charles*; r. *Harris Sir James, Christchurch*; col. 2. r. *Macartney Lord*; col. 3. add, *Manners Ld Robert, Kingston upon-Hull*, there being two lords of this name, the one great uncle, and the other brother, to the D. of Rutland; the last is a new member, and captain of the Resolution man of war. r. *Osory, Upper, Earl of*; P. 628. col. 2. r. *Sutton George, Grantham*; col. 3. add, \**Yorke Philip, Helston*, there being two also of this name.

In the intelligent Remarks of Mr. Say, p. 607. col. 2. l. 53. r. "Arctoi"—p. 608. col. 1. l. 27. r. "quod ab ingenio." In 1781, p. 15. col. 1. l. 9. r. "64;" and in l. 33. for Jamaica, r. "New York."

P. 18. *largest column in the world*] meaning of the ancients: for the monument of London is much larger, being 202 feet high, and 15 in diameter.

P. 20. *his shocking verses*]. Thus also Sir Richard Blackmore, as Prior tells us:

Mat with Topaz oft doth dine,  
Eateth bak'd meat, drinketh Greek wine,  
While Topaz all his work rehearseth,  
And Mat mote praise what Topaz verseth;  
Sure as ever faint shriev'd finner,  
Full dearly earneth Mat his dinner.

To the account of Mr. Harris, p. 24. may be added, that his remains were interred with all due musical honours, being sung into the cathedral by the choir of Salisbury: a sermon was afterwards preached on the occasion by his musical friend the Rev. Mr. Chafy, all diversions in the city were suspended, &c.

P. 27. col. 2. l. 44. It is apprehended that the chancellor and precentor of York are both residentiaries, as at Lincoln.

P. 28. *all animals*] Does not this seem to infer that the following instances are of the animal race? *Insects* were mentioned before. In an edition of Hedericus, now before me, (that of 1676) the words *genus vespa* are omitted.

P. 42. col. 2. l. 7. from bottom. The same mode of burglary has been adopted in Kent. The house of Mr. Le Grand, a farmer, at Ash near Sandwich, was broke open, and robbed of plate, Jan. 11, by two men in a one-horse chair, who were soon after apprehended at Gravesend, and lodged in Maidstone gaol.

P. 45. col. 1. l. 27. r. "1743." Col. 2. l. 54. Lord Middleton's title is not extinct. It descends to Henry Willoughby, esq; of Birdsal, in Yorkshire, high-sheriff of that county in 1757, and grandson of the first lord;

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 25, 1781.

I Should be very glad to know upon what authority your correspondent Q, in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for December, p. 566, has pronounced so very decisively upon the case of *Margaret Cutling* of Wickham-Market, the woman who spoke without a tongue, viz. "that it proved a gross imposture, unworthy of the regard of Dr. Parsons, or his friend Mr. Henry Baker, or Mr. Baker's friend, Mr. Benjamin Boddington, that credulous good man who first introduced her to notice." I confess I was surpris'd at a tone so very decisive, as I have been always from my infancy accustomed to look upon this as a fact; and such as, I still am persuaded, however extraordinary, was absolutely true.

Perhaps it will spare your Correspondent some trouble if I tell you what reasons I have for my belief. I lived for above 20 years within 3 miles of Wickham-Market, and have always heard the case mentioned as a fact, at which every body wondered, but which every body was satisfied was true. I have frequently visited the woman, and examined her mouth: I have taken with me friends as curious as myself, and as little inclined to credulity as Mr. Q; all of whom, after inspecting her mouth, have come away with no less satisfaction than surprisè. A few years ago I was engaged in some business on her behalf, which gave me repeated opportunities of seeing and conversing with her upon a more easy and familiar footing, and never had the least reason to question the veracity of her story. The particulars mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions correspond (as far as I remember, for I have not seen them lately) very nearly with the account which I have heard, I may say, twenty times from her own mouth. As the fact is so very curious, and the Phil. Transf. not very common, perhaps a short recapitulation of the circumstances may not be unacceptable to your readers. When she was about 4 or 5 years old, she had a cancerous complaint so deeply seated in her mouth, that no application but a gargle could reach it. She was using this one day, when her tongue dropped into the basin; her mother was in an agony of distress, when the child cried out, "Mother, do not be frightened, I can speak." From this time, she assured me, she never found any difficulty in speaking; the greatest inconvenience which she suffered from the loss of her tongue was in respect to her eating, which was so great, that for some time after she was obliged to direct every mouthful that she chewed with her finger to her throat. But Nature in time supplied this defect, the gums within side her lower jaw enlarged gradually, till they formed a regular channel to the orifice of her throat, by which means she swallowed ever after without any trouble. If I recollect right, she was twenty, or more, before her case was

mentioned



mentioned to the Royal Society. Repeated commissions were then sent down to some gentlemen of the faculty in Wickham-Market, and the neighbourhood, directing the mode of examination, and selecting a variety of words and phrases for her to repeat, which the tongue was thought indispensably necessary to pronounce. But to these enquiries answers were returned so very astonishing, that she was at last sent for to London, and attended several meetings of the Royal Society; the members of which, so far from judging it an imposition, actually offered her a pension if she would stay in town; but she was not so poor as to want it; and besides, she was at that time courted by a sober industrious young man of the name of *Banyard*, whom she afterwards married. It is not above four or five years since she died. Her husband is, I believe, still living, a shoemaker at Wickham-Market, in Suffolk.

I am not so unreasonable as to expect, that a relation so very extraordinary should be received upon this authority altogether without hesitation; but, I think, I have a right to expect from Mr. Q. a little better proof of imposition than a mere dogmatical assertion, before I can consent to distrust the evidence of my senses, or doubt the reality of a fact which there are at this moment hundreds of witnesses ready to attest. Yours, &c.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Wickham-Market is a post-town, and enquiries are easily made, whether these things be so, or not.

#### THE SCRIBBLER. N<sup>o</sup> I.

*Ut Scriptor cyclicus olim.* HOR.

Prompted by the ambition of appearing in print, the Scribbler here obtrudes his compositions on the Public. His character may obstruct his success, but it precludes disappointment; for no one can conceive very sanguine expectations of entertainment from the Scribbler.

Though his Essays be not favoured with a perusal, though the appellation he has assumed repress curiosity, or excite contempt, the satisfaction he will feel at seeing himself in print will amply compensate the mortification of neglect.

If they be favourably received, it will indeed be an additional pleasure; if not, he will not be dejected; nor, like Cowley, form the chimerical design of secluding himself from society, and renouncing the chief pleasures of life.

He solicits the contributions of all who are influenced by the same motives which he has adduced for the publication of his productions, but declines a correspondence with those who have the vanity to aspire to literary eminence.

This Introduction may be regarded as singular; but the Scribbler disdains the practice of averting the displeasure of the reader

by servile submission, and by affecting that diffidence which he does not possess.

Had he been a native of Athens, or had he even resided at Rome in the Augustan age, he would certainly have never conceived the idea of appearing in print, nor have been sensible of the bliss of publication.

This is a species of luxury, of which the Ancients were entirely ignorant; which even the Despots of Asia had never the felicity to enjoy. Applause can never be conferred, adequate to the merits of the discoverer of so exquisite a pleasure.

To his memory—to the memory of

FAUSTUS of MENTZ;

Who, by the invention of the art of Printing, Has ultimately contributed more to the happiness of Empires,

Than all the conquerors and legislators of antiquity;

This Bagatelle

is inscribed,

by his grateful admirer,

S\*\*\*\*\* R\*\*\*\*\*.

(To be continued regularly every month.)

*Characters of Prince Kaunitz and Sir Joseph Yorke, as delineated in Sherlock's Letters.*

“TO Prince Kaunitz Nature has been prodigal. His genius is vast, his judgement sound; and an excellent memory, which has made him retain all that he has seen, read, and heard, has supplied the place of those laborious studies that another man is obliged to make before he can collect, keep, and class a number of things in his head. Besides this, he has always the happiness to be cool; and it may be said that our age has not produced a greater politician than him, nor nature a man more proper for the station that he fills. Every individual has his faults in the same proportion as his good qualities; and chance has determined that those of Prince Kaunitz should have no influence upon the kind of affairs which his great political genius manages with amazing ease. But his coolness, which has been so useful to him in Austria, at the head of a powerful and formed state, of an absolute monarchy, and of a country which has great interests without ever having great revolutions, would have kept him in the greatest mediocrity in a republic, and especially in a country subject to revolutions, where warm fiery spirits, quick as lightning and firm as adamant, have the exclusive privilege of doing great things. If Prince Kaunitz had been bred a watch-maker, he would have made the best watches in the world; if he had been a mariner in the fifteenth century, he would never have discovered America. Great, but not universal, he ought to have been born in Austria, and govern that particular country to attain the sublime as he has done. Cicero, Julius Cæsar, and Jean Jaquès, would have been great men in all ages from Paris to Pekin.”

“There



"There is one object only in Holland with which you will be much pleased; that is Sir Joseph Yorke: the King of England is well represented in all the courts that I have seen; but certainly he has no representative that does him more honour than this ambassador. His merit alone forces from me this eulogium; for he showed only common civilities to a man without a title, modest to an extreme, and who has little other merit than that of being highly sensible of the merit of others.

"All great men have many persons who are envious of them; Sir Joseph Yorke ought to have more than any one else; but his is the only character in Europe against which I have not heard a single word. Dignity and good-nature are in him united in the highest degree; his conversation is most brilliant, and his manners most polite.

"I have had the honour of supping in many courts; but I never saw a more magnificent entertainment than the supper which he gave to the nobility at the Hague on the fourth of June, 1777. M. S."

Southampton Court, Bloomsbury, Jan. 27.

MR. URBAN,

THE universal circulation of your Magazine amongst the Learned induces me to beg room in it for a Plan of a Preface to an intended Catalogue of Sloanian and other undescribed Manuscripts preserved in the British Museum.

My first desire to undertake this work was raised by having occasion to examine the collection of Sloanian Manuscripts, when I found the catalogue of them so very imperfect, as well as difficult to obtain a knowledge of what was contained in it, that I thought a more complete account would prove an acceptable work to the learned and curious; with this view of becoming useful, I applied to the Honourable the Trustees of the British Museum, who cheerfully gave me leave to proceed in this laborious undertaking, and I began it in April 1780.

A work of this nature requiring so much attention and labour, made some persons doubt whether I was possessed of assiduity sufficient for the completion of it; to the success of which so many obstacles opposed themselves; confined to so small a number of admirers, and even by those made use of only as a book of reference to consult when they want to be informed what had been written on any particular subject; the small impression that can be expected to be disposed of, obliges the price to be fixed higher than a mere catalogue may be supposed to merit; especially as any gentlemen who wish to consult the MSS themselves, will always find one ready for their inspection where the MSS. are preserved, and therefore have no occasion to become purchasers. But, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, I trust there are a sufficient number of public-spi-

rited gentlemen to be found, who will prevent my being a loser by it; as it will bring to light a great number of MSS which are not at present known to exist, and some of which we have no knowledge more than by being referred to by other authors.

This work is undertaken on a plan different from any other catalogue of MSS I have ever seen or heard of; how far it may prove preferable or inferior, must be submitted to the admirers of literature; therefore it may be necessary to give some account of the plan, which is, to digest the whole into classes, by which those who want to enquire what it contains on any particular subject will be able to satisfy themselves by turning over a few pages, which would otherwise require the perusal of the whole.

The principal part of this collection consists of the MSS collected by that truly able physician and natural historian Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. the great patron of every part of literature, who by his own merit and abilities raised himself to the greatest character and fortune ever known to have been amassed by any person in that profession.

The MSS of Sir Hans Sloane, to which this catalogue refers, are in number about 4100 volumes, and, as in general a number of articles is bound in one volume, are supposed to contain about 12000 different works; in these the gentlemen of the faculty are particularly interested, as nearly 6000 of them belong to the Science of Medicine; many of the works of the ancient practisers of physic are here preserved, as well as those of recent physicians; many of which abound with merit, yet their authors, through that diffidence which frequently attends men of the greatest abilities, wanted resolution to favour the public with an inspection of them: they will also find the methods of many eminent physicians in the cases which their practice afforded them: the natural historian will find a fund of knowledge in the opinions of many eminent men on subjects of Natural History: the historian will find a fund of histories and accounts of antiquities of various countries: in short, every professor of Theology, every patron of the Arts and Sciences, and of every part of useful knowledge, will find many things worthy of his attention.

The next part is that bequeathed by Dr. Birch, and is that numbered from 4100 to 4500, in which the biographer will find an almost inexhaustible source of amusement and information.

It will be necessary to give a more particular plan of the work; which will begin with THEOLOGY, subdivided into these heads:

Bibles and parts in various languages.

Commentators, Sermons.

Missals, Liturgies, and Prayers.

Controversial and Miscellaneous Theology.

Ecclesiastical History; Legends of Saints;

and Ecclesiastical Biography.

HISTORY



70 *Plan for a Catalogue of the MSS. at The British Museum.*

HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY, general and particular, divided into

England,	Germany,
Scotland,	Holland,
Wales,	America,
Ireland,	Asia,
France,	West India Islands,
Spain,	East Indies,
Italy,	The Government of Teniers.

Chronology. Antiquities.

Medallie. Heraldry. Mythological.

Journals of Voyages and Observations in travelling through various Countries.

Navigation and Naval Affairs.

Military. Law.

Political. Trials.

NATURAL HISTORY, general and particular, divided into

Minerals.	Stones and Fossils.
Animals.	Birds.
Fishes.	Shells.
Plants.	

MEDICAL, with Authors Names, placed alphabetically, the anonymous ones collected together according to their Subjects.

College of Physicians,  
Chymical and Rosicrucian.

ARTS GENERAL.

Angling,	Horsemanship,
Architecture,	Hunting, &c.
Brewing,	Memory,
Cookery, &c.	Musick,
Dancing,	Painting,
Dialling,	Surveying,
Dying,	Watchmaking,
Gardening, &c.	Writing Short-hand.

Astronomy,	Literary History,
Biography,	Logic and Rhetoric,
Catalogues of Books,	Longitude,
Commerce,	Magic, Witchcraft, &c.
Dictionaries,	Mathematical,
Dramatical,	Mechanical,
Education,	Metaphysical,
Ethical,	Miscellaneous,
Fables and Romances,	Natural Philosophy,
Geography,	Oriental Languages,
Geometry,	Original and Copies of
Grammar,	Letters,
Humorous,	Philosophical,
Judicial Astrology,	Poetry,
Chiromancy, &c.	Royal Society.

To render this work more complete and useful, I shall add two Indexes,

1. An Index of the numbers of the books, with the pages where they are described; as many of them are divided, occasioned by works on various subjects being bound in one volume; by which the contents of each volume may be ascertained.

2. An Index of all the names, both Authors and others, who are mentioned in the catalogue, by which will be seen where the

works of any author are described, and any name occurs.

It may be farther necessary to inform the reader, that, as it frequently happens that works may be entered under two or more classes, in such case they are entered under every class where they can be supposed to be looked for; as for instance, Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle is entered both in the classes of Poetry and English History; and the books in the Oriental Languages are entered as such, as well as under their proper heads.

It would be improper in me to take all the merit of this work (if it have any) upon myself. A work of this nature could not have been completed in the time\* I have been engaged upon it without great assistance from the former catalogues, as well as occasionally from the gentlemen who have made use of the Reading Room.

Every MS. has been, or will be, carefully collated; and where the former descriptions have appeared either improper or defective, such alterations and additions have been made, as, I trust, will give satisfaction to the learned and curious.

In this situation, as a compiler, I intend laying this work before the candid Public, who, I doubt not, will make every necessary allowance for the imperfections which may appear in it; and this is the humble request of one who has presumed to deviate from the tract of many noble Antiquaries who have been engaged in works of a similar nature.

SAMUEL AYSCOUGH.

\*.\* We were misinformed with respect to the proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation inserted in our last, p. 10. The account of their proceedings sent to us insinuated, that "they broke up without appointing committees as usual." It appears however, that they did appoint their committees as usual, and that on the 17th of November. As this proof, therefore, of their apprehensions falls to the ground, we cannot help entertaining great doubts concerning the existence of the apprehensions themselves.

MR. URBAN,

IN Mr. Mores's History of Tunstall, reviewed in your last volume, p. 577, give me leave to notice two small mistakes. P. 34, l. 4, "Sir Edward Hales, knt. &c. died October 6, 1634." By comparing this with his epitaph, p. 82, and also with the register of his burial, p. 96, it is evident that he died, not in 1634, but in 1654.

P. 58. Robert Dixon, who "practised the law at Town Sutton," or, in other words, was a barrister, was "coroner of the county," or rather one of the coroners, there be-

\* More than half of it is already completed, and it is expected to be ready to go to the press by Midsummer, and will be published at Christmas next.



by four, and not his father, James, as here

P. S. In one of your late Magazines (I forget which) there was an account of the three last created Knights, Sir George Rodney, the late Sir Richard Pierpont, and Sir Thomas Wroughton, succeeded, as I know of no vacancies but Sir John Mordaunt and Sir James Adolphus Oughton.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 17, 1781.

YOU were pleased, in 1777, to insert in your valuable miscellany some corrections of the "Supplement to Dr. Swift's Works," which I had communicated to you. In 1779 appeared a second volume in large octavo; and you reviewed the whole in your Magazine for May in that year. Give me leave to add a few remarks upon the octavo edition of the second volume: in p. 140 of which Dr. Sacheverell is represented, in the note, as having said, in his *St. Paul's Sermon*, that "two parallel lines meet in a centre." Do these words actually occur in print? It is pretty certain that he uttered them before the University from the pulpit; but it is much to be doubted whether they can be found in any of his publications.—What could be the reason for reprinting the letter from Gay to Pope in p. 185—90; as it had before found a place in p. 437—41 of the preceding volume?—In p. 218 the first note should be revised; as Dr. Hawkesworth's Preface does not seem to contain an extract from the letter here alluded to.—In p. 232, l. *penult.* the coarse word here to be supplied is that probably which belongs to the hiatus in the "Journal to Stella" in vol. XX. p. 84, concerning which a query was made in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1777, p. 261, col. 2, l. 31, where we should read "Nov. 8."

In p. 365 there must be some mistakes in the dates relative to Thomas Swift; as in l. 13, 14, he is licensed to preach on Nov. 20, 1619; and from l. 4, 5, 6, it appears, that he was not ordained deacon till Dec. 19 of the same year.—In p. 407 is not what is said of lady Betty Berkeley, daughter of the earl of Berkeley, far more probable of her mother the countess of Berkeley? See lady Betty Germaine's letter of Feb. 23, 1730—1, wherein she gives a short sketch of herself and mother.—In p. 424 Mr. Melmoth's observation on Swift's style is strangely misrepresented; as an inspection of his letter "On Metaphors" will abundantly prove.—In p. 452, l. 15, it is much to be doubted whether Dean Perceval be the person meant as "a good judge of music;" and it is as little to be doubted, but that his second son was the author of the poem mentioned in l. 20.—In p. 454, l. 4, Mrs. Barber is deprived of her claim to the song of "Stella and Flavia," though printed in her own edition of her Poems, and recognized by herself in the last poem in her vo-

lume, p. 287.—Bishop Atterbury's Sermon in p. 456, l. 4, 5, bears date in 1698.—The second and third notes in p. 470 should probably be transposed.—The first note in p. 482 would not have been written, if the sketch of Dr. Swift's Life by himself, which is subjoined to his cousin Deane Swift's Essay, had been attended to; where, in p. 47, Sir William Temple is expressly spoken of as "master of the rolls" in Ireland.—In the last note on p. 482 for "Levert" read "Levett." Let me not lose this opportunity of informing the indefatigable editor of Swift, from good manuscript authority, that *Obadiab Greenbat* in No 59 of "The Tatler," denotes Dr. Swift.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN,

"WILLIAM JOYNER alias LYDE, second son of William Joyner alias Lyde, of Horspath, near to, and in the county of Oxford, by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of Edward Leyworth, doctor of physic of Oxford, was born in St. Giles's parish there, April 1622, educated partly in Thame, but more in Coventry free-school, elected demy of Magdalen College 1626, and afterwards fellow. But upon a foresight of the utter ruin of the church of England by the Presbyterians in the time of their rebellion, he changed his religion for that of Rome, renounced his fellowship 1644; and being taken into the service of the Earl of Glamorgan, went with him into Ireland, and continued there till the royal cause declined in that country. He then accompanied that Earl in his travels abroad, whereby he much improved himself. At length, being recommended to the service of the hon. Walter Montague, abbot of St. Martin near Pontoise, he continued several years in his family as his steward, esteemed for his learning, sincere religion, and great fidelity. At his return he lived very retired in London; till, on the breaking out of the Popish plot in 1678, he retired to Horspath, where he continued some time, till, by John Nicholas, then vice-chancellor, he was seized for a Jesuit or Priest, and bound to appear at the quarter sessions at Oxford. Being found to be a mere Lay Papist and discharged, he went to Ickford, an obscure village in Buckinghamshire, near Thame, and there spent many years in a most obscure and devout retirement. In 1687 he was restored to his fellowship by James II. but outed from it after a year's enjoyment, and retired to his former recess, where his apparel, which was formerly gay, was then very rustical, little better than that of a day-labourer, and his diet and lodging suitable. In one of his letters to me, April 12, 1692, he told me that the present place of his residence is a poor thatched house, where the roof is of the same stuff in the chamber where he lodged, which he assured me was never guilty of paying chimney tax. However, he hoped that all this



this would not make a person neglected and despicable who had formerly slept in the royal palaces of France, under a roof fretted and embossed with gold; whereas this here is doubly and trebly interweaved only with venerable cobwebs, which can plead nothing of rarity besides the antiquity. This great devotion to retiredness and obscurity has written "The Roman Empress," a comedy, London 1670, 4to. "Some Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole," 1686, 8vo. Various Latin and English poems scattered in several books, especially a large English copy in Horti Carolini Rosa altera, 1640."

This is Wood's\* account of a person probably of the same family with him whose epitaph is given in your last, p. 38, and to a discovery of whom this account may perhaps lead. No entry of *Edward* occurs among the burials of St. Mary Magdalen's parish in Wood's "History of the City of Oxford," published by Sir J. Peshall, p. 229.

To the account of Charles Godwin in your 14th volume, pp. 166, 373, add, "He was rector of Marks Tey in Essex from 1753 to his death; which living was purchased and given to Baliol College by Bishop Compton." Morant's Essex, vol. II. p. 204.

The late John Lind, esq. who died Dec. 12, 1780, and, besides the Letters on Poland, wrote, "Remarks on the Acts relative to the Colonies, 1775," "Three Letters to Dr. Price, 1776," "Letter to Lord Abingdon, 1776," "Defence of Lord Pigot, 1777," 4to. (for which he had 500l.) was son of the Rev. Charles Lind, B. A. vicar of W. Mersey, Essex, from 1738 to 1748, when he resigned it. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10, 1781.

IT must doubtless give pleasure to any humane reader to reflect that the barbarous custom of throwing at cocks during this season of the year is in many places abolished; owing, in a great measure, to the circulation of a little tract written by a clergyman of distinguished piety; from which the following is an extract:

"Cock-throwing is a most unmanly and cruel diversion, a shame and a reproach to our country; for what trial of manhood, or what proof of strength or activity, is there in overcoming a poor creature that can make no resistance, and has not so much as the power of running away? — It is likewise a most cruel and barbarous diversion. For it is the very height of cruelty to cause a poor innocent creature, that never gave you any provocation, to suffer lingering tortures for mere sport and wantonness. It would have been an act of mercy in you to have dispatched it at one blow. But cock-throwing is of so cruel a nature, that the longer the poor creature is kept alive in pain and misery, the better and more sport. Surely then, the continuance of such a barbarous diversion must necessarily be a very great shame and re-

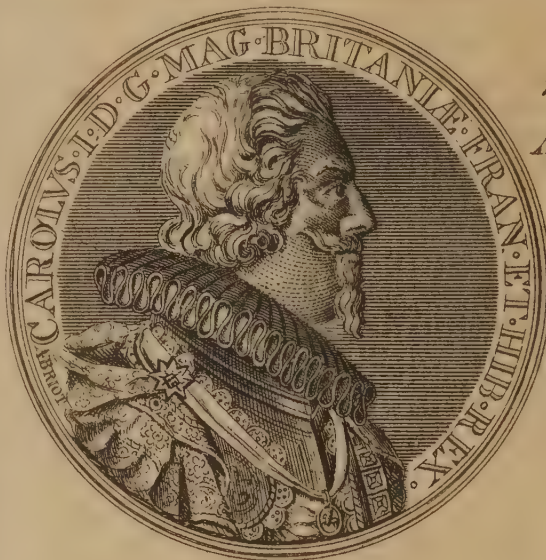
proach to our country. What can strangers and foreigners think of us, when they see, or are told of, such unmanly and cruel sports? Indeed, if you will bear to hear truth and plain-dealing, it is on the account of such diversions as these, that they give us abroad the character of a blood-thirsty and inhuman people. And as long as these sports continue, is there not too much reason for the charge? And should they conclude, that, at the bottom, we have not that bravery and courage we pretend to, we must confess, that we ourselves are the cause of such a suspicion, by shewing that we take so much delight in cruelty and barbarity. For it has been observed, that cowardice and cruelty generally go together: whereas generosity and humanity are the sure proofs of a brave and dauntless mind. It must be a bitter reproach to us, that we have a custom still kept up among us so cruel and inhuman, unknown to the most savage and barbarous nations. The Turks are remarkably compassionate and kind towards dumb creatures. — I wish that it could be said we were so in England! But above all, such a diversion as this is highly offensive to Almighty God. It hath pleased Him, out of his great bounty, to give us all these creatures for our use and service; but we have not a permission to abuse any of them. *A righteous man, saith the Scripture, regardeth the life of his beast.* Every good man, therefore, will be careful not to over-work his cattle by continual labour: he will allow them times for ease and refreshment: he will not feed them poorly or pinchingly: they shall have what is proper and sufficient: much less will he beat and abuse them unnecessarily, or make them strain under an unconscionable load beyond their strength. And a good man, when he is to kill any beast for food, will dispatch him in as speedy a manner, and put him to as little pain as he possibly can. Now judge whether a cock-thrower deserves the character of a righteous or good man. Doth he regard the life of that creature? Is he merciful to it? Doth he treat that creature of God as God intended he should, when He gave us the use of all his creatures? And can you think that he will not be answerable for the cruelty and barbarity which he exercises in that respect? — I might add likewise, how unsuitable such a practice is to the beginning of Lent; a time more particularly set apart for solemn repentance and humiliation, and for breaking-off all evil practices and sinful dispositions. There is no shame in reforming a bad practice; but it is a very great shame, and a great sin to continue in it, after it is known to be bad. An Englishman has many good qualities in him: he is naturally brave, generous, and compassionate: for God's sake, therefore, for the sake of your own selves, and for the honour of your country, do not disgrace so many good qualities by one unmanly, cruel, shameful, and wicked practice of cock-throwing."

\* Ath. Ox. II. 1014. Fasti 33. also I. Fasti 154.

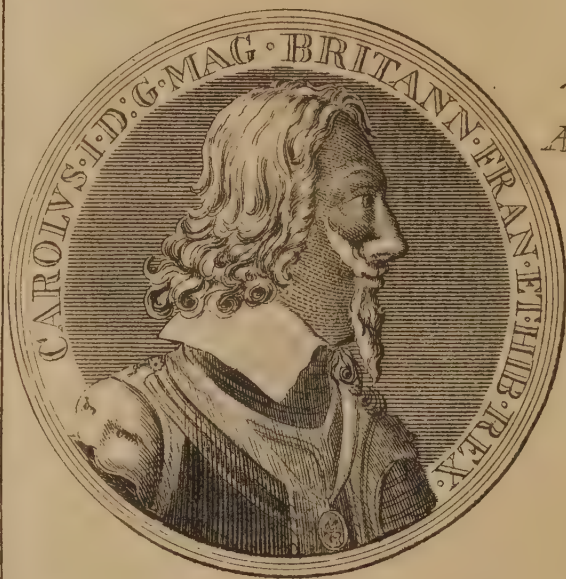








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An Account of some curious Medals struck by K. Charles I. on the Sovereignty of the Four Seas asserted by that Monarch, and in Defence of the Herring Fishery. Extracted from "L'Histoire Medallique des XVII Provinces des Pays-Bas," par Gerard Vanloon, fol. Hague, 1732, vol. II. p. 226. [See the Plate annexed.]

About this time (1636) the United Provinces had a dispute of great importance with King Charles, concerning the Herring-Fishery upon the coasts of Great-Britain (1). Great progress was made in this fishery, and the wealth procured by it to the Republic caused much jealousy in the subjects of that Prince. Since the year (2) 1601, fifteen hundred ships, from 48 to 60 tons, had sailed from the United Provinces to fish upon the coasts of (3) England. This fishery begins on St. John's Day, and continues to St. James's Day, off Zetland, Fairhill, and Buchanness. From St. James's Day to that of the Exaltation of the Cross, (Sept. 14.) off Buchanness or Seveniot; and from the Exaltation of the Cross to St. Catherine's Day, (Nov. 25.) off the Eastern Coast of (4) Yarmouth. It brings considerable profits to the fitters-out of those ships. In the fishery of 1601, eighty thousand tons of herrings were caught, which being worth 100 gilders

per ton, brought to (5) the Republic above eight millions of livres. It increased so much from that time, that Sir Walter Raleigh assures us, that in 1610 the inhabitants of the United Provinces employed in this fishery, upon the coasts of England, 3000 buffes, manned with 50,000 hands (6). Such a prodigious gain occasioned the English that year to renew their ancient pretensions to the property of the seas which surround their island, and to exact of the Dutch fishermen the (7) tenth herring as a sort of duty. This was not all: King Charles, in 1636, thought fit to publish (8) a proclamation, by which the Herring-Fishery in the British Seas was forbid to all those who had not obtained his leave, and paid the duties he required. The famous Grotius had long before (9) defended the freedom of navigation, by maintaining that the property of the sea was a manifest violation of the law of Nature and Nations. He had proved, that, in the beginning, God had given in common to men, the seas, the air, and the earth; that, by an absolute necessity, the earth had been divided; but that such a division could never take place with regard to the sea and the air; which made the property of them impossible. From that, and many (10) other reasons, he concluded, that making any con-

(1) Much useful information on the subject of this valuable fishery may be found in the Gent. Mag. for 1745, p. 484—488. And it is worth observing, that the ground work of the regulations pursued by the Dutch in their Herring-fishery is taken from the sagacious institutions laid down by our immortal Edward III. in the famous *Statute of Herring*. By a pamphlet published in 1750, intituled, "The vast Importance of the Herring Fishery, &c." it appears, that, about the year 1600, the Dutch, the French, the citizens of Embden, Hamburgh, and Bremen, got out of our seas, upon a medium, to the value of between six and seven millions sterling annually; and that the Dutch, at one period, employed 3000 buffes or fishing vessels (besides jiggers, attenders, &c.) with 40,000 seamen. EDITOR.

(2) Mett. Ned. Hist. fol. 466.

(3) Politike gronden en max. van Holl. p. 27.

(4) Ibid. p. 28.

(5) Ibid. p. 30.

(6) The following extract from a book published in 1703, by Joseph Gander, intituled, "A Treatise of Navigation and Commerce," p. 90, 91, &c. will not be ill-timed in 1781.

To the four cities in the East Kingdoms within the Sound are carried and vend- ed every year 40,000 lasts of herrings, at 16 <i>l</i> . per last, viz. Koningberg, Elb, Stettin, and Dantzick.	640,000
To Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lea-land, Rye, Revel, Narva, and other Port Towns within the Sound, 20,000 lasts, at 16 <i>l</i> . per last.	320,000
To Russia, 1500 lasts, at 18 <i>l</i> . per last	27,000
To Stade, Hamburgh, Bremen, Embden, upon the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Emby, 10,000 lasts, at 16 <i>l</i> . per last.	160,000
To Cleveland, and Gulicland up the Rhine to Cologn, and Frankfort on the Maine, and to Germany in general, 20,000 lasts, at 20 <i>l</i> . per last.	400,000
Up the river Maese to Liege, Maestricht, Venlo, Deventre, Campen, and Swoole to Lakeland in general, 7,000, at 20 <i>l</i> . per last.	140,000
To Guelderland, Artois, Hainault, Brabant, and Flanders	-
Up the river of Antwerp, and all over the Spanish Netherlands, 9000 lasts, at 18 <i>l</i> . per last.	162,000
To Rouen 50,000 lasts, at 20 <i>l</i> . per last.	1,000,000

Total pounds sterling 2,849,000

N.B. A last of herrings is 12 barrels.

(7) Politike gronden en max. van Holl. p. 222.

(8) Refol. der Staat. van Holl. 6 Juny, 1636, fol. 132. (9) H. Grotii Mare Liberum.

(10) Larrey, Hist. d'Angleterre, tom. iv. p. 122.

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test



test concerning the freedom of navigation, would intirely destroy navigation itself, and break a tie which united all nations, which could not be done without putting the whole universe into the greatest confusion. These principles, how indisputable soever, and the arguments of that great man, did not remain unanswered. Not to mention the works (11) of Sir John Burroughs, John Selden (12) published this year a very extensive treatise, in which he endeavoured not only to shew the contrary, but also to prove, that the Kings of Great Britain have, without partition, and exclusive of all the neighbouring nations, the property of the seas that surround their kingdom. To support such extravagant propositions, this learned man alledged all that he found to support his cause on medals, and in the writings of the Hebrew, Greek, Roman, and modern authors. This book, filled with so much learning and erudition, was by the author dedicated to the King of England, who was so well pleased with it, that, by the advice of his Council, he ordered that one volume of it should always remain in his Council Chamber (13), another in his Exchequer, and another in the Court of Admiralty. It does not become us to enquire whether that work really deserves such a distinguishing mark of esteem: it is sufficient to say, that King Charles and his subjects did then, by those arguments, think themselves so well secured in the property of the British Seas, that, for several years successively, they DARED to put forth the following medals:

1. The King's head the King in a magnificent Dress, with a Ruff, and the collar of the Garter.

CAROLVS. I. D. G. MAG. BRITANIE.  
FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Exergue, A. BRIOT.

Reverse: A man of war, with *four* masts, under Sail, with this proud Inscription,

NEC. META. MIHI. QVI. (14) TERMINVS.  
ORBI.

2. The Second is like the First, except that the King is in Armour, and hath a Band instead of a Ruff.

3. The Third is a Jetton or Counter, which I have met with no where but in the Collection of Mr. Balthazar Scot, Ancient

Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and Receiver of the Taxes of the Generalité (15).

The King in Armour, bare headed with a falling band of fine lace, and otherwise richly habited, with his titles,

CAROLVS. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET. HIB.  
REX. FIDEL. DEFENSOR.

Under the head, N. B.

Reverse: A man of war, with *four* masts, under Sail, inscribed,

NEC. META. MIHI. QVÆ. TERMINVS. ORBI.  
Exergue, 1639.

The States (16) received Selden's book by the means of their ambassador Joachimi, and put it into (17) the hands of Peter Cuneus, who gave them his thoughts upon the contents of this work.—As it was easy to perceive the dangerous consequences of such pretensions, Joachimi received secret orders to return, under pretence of attending his wife's (18) funeral; but really in order to consult upon an affair too delicate to be trusted to paper. This was the subject of many serious reflections (19); but it was at length resolved to send, as Ambassador Extraordinary to the British Court (20), M. Cornelius de Beveren, Lord of Strevelshock, and Receiver General of South Holland.—He brought with him pictures of a great value, fine horses, and other presents, for the King, to engage that Prince, if possible, to desist from his imaginary property over the seas.—As the King, in order to maintain his pretended rights, had already sent (21) the Earl of Arundel to sea with (22) several ships of war, and exacted (23) of the fishermen a duty of one florin (24) for every two barrels, it was resolved to send also a fleet to sea, under the command of Vice Admiral Van Dorp, to escort and convoy the ships employed in that fishery. Notwithstanding all the endeavours used by the ambassador of the Republic at the British Court, the King adhered to his former resolution, and continued to exact from the fishermen the above-mentioned duty. On the other side, the State General, although much disposed to avoid a war with Great Britain, made strong remonstrances against those proceedings, and determined vigorously to maintain their good cause (25), although fear had already brought several of the Masters of those buffes

(11) *Souveraineté des Mers.* (12) *Mare Clausum.* (13) Larrey, *Hist. d'Angl.* t. iv. p. 221.

(14) A mistake, on this medal, for *CVI*; in the other four, it is uniformly *QVÆ*.

(15) In the plate annexed, N<sup>o</sup> 1. and 2. though engraven from Vanloon, have been accurately compared with the originals; N<sup>o</sup> 1. being now (1781) in the cabinet of Dr. Ducarel, F. R. and A. S. S.; and N<sup>o</sup> 2. in that of M. C. Tutet, Esq. F. A. S.—N<sup>o</sup> 3. is now first engraven from the original, by the favour of Mr. Tutet, who has also a duplicate of it in copper with a circle of brasse. N<sup>o</sup> 4. a different head with the same reverse, is now also for the first time engraven by permission of Dr. Ducarel. N<sup>o</sup> 5. with the head differing from both the others, is copied from Vanloon. The reverses of 3, 4, and 5, are all alike, except that 3 and 4 are dated in 1630; and 5. in 1639.

(16) *Resol. der Staat. van Holl.* 22 Dec. 1635, fol. 234. (17) *Resol. der Staat. van Holl.* April, 1636, fol. 81. (18) *Ibid.* 23 April, 1636, fol. 96. (19) *Ibid.* 13 June, 1636, fol. 137. 138, 139, and 2 Aug. 1636, fol. 172. (20) *Ibid.* 2 Aug. 1636, fol. 172. (21) *Aitzema Zaaken van Staat. en Oorl.* 1. deel. fol. 408. (22) *Resol. der. Staat. van Holl.* 28 July, 1636, fol. 168. (23) *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 1636, fol. 189. (24) *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 1636, fol. 214. (25) *Resol. der Staat. van Holl.* 27 Nov. 1636, fol. 232.



to ask the King's (26) leave for the liberty of fishing, which they obtained, by paying the duty required of them. Afterwards the disputes that arose between the King and the Scots, which were soon communicated to the English, occasioned Charles, who was entirely taken up with his domestic troubles, to be less pressing in this affair, and the matter began to cool. This change did not prevent M. Thierry Grafwinkel (27) from refuting Selden's book, nor the work of Peter Burgus the Genoese, who maintained also the property of the seas. Grafwinkel executed this work with so much learning and judgment, that, upon a motion of the States General, those of the province of Holland (28) gave him a pension of five hundred florins, with the title of Advocate-General of the Marine, until an opportunity offered of rewarding his merit (29) with a more honourable employment. This place was bestowed upon him on condition that some of the deputies of The States might examine his work (30), and that it should not be published. The republick, however, upon the two nations going to war afterwards, altered their opinion respecting this last particular (31).

This learned author was born at Delft; he married the lady Gertrude Vanloon, and was, without doubt, one of the ablest lawyers of his age. Though he spoke in very favourable terms of crowned heads, in his book intitled "The Rights of the Supreme Power (32);" yet he discovered a very great esteem for the Republick of Venice (33). When there happened a very violent dispute between that State and the Duke of Savoy, on the subject of precedence, he took the part of the Venetians, and in a very extensive treatise defended their cause against the Duke of Savoy, with so much learning and success, that the Republick created him a Knight of St. Mark. On account of his extraordinary abilities he was honoured with the place of Advocate of the Exchequer of the Province of Holland, and was afterwards appointed Register and Secretary of the *Chambre-mi-partie* (34). Invested with these honourable employments, he died of an apoplexy (35) at Mechlin, the 12th of October, 1666, in the 66th year of his age.

*Brief Notes of the Founder and Builders of the Radcliffe Library.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M. D. born at Wakefield in Yorkshire in 1653, was educated at the school there, and afterwards in University College, Oxford, and was likewise fellow of Lincoln College. He died Nov. 1, 1714; and left forty thou-

sand pounds for building the celebrated library which bears his name, and of which a good account may be seen in *Gent. Mag.* 1749, p. 165—459. In this great undertaking, that excellent artist Mr. James Gibbs was appointed architect; Mr. William Townsend of Oxford, and Mr. William Smith of Warwick, masons; Mr. John Philipps carpenter and joiner; Mr. George Devall, plumber; Mr. Townsend, jun. stone carver; Mr. Linel of Long Acre, carver in wood; Mr. Artari, an Italian plaisterer in the fret work way; Mr. Ryibrack, sculptor, to cut the Doctor's figure in marble; and Mr. Blockley, locksmith. The foundation stone was laid June 16, 1737, with the following inscription on a plate of copper:

Quod felix faustumque fit  
Academiæ Oxoniensi,  
Die xvi kalendarum Junii  
Anno MDCCXXXVII,  
Carolo Comite de Arran Cancellario,  
Stephano Niblet, S. T. P. Vice-cancellario,  
Thoma Paget & Johanne Land A. M.  
Procuratoribus,  
Plaudente undique togatâ gente,  
Honorabiles admodum  
Dnus Dnus Carolus Noel Somersæt  
Honorabilis Johannes Vernëy  
Gualterus Wagstaff Bagot Baronettus  
Edwardus Harley } Armigeri  
et Edwardus Smith }  
Radclivii munificentissimi Testamenti  
Curatores P. P.  
Jacobus Gibbs Architecto.

The whole building was completed in 1747.

A N E C D O T E S.

ON Mr. Browne's offering to lend his MS. poem *De Immortalitate Animæ* to a country clergyman, "Sir," said he with a grave countenance, "I have been told that you have killed the devil in it." "No, God forbid," replied Mr. Browne. "Indeed, Mr. —, you have been misinformed, as you will find when you read it."

Queen Caroline once had a fancy to shut up St. James's Park, and make a garden of it for the palace, and asked Sir Robert Walpole what might be the expence of it? "O," said he, "a trifle, madam." "A trifle," replied the Queen, "I know it must be pretty expensive; but I wish you would tell me as near as you can guess." "Why, Madam, I believe, the whole will cost you but three crowns." "Sir Robert," said she, "I will think no more upon it."

— *Ridiculum acri*

*Fortius et melius plerumque fecat res.*

Hor. S. I. ro. 14.

(26) Ibid. 25 Nov. 1636, fol. 229.

(27) *Maris liberi vindiciæ* adv. Pet. Burgum Ligustici marit. domin. assert.

(28) *Resol. der Staat. van Holl.* 19 Jan. 1639, fol. 83 and 4.

(29) Ibid. 6 April, 1639, fol. 83. (30) Ibid. 15 April, 1639, fol. 95.

(31) *Resol. der Staat. van Holland*, 14 October, 1652, fol. 459. (32) *De Jure Majestatis.*

(33) *De Jure præcedent. inter Seren. Venet. Remp. & Seren. Sabaud Ducem.*

(34) Il devint ensuite Greffier et Secrétaire de la *Chambre-mi-partie.*

(35) Bayle *Dictionnaire Critique.*



Dr. Byrom, of Manchester, in the latter part of his life (1744) learned High Dutch of a Russian there, in order to read Jacob Behmen in the original. Being asked by a friend whether Jacob was more intelligible in that than in the English translation, he affirmed, that "he was equally so in both; that he himself perfectly understood him, and that the reason others do not, was, the blindness and naughtiness of their hearts." Dr. Byrom seems to have been the only man since Ralpho that understood Jacob. On this head indeed the reader may consult Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 423.

"The Greys, or Grays," says Rapin, "came from Gray, a town in Franche Comté, and had probably lands given them by the Conqueror or his immediate successors, among other Normans and Frenchmen who made the possessions of the former inhabitants their prey." Several noble families of this name appeared very early, and they have continued pretty prolific, great numbers of them being dispersed all over the kingdom both in high and low life. Of this family there is a particular account in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 710. viz. Henry Lord Grey of Codnover gave to Nicholas his second son, the manor of Barton in Yorkshire, 2 Edw. 11. The posterity of Nicholas enjoyed it till the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the great-grandfather of the late Dr. Zachary Grey (editor of Hudibras) was a son of that family."

The following passage in Hudibras is clearly translated from the French:

For those that fly may fight again,

Which he can never do that's slain. HUD.

*Qui fuit, peut revenir aussi;*

*Qui meurt, il n'en est pas ainsi. SCARRON.*

Butler had also certainly read Regnier, the famous French satirist: e.g.

*Qu'en son globe il a vu la matiere premiere.*

REGNIER, Sat. 10.

So Hudibras says,

First matter he had seen undress'd,

Before one rag of form was on.

Thus Regnier describes his Pedant.

Thus Milton describes light at first, as

Spher'd in a radiant cloud (for yet the sun

Was not)— PAR. LOST, b. VII.

From Sir John Reresby's Memoirs, p. 10, 11.

"1665. A dreadful plague raged this summer in London, which swept away 97,309 persons. It was usual for people to drop down dead in the streets as they went about their business; and a story is reported as a certain truth, that a bag-pipe, being excessively overcome with liquor, fell down in the street, and there lay asleep. In this condition he was taken up and thrown into a cart betimes the next morning, and carried away with some dead bodies. Mean while he awoke from his sleep, it being now about day-break, and rising up, began to play a tune, which so surprized the fellows who

drove the cart, who could see nothing distinctly, that in a fright they betook themselves to their heels, and would have it that they had taken up the devil in the disguise of a dead man."

From a MS. letter dated in 1736.

"At Aix la Chapelle is a large 4to Latin MS. testament, really found with several other things in Charlemagne's sepulchre, and had been a testament he used, so that it must be at least 900 years old. It is written in large golden capitals, on the finest thinnest paper or vellum in the world, of a colour that gold-beaters skin shews when perhaps ten times doubled together. It is perfectly fair and clean, except at the beginning of St. John's Gospel; there it is pretty much soiled; all the Emperors at their coronation being sworn on this very book, and always laying their hands there.

"At the Scotch Jesuits College at Paris is a folio volume of letters of Mary Queen of Scots and her husband, and King James I. and his Queen, &c. all originals; but most are Mary's to the Archbishop of Glasgow, who gave the society this book and many other papers. At the end of the book is Queen Mary's will, of her own writing, the day before she was beheaded, all in French; and last a sort of codicil, disposing of four or five other particulars, dated in her own words, *Le matin de ma mort.*"

On December 9, 1780, the Pretender's lady, called Countess of Albany, went to the convent called the Conventino in Florence (where they have for some time resided) on pretence of buying some flowers. Not returning soon, the Count alighted, and went into the parlour, where the Prioress from behind the grate told him the Countess's resolution of becoming a pensioner there. Upon this he raged and stormed most furiously; but on the Prioress's saying that was not a proper place for such behaviour; that the convent was under the Grand Duke's protection, and from him he must seek redress; he was persuaded to withdraw. On sending to his Highness, he received for answer, that "he would consider of it." And now it is known that not only the Grand Duke, but the Pope, took pity of the ill treatment the poor lady could not but suffer from a drunken husband. The Cardinal of York has also taken her part, and has provided her a retirement in the Ursuline Convent at Rome, under the Pope's protection, where she is now settled, on a pension of 6000 scuddis a year.

The earl of Buchan has presented to the newly instituted Society of Antiquaries in Scotland a correct life of the admirable Crichton, written by the earl himself, in which many falsities relative to this prodigy of human nature are detected. His lordship has likewise deposited with the Society some valuable literary productions of Crichton.

FOREIGN



## FOREIGN ARTICLE.

8. ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΥΜΝΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑΝ \* *vel*,  
Homeri Hymnus ad Cererem, *nunc pri-*  
*mus editus à Davide Ruhnkenio.* Leyden.  
8vo. 1780.

THAT this very ancient and truly beautiful Greek poem, attributed to Homer, and lost for ages, should at length be discovered in Muscovy, though scarce credible, is undoubtedly true. A few years ago a learned German, Christian Frederic Matthæi, being invited to settle at Moscow, was informed, at his arrival there, that there were many Greek MSS. in the library of the *Holy Synod*, which had never been examined. Among several other curious books (of which an account will be given), he there found with equal joy and surprise the works of Homer, transcribed, about the end of the 14th century, from a very ancient copy; which contains, besides the Iliad and Odyssey, sixteen of the Hymns long ascribed to that poet, and also twelve lines of a lost Hymn to Bacchus (here also published), and this *Hymn to Ceres*, which, a few lines excepted, seems entire. This discovery he gladly communicated to the learned Ruhnkenius, knowing that he had long been engaged in preparing an edition of the Hymns of Homer, and desired him to publish it. This pleasing task the Editor has performed with his usual ability, and has prefixed a Preface, from which the above and what follows is extracted. A translation, however, he has declined, which we cannot but regret, as we fear it may fall into hands much less skilful. Many *various readings* in the other Hymns were also communicated, but there being only one copy of this, he was frequently obliged to supply the sense by conjecture; a liberty which he does not appear ever to have abused. Such a poem, he well knew, existed in the second century, but little did he think it would ever be discovered, and much less that its publication would be entrusted to him. That Homer had written such a one, Pausanias has asserted; and the old Scholiast on the *Alexipharmics* of Nicander mentions a circumstance relating to Ceres which occurs in his Hymns. But as there is no such circumstance in the present Hymns, Ruhnkenius is of opinion, that this critic mistook Homer for Orpheus; and on the judgement of Pausanias, in this respect,

he lays no great stress. For his own part, he has the same doubts as to the author of this Hymn that other critics have had of all the Hymns ascribed to Homer, thinking it wants his energy and spirit. Yet he acknowledges, that its language is entirely Homer's, and readily allows it very high antiquity, supposing its author to have lived immediately after Homer, or at least to have been contemporary with Hesiod. Marks of its antiquity will strike every classical reader, but they are such as can only be felt, not explained. He congratulates the age on this unexpected and valuable acquisition, not only as it must gratify poets and connoisseurs, but also as it may serve to illustrate some passages in the classics, of which he exhibits proofs. On the whole, it seems to us both in design and execution a very beautiful model of the purest taste; an opinion in which we are certain every English as well as learned reader would concur, if justice were done to it in an English translation; or, in other words, if the translator of Æschylus\* would undertake it.

9. *The Works of the Right Rev. Thomas Wilson, D.D. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. With his Life. Compiled from authentic Papers.* By C. Cruttwell. 2 Vols. Folio. 2l. 12s. 6d. Dilly.

"*Though he be dead, he yet speaketh.*"

FROM the materials supplied by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the bishop's son, who also liberally subscribed for 100 copies, intended for the foreign universities and libraries, we learn, that this truly respectable and primitive prelate was born at Burton Wirral in Cheshire, Dec. 20, 1663, "of honest parents (his own words), fearing God." From a private school at Chester he was removed to Trinity College, Dublin, intending first to study physic, which, however, he soon relinquished for divinity; and having made a great proficiency in academical knowledge †, he was ordained a deacon June 29, 1686. He left Ireland soon after, and was licensed in December following to the curacy of New Church, in the Parish of Winwick, Lancashire (of which his maternal uncle, Dr. Sherlock ‡, was then rector), at the small stipend of 30l. a year; of which, however, living with his uncle, he set apart for charity one-tenth. Oct. 20, 1689, Mr. Wilson

\* Mr. Potter. † It is not said that he took any degree.

‡ "Author of some excellent prayers and meditations, intitled, "*The Practical Christian, or Devout Penitent*;" of which there have been several editions. To the sixth are prefixed, "Short Memoirs of his Life, by Bp. Wilson."



was ordained a priest. For his pious resolutions on this and other important occasions, his prayers, &c. we must refer to the life. His religious and amiable deportment soon recommended him to Wm. the 9th Earl of Derby; who, in 1692, appointed him his domestic chaplain, and preceptor to his son, James Lord Strange, with the salary of 30*l.* a year. He was soon after elected master of the almshouse at Latham, which brought him in 20*l.* a year more. Having now much more than he expected or wished, except for the sake of doing good, he appropriated one-fifth of his income to pious and charitable uses. From his resolutions above-mentioned no motives of interest could induce him to depart; and, therefore, when Lord Derby offered him the valuable rectory of Baddefsworth in Yorkshire (intending that he should still continue in his family), he refused it, as being inconsistent with "the resolves of his conscience against non-residence." From the same strict regard to the dictates of his conscience he scrupled not to hazard his noble patron's favour, by seriously warning him, in 1696, of the dangerous consequences of his inattention and extravagance. But his lordship saw his motives in their true light, and not only reformed his own conduct, but in the following year offered his chaplain the bishoprick of the Isle of Man, which had been vacant ever since 1693. This Mr. Wilson at first modestly declined, till Abp. Sharp complaining to K. William of the long vacancy, the King insisted on Lord Derby immediately nominating a bishop, or otherwise he would fill it up himself. Mr. Wilson was then by his patron's urgent desire (to use his own words) "forced into the bishoprick;" a promotion for which no man could be better qualified.

Mr. Wilson took great pains with his noble pupil, and in particular exerted himself to correct his precipitancy of temper\*. On Jan. 15, 1697-8, being first created LL.D. by Abp. Tenison, he was confirmed bishop of Man at Bow church, and the next day consecrated at the Savoy church by Abp. Sharp. On Apr. 5, 1698, he landed in his diocese, and on the 11th he was enthroned in the cathedral of St. German's in Peel Castle. On his palace, which he found ruinous, the demesne lands, &c. he expended 1400*l.*

The living of Baddefsworth, again offered him in commendam by his patron, he again conscientiously refused. On July 16, 1698, he laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel at Castletown, which was built and paid for out of the ecclesiastical revenues. In Sept. following he went to England, and on Oct. 27 was married at Winwick to Mary, daughter of Tho. Patten, esq; of Warrington; an excellent woman, with whom he returned to his diocese in Apr. 1699. By her he had two sons and two daughters, who all died young, except Thomas, the youngest, born Aug. 24, 1703, now D.D. prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook; "the heir (says Mr. Cruttwell) of his father's virtues rather than his fortune." The revenues of the see did not exceed 300*l.* in money, out of which the bishop clothed the naked, fed the hungry, &c. &c. In 1699 he published a small tract in Manks and English (the first book ever printed in the Manks language), intitled, "The Principles and Duties of Christianity," for the use of the island; and, with the assistance of Dr. Tho. Bray, he began to found parochial libraries, which he afterwards established and completed throughout his diocese. In 1703 he obtained the act of settlement, which is mentioned in his *History of the Isle of Man*, inserted at Bp. Gibson's desire in the 2d edition of his Camden's Britannia. His *Ecclesiastical Constitutions* were the same year passed into a law. With these Lord Chancellor King was so much pleased, that he said, "If the ancient discipline of the Church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man."

Mrs. Wilson died at Warrington, whither the bishop had accompanied her some months before, on March 7, 1704-5. His prayers on this severe trial are truly pathetic, and his resignation exemplary. On March 3, 1707, he was made D.D. in full convocation at Oxford, and the same honour was decreed him on June 11 at Cambridge. Being at London on public business in 1711, he was much noticed by Q. Anne, before whom he preached on Holy Thursday; but declined an English bishoprick, which her majesty offered him, nor could ever be induced to sit in the H. of Lords, though there is a seat for the Bp. of Man, detached from the other bishops, and within the bar†. In

\* In the Biographia Britannica, it is said, that Mr. Wilson accompanied his pupil, Ld. Strange, into Italy; but this is a mistake. This young nobleman died at Lisbon, in the 21st year of his age, 1699. See Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 290.

† Though the Bishop of Man has no vote, Bp. Levinz sat there in his episcopal robes.



1716; he increased his charitable donations to three-tenths, and in 1718 to four-tenths, of his rents, one-tenth of the demesnes and customs, and two-tenths of his English estate (Mrs. Wilson's jointure); and in 1722 he increased the first to five-tenths. This was a remarkable epocha in the bishop's life. Mr. Horrobin, his archdeacon, who was chaplain to the governor, Capt. Horne, having been suspended by his lordship for receiving Mrs. Horne, the governor's wife, at the Communion after she had been banished from it by the bishop, in consequence of her refusing to ask pardon of Mrs. Puller and Sir James Pool, for a false charge of fornication, instead of appealing to the Abp. of York, the proper ecclesiastical judge, as metropolitan, applied to the civil power, and the governor, on pretence that the bishop had acted illegally, fined him 50l. and his two vicars general (his assessors) 20l. each; and, on their refusing to pay this fine as arbitrary and unjust, he committed them all, June 29, 1722, close prisoners to Castle Rushin. The people on this occasion were with difficulty restrained from pulling down the governor's house by the bishop's mild exhortations from the castle-walls, and telling them, he meant "to appeal to Cæsar." He was closely confined and cruelly treated for nine weeks, when he was released on petitioning the king and council, who afterwards, viz. on July 4, 1724, reversed all the proceedings, as the governor, council, &c. had no jurisdiction. But the expences fell heavy on the bishop, though near 300l. was raised for him by subscription. He was advised to prosecute the governor for damages, but to this he could not be persuaded. The King (George I.) offered him the bishoprick of Exeter on Bp. Blackburn's translation to York, to reimburse him, and, on his declining it, promised to defray his expences out of the privy purse; but going soon after to Hanover, and dying there, this promise was never fulfilled. A fund for clergymen's widows and children in his diocese was established by him, at the instance of his son, in 1730. In 1734 he came to England for the last time, to visit his son and daughter, when he was particularly noticed by K. George II. and his Queen. The bishop's assiduity in securing to his clergy their revenues on the death of the Earl of

Derby, 1739, his assistance to the people in a time of drought and famine 1741, &c. are shining parts of his character. But we must be brief, and therefore omitting these and many other interesting particulars, we shall only add, that his plan for translating the New Testament into the Manks language he lived to see no farther accomplished than the translation of the Gospels, and the printing of St. Matthew, gently expiring on March 7, 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th of his consecration. He was interred at the East end of Kirk-Michael churchyard; and over his grave is placed a square marble monument, with a "too-modest inscription;" his son, in obedience to the *express commands* of his father, declining to give him the character he so justly deserved. "LET THIS ISLAND (it concludes) SPEAK THE REST." "And so it will! (the biographer emphatically adds) when turning to the stranger, or their children, the grateful Mankmen will relate a tale of the wondrous goodness of their dear, their much-loved, much-lamented bishop†, &c." Among his polite accomplishments, we are told, that in his younger years he had a poetical turn, of which a translation of Horace, 14th Ode, Book I. is given as a specimen, perhaps the only one extant. Annexed are Mr. Tasker's (see Vol. L. p. 89.) and three other elegies. Bp. Wilson was worthily succeeded by Dr. Mark Hildesley, whose character, as it also does honour to the mitre, shall be given in our next.

Besides the Life, and an Appendix to it; Vol. I. contains, \* Instruction for the Lord's Supper; \* The Indian instructed; *Sacra Privata*; Maxims of Piety and Christianity; Short Observations for reading the Historical Books of the Old Testament; \* *Parochialia*; Form of Prayer for the Herring Fishery; Form of Excommunication; Form of receiving Penitents; Instructions for an Academic Youth; Catechetical Instructions; \* The History of the Isle of Man‡. And in Vol. II. are his Lordship's Sermons, xcix in number; with a Sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Philip Moore, rector of Kirkbride, to whom the Editor acknowledges his obligations.

Such of the above tracts marked \* as have been before published, are too well-known to receive our elogium. The

† This imaginary scene, with the tomb, &c. drawn by Mr. Crutwell's brother of Long-Acre, accompanies the publication. A head of the Bishop from the life, engraved by Vertue, 1735, is prefixed. ‡ In this History it should have been observed, in a note, that it is now annexed to the Crown of England.



rest need only be read to be equally approved. They all uniformly breathe the angelical spirit of *Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men.*

The shortest specimen we can give of the Bishop's style and manner is his letter to K. George II. on the promotion of his son to a prebend of Westminster, which was given him by his Majesty himself, the Bp. of Salisbury at the same time appointing him sub-almoner.

"May it please the King's Most Sacred Majesty,

"To receive the most grateful acknowledgements of the ancient Bishop of Man, for his Majesty's great condescension and late royal favour to the son of a Bishop, whose obscure diocese and remote situation might justly have forbid him all expectations of so high a nature from a royal hand. May both the father and the son ever act worthy of so distinguishing a favour: and may the King of Kings bless his Majesty with all the graces and virtues which are necessary for his high station, and for his eternal happiness!—enable his Majesty to overcome all the difficulties he shall meet with abroad\*, and bring him back to his kingdoms here in peace and safety, and finally to an everlasting kingdom hereafter!—which has been, and shall be, the sincere and constant prayers of his Majesty's most grateful, dutiful, and faithful subject and servant,

THO. SODOR and MAN.  
Isle of Man, May 3, 1743."

The following anecdotes are curious and characteristic:

"Cardinal Fleury wanted much to see him, and sent over on purpose to enquire after his health, his age, and the date of his consecration, as they were the two oldest bishops, and, he believed, the poorest, in Europe; at the same time inviting him to France. The Bishop sent the Cardinal an answer, which gave him so high an opinion of him, that he obtained an order, that no French privateer should ravage the Isle of Man."

"One day as he was coming to pay his duty to Q. Caroline (who was very desirous of keeping him in England), when she had several prelates with her, she turned round to her levee, and said, "See here, my Lords, is a Bishop who does not come for a translation." "No, indeed, and please your Majesty," said our good Bishop, "I will not leave my wife in my old age, because she is poor." The same saying is recorded of Bp. Fisher.

"In 1750, Dr. Pococke, after his return from his travels, went to see the Bishop of Man, and sent him his travels

handsomely bound in Morocco, to announce his arrival. The Bishop received him with a graceful welcome, but told him, "he ought not to address the poor Bishop of Man with a present as to an Eastern Prince."

10. *The New Universal Traveller. Containing a full and distinct Account of all the Empires, Kingdoms, and States, in the known World. By Jonathan Carver, Esq. Author of Travels through the interior Parts of North America. Folio. 11. 145. Robinson.*

WE announce this Work only to add, that Mrs. Carver, "in justice to the memory of her deceased husband, and to prevent imposition on the public," has advertised that Capt. Carver was author of *no* work ever yet published, but *his own* "Travels," (see last vol. pp. 153. 183. 219. 264. 374.) and his "Treatise on Tobacco."

11. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXX. For the Year 1780. Part II. 4to. 10s. 6d. Davis and Elmsly.*

ART. XVII. *Theorems for computing Logarithms. By the Rev. John Hellins.*

This improvement in calculation will be acceptable to mathematicians; but to them only.

ART. XVIII. *Connoissances essentielles pour juger de quelque espèce nouvelle de Moulin à Cannes qu'on puisse proposer. Par Monsieur Cazaud, M. S. R.*

The principles here laid down will probably be of great use in the construction of sugar-mills. But a translation (as usual) should have been annexed, as few of our planters understand French.

ART. XIX. *Account of an Ossification of the Thoracic Duct. By Richard Brown Cheston, Surgeon to the Infirmary at Gloucester.*

James Jones, 22 years of age, died in the Gloucester Infirmary Oct. 10, 1779. His chief complaint was a violent pain all over the abdomen; his thigh was swelled and oedematous; his knee contracted, &c. On dissection, besides many other extraordinary appearances, the thoracic duct was found to be completely filled up with a firm inelastic substance, excepting at the lower bulbous part, where there was room for air to pass; but this was totally confined to the *receptaculum chyli*, and could not be forced up the duct in the smallest degree, it being totally impervious. A like boney substance partly filled up the *vena cava*.

ART. XX. *An Account of the Effect of*

\* The King was in Hanover.



*Electricity in shortening Wires.* By Edward Nairne, F. R. S.

After nine discharges of a battery of 26 feet of coated substance through a piece of hard drawn iron wire ten inches long, and 100th of an inch in diameter, it was found to have shortened in the proportion of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the 10th of an inch each time. Iron wire resists the discharge of the electric fluid much more than copper; and the culinary fire and electrical fire have different effects on iron and copper. But—*cui bono?*

ART. XXI. *Astronomical Observations on the Periodical Star in Collo Ceti* \*. By Mr. William Herschel, of Bath.

This remarkable star "was first observed by David Fabricius, August 13, 1596, who called it the *stella mira*, or wonderful star; which has been since found to appear and disappear periodically, seven times in six years, continuing in the greatest lustre for fifteen days together, and is never quite extinguished †."

Mr. Herschel's observations on this wonderful star in 1777, 78, and 80, it is thought, sufficiently verify its surprising appearances. The difference of its real apparent diameter is supposed by Keill to be owing to the spots and dark bodies with which it is covered, some part of it remaining lucid.

ART. XXII. *An Account of a new and cheap Method of procuring Pot-ash. With Observations.* By Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S.

The water which flows from dunghills in farm-yards, strongly impregnated with salts and putrid matter, and much more putrified by stagnation, has been of late preserved in reservoirs, and used with success as a rich manure. Josiah Birch, esq. has rendered this dunghill water still more useful by converting it into pot-ashes; evaporating a large quantity of it, and burning the *residuum* in an oven. The product so completely answered his expectation, that he has ever since prepared these ashes, and employed them in the operations of bucking. For a particular account of the process, and the plan annexed, we must refer to the article. In three weeks boiling and burning, the clear profit was 15*l.* 4*s.*

ART. XXIII. *On the Degree of Salubrity of the Common Air at Sea, compared with that of the Sea-Shore, and that of*

*Places far removed from the Sea.* By J. Ingenhousz, M. D. F. R. S.

In the mouth of the Thames, between Sheerness and Margate, Nov. 3, 1779, Dr. Ingenhousz found, by experiment, the sea air of a superior purity to any common air he ever met with since he began his experiments, either in the country or London. The air on the sea-shore at Ostend, Nov. 5, was nearly as good. But the air gathered on the sea in windy weather, Nov. 4, was much inferior; which the Doctor imputes to its being mixed with air driven from the land by the wind. He relates several other experiments at various places in Brabant, Holland, France, &c. and adds some deductions in favour of the salubrity of the sea air and of maritime places, Ostend, Gibraltar, and Malta in particular.

ART. XXIV. *The principal Properties of an Engine for turning Ovals in Wood or Metal, and of the Instrument for drawing Ovals upon Paper, demonstrated.* By the Rev. Mr. Ludlam, M. A.

ART. XXV. *Of Cubic Equations and Infinite Series.* By Charles Hutton, LL.D. F. R. S.

These two ingenious papers cannot be abridged. The latter contains a complete Treatise on Cubic Equations, with all the methods of solution that have been offered by other writers, some new discoveries, &c.

ART. XXVI. *An Account of a most extraordinary Degree of Cold at Glasgow in January last; together with some new Experiments and Observations on the Comparative Temperature of Hoar-Frost, and the Air near to it, made at The Macfarlane Observatory, belonging to the College.* By Patrick Wilson, M. A.

At 6 o'clock A. M. January 13, 1780, the mercury in the thermometer laid down upon the snow in the Observatory Park, sunk to gr. 13 below 0, the greatest cold of the air at the College was 0. Jan. 14, 1 o'clock A. M. on the snow it pointed to 23 below 0, in air to 7. From other experiments there is reason to believe that no kind of evaporation was going on when this remarkable excess of cold was observed. Some curious observations relating to the disposition of the air in giving and hoar frost are subjoined.

ART. XXVII. (*misprinted XXXVI.*) *Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon in Rutland, 1779.* By Thomas Barker, Esq.

\* Bayer's character for this star is O.  
GENT. MAG. February, 1781.

† See Ferguson's Astronomy, Sect. 366.  
ART.



ART. XXVIII. (*misprinted XXIX.*) *Journal of the Weather at Senegambia, during the Prevalence of a very fatal Putrid Disorder, with Remarks on that Country.* By J. P. Schotte, M. D.

In this Journal the greatest height of the thermometer is 92, the least 55.

ART. XXIX. *Astronomical Observations relating to the Mountains in the Moon.* By Mr. Heischel of Bath.

The generality of the lunar mountains appear, by these observations, not to exceed half a mile in perpendicular height. The method of taking them cannot be understood without a diagram. The chief use of these researches is the great probability, not to say absolute certainty, of the moon's being inhabited.

ART. XXX. *An Account of an extraordinary Pheasant.* By J. Hunter, F.R.S.

Of the Free Martin, a monstrous hermaphrodite, Mr. J. Hunter has already treated, (see *Gent. Mag.* 1780, p. 17.) In some of the bird tribe, particularly the common pheasant, there is a change of the secondary principles peculiar to the two sexes, the perfect female, at a certain age, assuming more or less of the secondary character of the male. Thus hen-pheasants, changed by age and other circumstances, appear every now and then with the feathers of the cock. The same phenomenon was observed in a favourite pied pea-hen belonging to lady Tynte, now preserved in the museum of Sir Ashton Lever.

ART. XXXI. *A Letter to Jos. Banks, Esq. P. R. S. from Daniel Peter Layard, M.D. &c. relative to the Distemper among the horned Cattle.*

Dr. Layard, in consequence of an essay which he published in 1756, was called upon by Government in 1769 to assist with his advice toward stopping the contagion then raging in Hampshire. And we are here informed that the acts of parliament, and orders of council, ordering the cattle to be killed and properly buried, were attended with the utmost success, both in South and North Britain, have had the same good effect three times since in Essex and Suffolk, and have been adopted and succeeded also (when all other means had failed) in Flanders and France. In Holland the cattle continue to be exposed to the same disease. But in Denmark, where it is become naturalized and general, the British orders and regulations have not only been adopted, but inoculation has also been pursued with the utmost success. Dr. Layard adds, "that it is an eruptive fever, of the vari-

olous kind, is communicated, like the small-pox, by contact, and, by the air conveying the effluvia, bears all its characteristic symptoms, is moderated by inoculation, and no beast ever has it twice, naturally or artificially."

ART. XXXII. *An Investigation of the Principles of Progressive and Rotatory Motion.* By S. Vince, M. A. of Sidney College, Cambridge.

This cannot be abridged; but is a paper of great merit. The ingenious author of it has been rewarded with the honorary prize-medal of Sir Godfrey Copley.

ART. XXXIII. *Continuation of the Case of James Jones.* By Richard Browne Cheston, Surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary. (See ART. XIX.)

Mr. Cheston here gives an account of the state in which the bones of the pelvis appeared in after a maceration of five months.

ART. XXXIV. *Thermometrical Experiments and Observations.* By Mr. Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S.

This is the annual Dissertation instituted by the late Henry Baker, Esq. F.R.S. and is the last paper in the volume, which concludes as usual with the annual List of Presents made to the Society, and an Index.

12. *Political Conferences between several great Men, in the last and present Century; with Notes by the Editor, Thomas Tyers, Esq. of the Inner Temple, 8vo. 2s. 6d. Cadell.*

OF these Conferences, which cannot fail of being "acceptable to the lovers of secret history and anecdote," a second edition has been presented to the Public before we had an opportunity of noticing the first.

"The first indeed was ventured abroad without a name, that the Conferences and Commentary might stand or fall by the impartial judgement of the Public; which was to direct the future conduct of the Editor. They were thrown into the wide world, as an Authoress says of her Play, to seek their fortune. They have had the good luck to please some of the foremost in the rank of knowledge and of taste; whom it is the highest gratification to please. There is as much truth as vanity in declaring, that the approbation which followed this slender publication is esteemed a better reward than the profit of the most rapid sale."

The Conferences, ten in number, are between the following celebrated personages:

1. Lord Strafford and Mr. Pym.
2. Sir Benj. Rudyard and Mr. Hampden.
3. Sir Harry Vane and Mr. Whitelock.
4. Oliver Cromwell and Edmund Waller.
5. Crom-



5. Cromwell, Fleetwood, and Desborough.
6. Lerthal and Clarendon.
7. Danby, Devonshire, and Delamere.
8. Duke of Shrewsbury and Lord Somers.
9. Robert Earl of Oxford and Prior.
10. Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Pelham.

It is but justice to Mr. Tyers to observe, that the characters of his political Dramatis Personæ are delineated with propriety, and an extensive knowledge of the English history. As this writer professes himself a votary to Memory, it is not surprising if here and there a trifling inaccuracy should have crept in; they are such, however, as by no means affect the general turn of the arguments. Our limits are not sufficient to admit one of the Dialogues; but from the Commentary a few anecdotes shall be selected:

“Strafford’s expression of contempt of the populace (as mentioned by Mr. Walpole, who is possessed of more anecdotes than any person in the three kingdoms) is very spirited. The Lieutenant of the Tower desired him to get into a coach, that he might not be torn in pieces by the rabble. “*I die,*” said Strafford, “*to please the people, and I will die their own way.*” Holles, his brother-in-law, undertook that his life should be saved, if he would advise the King to consent to put down the order of Bishops. He replied, he would not buy his life at so dear a rate. Unsuccessful endeavours had been made for his escape. His head was struck off at a blow, and so little blood followed, that it was concluded he could not have lived much longer.”

“Hampden has a place at Stowe (and I can hardly forbear copying the inscription) in the Temple of British Worthies, erected by the late Lord Cobham, in which he was properly assisted by his patriotic relations, Lyttelton and Pitt. An English House of Commons shewed a great esteem for his memory. For, in 1725 they forgave a deficiency of 48000*l.* in Mr. Hampden’s accounts, as Treasurer of the Navy, in consideration of his great grandfather John Hampden.”

“The Duke of Shrewsbury’s manuscripts and papers, amongst which is supposed to be the Diary of Saville Marquis of Halifax, are entrusted to the historiographer of Scotland, for the purpose of throwing light upon our history since the Revolution; which, it is hoped, the British Livy is employing his leisure about\*.”

“The Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, and Lord Delamere, met, disguised as farmers, on Whittington Moor, a common in the parish of an obscure village of that name, about three miles north of Chesterfield in Derbyshire. Rain coming on soon after they began their conference, they took

shelter at a little alehouse (the sign of the Cock and Magpie) in Whittington, which has ever since zealously been styled (as the sign to this day tells us), “*The Revolution House.*” And the room, wherein the three peers met, has as zealously been called, by the Anti-Revolutionists, “*The Plotting Par-  
“lour.*” TRADITION.

The following is a whimsical curiosity: “It is impossible” (says Mr. Tyers) “to avoid transcribing a few lines from the present King of Prussia’s Family Memoirs †. “Walpole found the King at St. James’s ‘arming himself cap-a-pee. He had already ‘put on the beaver he had worn at Malplaquet, was trying the sword with which he ‘had fought at Oudenarde, and was for putting himself at the head of his guards, ‘assembled in the court of the palace, in order ‘to support, with firmness, his EXCISE ‘scheme.”—If the Reader smiles on account of this quotation, it is what the Editor cannot avoid doing whilst he is inserting it here. The royal writer, though misinformed in this particular, is the greatest Captain of the age; a Legislator, Historian, and Poet, of no ordinary merit. More truly may it be affirmed of him, than of our victorious Duke of Marlborough, that if he could be persuaded to give us his Memoirs, he would shew that he could write, as well as fight, like Cæsar.—To make amends for this quotation, that sets our Sovereign in a ludicrous point of view, the Editor, whose life commenced with his coronation, takes a pleasure in remarking, that his reign was a great blessing to his people; and, bating some natural predilection for his native country, which posterity will probably overlook, was conducted with more prudence and gentleness than this, or any other, nation of ancient or modern story, can boast. One word more, on the good old King, as he is familiarly called. He was in practice, what he delivered in precept to his grandson (now our most amiable Sovereign), on the death of his father Frederic Prince of Wales, which is supposed to have been in these words: “*Be an honest man, be a brave man; but, above all, be an honest man.*”

The characters of Strafford and Cromwell, of Shrewsbury and Somers, are drawn at full length, and with the pencil of true Taste.

13. *The MIRROR; a Periodical Paper, published at Edinburgh in the Years 1779 and 1780. In 3 Volumes 12mo. 9s. Cadell.*

THE disadvantages attending the original publication of these Essays are ingeniously pointed out in the concluding number; and we perfectly agree with the authors, that whatever may be thought of the execution of the MIRROR, their

\* It is more probable, and perhaps rather to be wished, that he may be now employed in finishing his “History of America.” EDIT.

† Where are these Family Memoirs to be found? EDIT.



motive for publishing it will do them no dishonour.

"Their situation was such as neither to prompt much ambition of literary success, nor to create much dependence on it. Without this advantage, they had scarcely ventured to send abroad into the world a performance, the reception of which was liable to so much uncertainty." They foresaw many difficulties which a publication like the *MIRROR*, even in hands much abler than theirs, must necessarily encounter.

"The state of the *times*, they were sensible, was very unpropitious to a work of this sort. In a conjuncture so critical as the present, at a period so big with national danger and public solicitude, it was not to be expected that much attention should be paid to speculation or to sentiment, to minute investigations of character, or pictures of private manners. A volume, which we can lay aside and resume at pleasure, may suffer less materially from the interruption of national concerns; but a single sheet, that measures its daily importance with the vehicles of public intelligence and political discussion, can hardly fail to be neglected.

"But, exclusive of this general disadvantage, there were particular circumstances which its authors knew must be unfavourable to the *MIRROR*. That secrecy which they thought it necessary to keep, prevented all the aids of patronage and friendship; it even damped those common exertions to which other works are indebted, if not for fame, at least for introduction to the world. We cannot expect to create an interest in those whom we have not ventured to trust; and the claims even of merit are often little regarded, if that merit be anonymous and unknown.

"The place of its publication was, in several respects, disadvantageous. There is a certain distance at which writings, as well as men, should be placed, in order to command our attention and respect. We do not easily allow a title to instruct or amuse the public in a neighbour, with whom we have been in the use of comparing our own abilities. Hence the fastidiousness with which, in a place so narrow as Edinburgh, home productions are commonly received; which, if they are grave, are pronounced dull; if pathetic, are called unnatural; if ludicrous, are termed low. In the circle around him, the man of business sees few who would be willing, and the man of genius, few who are able, to be authors; and a work that comes out unsupported by established names, is liable alike to the censure of the grave, and the sneer of the witty. Even Folly herself acquires some merit from being displeased, when name or fashion has not sanctified a work from her displeasure.

"The place where it appeared (say the writers) was also unfavourable to the *MIRROR*. There is a sort of classic privilege in the very names of places in London, which

does not extend to those of Edinburgh. The *Canongate* is almost as long as the *Strand*, but it will not bear the comparison upon paper; and *Blackfriars-wynd* can never vie with *Drury-lane* in point of sound, however they may rank in the article of chastity. In the department of *humour*, these circumstances must necessarily have great weight; and for papers of humour the bulk of readers will generally call, because the number is much greater of those who can laugh than of those who can think. To add to the difficulty, people are too proud to laugh upon easy terms with one, of whose title to make them laugh they are not apprised. A joke in writing is like a joke in conversation; much of its wit depends upon the rank of its author."

We are not such "monopolists of public favour," though happy to enjoy it, as to be under "the necessity of detracting from the merit of other candidates for fame." We are unwilling even "to confine its influence within the pale of our own circle," and can with pleasure give these essays the commendation they deserve. For the present we shall select some anecdotes and a specimen of an author with whom our readers will be glad to be acquainted. After some pleasing reflections on genius unnoticed and unknown, the writer proceeds:

"I have been led into these reflections from the perusal of a small volume of poems which happens now to lie before me, which, though possessed of very considerable merit, and composed in this country, are, I believe, very little known. In a well-written preface, the reader is told, that most of them are the production of *Michael Bruce*: that this *Michael Bruce* was born in a remote village in *Kinross-shire*, and descended from parents remarkable for nothing but the innocence and simplicity of their lives: that in the twenty-first year of his age he was seized with a consumption, which put an end to his life.

"Nothing, methinks, has more the power of awakening benevolence than the consideration of genius thus depressed by situation, suffered to pine in obscurity, and sometimes, as in the case of this unfortunate young man, to perish, it may be, for want of those comforts and conveniences which might have fostered a delicacy of frame or of mind, ill calculated to bear the hardships which poverty lays on both. For my own part, I never pass the place (a little hamlet, skirted with a circle of old ash-trees, about three miles on this side of *Kinross*) where *Michael Bruce* resided; I never look on his dwelling,—a small thatched house, distinguished from the cottages of the other inhabitants only by a *sashed window* at the end, instead of a *lattice*, fringed with a *bonesuckle* plant, which the poor youth had trained round it;—I never find myself in that spot, but I stop my horse involuntarily; and



and looking on the window, which the honeysuckle has now almost covered, in the dream of the moment, I picture out a figure for the gentle tenant of the mansion; I wish, and my heart swells while I do so, that he were alive, and that I were a great man, to have the luxury of visiting him there, and bidding him by happy. — I cannot carry my readers thither; but, that they may share some of my feelings, I will present them with an extract from the last poem in the little volume before me, which, from its subject, and the manner in which it is written, cannot fail of touching the heart of every one who reads it.

"A young man of genius, in a deep consumption, at the age of twenty-one, feeling himself every moment going faster to decline, is an object sufficiently interesting; but how much must every feeling on the occasion be heightened, when we know that this person possessed so much dignity and composure of mind, as not only to contemplate his approaching fate, but even to write a poem on the subject!

"In the French language there is a much-admired poem of the *Abbé de Chaulieu*, written, in expectation of his own death, to the *Marquis de la Farre*, lamenting his approaching separation from his friend. *Michael Bruce*, who, it is probable, never heard of the *Abbé de Chaulieu*, has also written a poem on his own approaching death; with the latter part of which I shall conclude this paper.

"Now spring returns; but not to me returns  
The vernal joy my better years have known:  
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,  
And all the joys of life with health are  
flown.

Starting and shivering in th' inconstant wind,  
Meagre and pale, the ghost of what I was,  
Beneath some blasted tree I lie reclin'd,  
And count the silent moments as they pass.

The winged moments, whose unstaying speed  
No art can stop, or in their course arrest;  
Whose flight shall shortly count me with the  
dead, [rest.

And lay me down in peace with them that

Of morning-dreams presage approaching fate;  
And morning-dreams, as poets tell, are true.  
Led by pale ghosts, I enter Death's dark gate,  
And bid the realms of light and life adieu.

I hear the helpless wail, the shriek of woe;  
I see the muddy wave, the dreary shore,  
The sluggish streams that slowly creep below,  
Which mortals visit, and return no more.

Farewell, ye blooming fields! ye cheerful  
plains! [mound,  
Enough for me the church-yard's lonely  
Where Melancholy with still silence reigns,  
And the rank grass waves o'er the cheer-  
less ground.

There let me wander at the close of eve,  
When sleep fits dewy on the labourer's eyes,  
The world and all its busy follies leave,  
And talk with wisdom where my DAPH-  
NIS lies.

There let me sleep forgotten in the clay,  
When Death shall shut these weary aching  
eyes,  
Rest in the hopes of an eternal day,  
Till the long night is gone, and the last  
morn arise."

From this MIRROR we may perhaps  
reflect some lustre on our future labours.

14. *A Speech delivered to the Society of Anti-  
quaries, on Thursday January 11, 1781,  
upon their Removal to the Apartments assigned  
to them in Somerset House. By the Rev. Dr.  
Milles, Dean of Exeter, President. Printed  
by the Order of the Society.*

THE learned President, in the begin-  
ning of his speech, pays a just tribute of  
gratitude to the royal and munificent Pa-  
tron of the two learned Societies, of the  
Academies of Science, and of the Schools  
of Art, all now happily united under the  
same roof, introducing a compliment to  
the taste displayed by Mr. Bacon in the  
bust of his Majesty, and by Sir Wil-  
liam Chambers in that magnificent and  
noble structure. "The relation which the  
Study of Antiquities bears to the Aca-  
demy of Arts" (not so obvious as that be-  
tween the two Societies) is thus inge-  
niously illustrated in the conclusion:

"In History, to ascertain particular facts  
of remote antiquity, to collect materials of  
the lives, habits, and reputation of various  
artists and men of genius, in successive ages  
of past time, will find its merit with those  
whose systematical line of study, and of prac-  
tice in the arts, is founded upon, and sup-  
ported by, the authority of antiquity. But  
from the judicious investigation of antient  
science and art, a more general and useful  
field of knowledge is opened to the modern  
artist. The most valuable hints for the di-  
rection of his studies are to be collected from  
the works\* of antiquaries; and the reposi-  
tories of arts have been enriched with a variety  
of necessary information from the same source.  
These, Gentlemen, are only some of the ad-  
vantages which result from the study of an-  
tiquities."

We cannot omit this opportunity of  
congratulating the Public, as well as the  
Society, on the recovery of their good  
President, evinced by this oration.

\* \* \* *Bishop Hurd's Sermons, the new Vo-  
lume of Russia, &c. &c. in our next.*

\* "See in the collections of Grævius and Gronovius, several curious Essays upon Sculpture, Painting, &c. See also Junius de *pictura veterum*."



## PROLOGUE to THE SIEGE OF SINOPE.

*Written by the Rev. Mr. COLLIER,**And spoken by Mr. HENDERSON.*

IN vain would satire, with misguided rage,  
Defame the manners of a polish'd age;  
As if, attach'd to dissipation's wheel,  
Our hearts had lost both power and wish to  
feel:

[flight,  
When passion's shafts with intermingled  
From pleasing pain produce severe delight;  
When sorrow weeps, with present woes oppress'd,

Or joy, for terrors past, rears high its crest,  
Nature triumphant will uphold her sway,  
And all submissive her command obey.

Thus on perfection's height we gaze intent:  
But who shall dare to climb the steep ascent,  
When hope so frequent mourns its own disgrace,

[race?  
And checks our ardor in th' adventurous  
With doubting step, and agitated mien,  
Our bard advances on the stormy scene;  
Rejects the succour of pretended art,  
And builds no flattering hope, but on the heart.

Nor will I longer spread the thin disguise,  
A woman here the plaintive tale supplies;  
On virtue's base she rears the female throne,  
Calls forth your feelings, as she paints her own:

[warm,  
Whatever in wedded love the breast can  
Or give to filial bonds their highest charm;  
Whatever emotions through the bosom dart,  
For pangs which keenest pierce a parent's heart,

Here shall her feeble hand attempt to raise.  
Give us your tears, we ask no truer praise.

What though the gentler sex of late have shown

At least a right to share the poet's crown,  
Still has imperious man assum'd the claim,  
Round merit's brow to bind the wreath of fame;

Affert yourselves, ye Fair! this chosen night,  
And prove your powers to judge as well as write:

Thus man, with pride reluctant, shall confess  
Each Muse may justly wear a woman's dress:  
To your indulgence shall his rigour bend,  
Nor dare to censure what your tears commend.

EPILOGUE. *Written by a FRIEND,**And spoken by Mrs. YATES.*

IN all this bustle, rage, and tragic roar,  
Which some wits here politely call a bore,  
Have I not wept, and rav'd, and torn my hair,  
Till some I forc'd to weep, and some to stare?  
Yet now I must, by custom, to divert you,  
Tell what I think of this heroic virtue.  
Mirth has increas'd, when Tragedies are finish'd,

Laughter still, and must not be diminish'd.

Alive your passion tho' our play may keep,  
Behind the curtain you must have a peep.  
Tho' bright the tragic characters appear,  
Our private foibles you delight to hear.  
In life's great drama the same rule we find:  
When on that stage the patron of mankind  
Performs his part—the public virtues strike,  
But 'tis the secret anecdote we like.

If there a Patriot rave with furious might,  
And love his country—out of downright spite,  
It passes for a copy of his face;  
Has he not been to Court to beg a place?  
When some bright Orator his country's cause  
Sustains, and talks of Liberty and Laws,  
Hear, hear, all cry; in attitude he stands,  
Sprawling his feet, and stretching forth his hands:

"In this petition, Sir—the nation begs:  
And, Mr. Speaker—while I'm upon my legs;  
And, Sir—our ancestors—and whig and tory;  
And, Sir—the laws;—and, Sir, Great Britain's glory!"

All gaze; all wonder; such amazing powers!  
But how does he employ his private hours?  
The nation sav'd, he hurries, in a trice,  
To shake the box, and be undone at dice.  
Some Politicians figure in debate,  
Then sleep—to shew the quiet of the State.  
Your Hollanders, when treachery is ripe,  
Break every treaty, and then—smoke their pipe.

If by remonstrances you try to mend them,  
Mynbeer smokes on—" 'tis all *ad referendum*."  
We storm upon the stage th' impassion'd breast,

Then come, and turn all sympathy to jest.

And yet, shall flippant mirth, and giddy joy,

The best impressions of the heart destroy?  
'Tis yours, ye Fair, to quell our author's fear;  
A Female Poet draws the tender tear.  
True to her sex, she copies from the life  
The Mother, Daughter, and the faithful Wife.

Let her this night your kind protection gain,  
The CRITIC then will *parody* in vain.  
And let fair Virtue, ere she quit the age,  
Here pause a while—and linger on the stage.

EPITAPH on ROBERT POCKLINTON,  
*of Newgate Market.*

OUR Bob was a Butcher; you'll say,  
what of that? [and fat.  
And fold veal, beef, and mutton, white, dainty,  
All this, Sirs, is true; but our Robert did more,  
What he could not sell, he sent home to the poor;  
[sweet,  
And, what is uncommon, he sent it while  
And such as a Prince might accept at a treat.  
Let Nobles and Princes, who've plenty in store,

Go copy our Bob, and they need do no more:  
He had a good heart, not a kinder was given,  
To lift us from earth to a mansion in heaven.

*A Lover of Virtue in every Station.*

MR.



MR. URBAN,

THE solicitude which the writer felt when the account of the hurricane in the West Indies reached England, for one of his dearest friends, who is settled in Jamaica, occasioned the following

## SONNET.

POUR on my soul, sweet Hope, thy lovely light,  
And bid avaunt to fears and phantoms  
Still guide my noon-day walks, and still by night  
Watch o'er the troubled slumbers of my  
Eugenie lives! and that the hand of harm,  
Whilst o'er his hapless idle destruction blew,  
Has spar'd his lowly cot, his little farm!  
And oh! if hallow'd Friendship's humble prayer,  
If Worth, if Virtue, Piety, and Truth  
May move the pitying hand of Heaven to spare,  
The hand of Heaven has spar'd the gene-  
In pity spar'd him, yet again to see  
And blest his long-lost parents, friends, and me.

W. J.

On reading the foregoing SONNET, and taking the liberty to transcribe it for my own use, being under the same anxious solicitude for an amiable Friend now resident in Jamaica.

SWEET Sonneteer! whose unaffected lay  
Charms as I read, and sooths my anxious breast,  
Where hopes and fears alternate rule by day,  
And nightly rob me of my peaceful rest.  
For ah! like thee, fair Friendship's loss I fear,  
Yet to suppress each rising doubt I try;  
Thy gladning hope has gently dried the tear  
Which Love and Pity started in my eye.  
Accept my thanks; and oh! the theft forgive,  
Since good Eugenio speaks my Anna's praise,  
Whose worth shall ever in my memory live,  
Whose modest virtues thy esteem would raise.  
And if these much-lov'd friends we must  
The bay shall deck thy brow, the cypress mine.

S. H.

## VALENTINE'S DAY,

A MOCK HEROIC.

TO Love, Chance-medley, sacred be the line  
Which chaunts thy triumphs, mighty VA-  
Soon as grey Morn invests yon eastern hill,  
What perturbations youthful bosoms fill!  
What throbs, what strange anxieties are known,  
While doubt remains where Love shall fix his  
Whether on Beauty's front he deign to stand,  
Or ardent grasp some cinder-wench's hand;  
Whether he bask on Chloe's sun-burnt cheek,  
In Delia's dimples an asylum seek;

Whether he rest with girl of pigmy size,  
And dart his lightnings from her twinkling eyes;

Or with the portly dame, of giant tread,  
And beam his radiant honours round her head;  
Or, still intent the longing youth to vex,  
Pick out the zig-zag of the tempting sex,  
And, proudly perch'd on prominence of back,  
O'erlook her sweeping negligence of sash;  
Or yet, more bent poor Colin's breast to thump,  
Send forth his orders from the corken rump;  
Still 'tis the same; to conquer is his trade;  
Love conquers all to-day, and Love must be obey'd.

Nor less the virgin than the youth is fool'd;  
By VALENTINE must either sex be rul'd.

Soon as the maid her household gods for-  
fakes,  
She plays, at dreadful odds, for life's large  
And the first beaming of the rising sun  
Marks all her fortune made, or all undone.  
Some worthless rake may her attention catch,  
Some broken spendthrift for her fortune watch;  
Perhaps the stout Hibernian is decreed,  
Or the bra high-cheek'd lad, fra North  
o' Tweed:

Perhaps, and worse can never be express'd,  
She takes a Macaroni to her breast.  
That HE, or SHE Thing, to no sex per-  
tains;—  
Lace, powder, paint, perfume—and wondrous  
Serious to end, what joking I began,  
Wed not at all, ye girls, or wed a MAN:  
Let Virtue, Honour, Sense and Truth, unite,  
Whate'er the fortune, VALENTINE is right:  
Absent these qualities—thus ends the song,  
Whate'er the fortune, VALENTINE is wrong.

## On the DEATH of MAJOR PIERSON.

“TELL me, says Cato, where you found  
“My boy—and how he fell?  
“In front—and in his breast the wound?—  
“I thank the Gods—'tis well.”

Thus the stern Stoic sooth'd his grief,  
And check'd the rising groan,  
By making honour his relief,  
And common good his own.

Yet more, the terms of vital breath  
He knew—and chance of war,  
That youth is no where safe from death,  
And glory courts a fear.

For yours—on these reflections dwell,  
When you behold his urn;  
And as He like a Roman fell,  
Do you like Romans mourn.

True—He was young—and brave as young—  
And generous as brave:  
Yet every virtue could not long  
Or Him or Marcus save.

Fly to the truth—to you 'tis clear  
What Cato wish'd to prove,  
That virtuous valour suffering here,  
Shall find its crown above.

SON-



## S O N N E T.

**W**HETHER thy Muse instruct us to discern  
The laws that guide to fame th' *historic*\*  
Or paint, with rival power, a *Sister's*† reign;  
Or, sadly sharing in thy soft concern,  
Pour o'er departed *Friendship's*‡ silent urn  
The soothing sorrows of her pensive strain—  
Alike she pleases!—With repeated gain  
HAYLEY! thy captivating page I turn.  
Not that the lustre of thy letter'd fame  
Alone compels a stranger's just applause;  
A heart, that glows with *Freedom's* holy flame,  
That pants in *Virtue's*, *Truth's*, and *Nature's* cause

Is thine: or never may we hope to find  
Ingenuous verse the mirror of the mind.

C.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 4, 1781.

**T**HE following spirited lines were written by the late Rev. Goronary Owen. Of this ingenious and unfortunate Welsh Poet you may expect, some time hence, a short account from

Your Occasional Correspondent.

## AD APOLLINEM ET MUSAS.

O Smintheu! Pater Esuritionum,  
Nugas tolle tuas ineptiasque;  
Vosque ite O procul, novem Sorores,  
Vobis non opus est mihi, Camœnæ,  
Indignatio quem facit Poetam.  
Longum, Pierides malæ, valete,  
Euterpe meretrix, Thalia mœcha,  
Scortillum Polyhymnia inventum,  
Clio prostibulum, lutum, lupanar,  
Et, quas prætereo, malæ Puellæ,  
Per quas non nisi mortuis Poetis  
Sed Fama venit, Famesque vivis!  
Vestro de grege, pessimæ, Poetam  
Jucundum, facilem, probum, disertum,  
Cordatum, verecundum & eruditum,  
Et cultum satis & fat elegantem,  
Et qui cederet unico Catullo,  
Docto par tamèn ipse Martiali,  
Quem juxta Veneresque Gratiaque  
Certabant sibi vendicare cunctæ,  
Qui si fortia bella personaret,  
Magnum vivere crederes Homerum,  
Seu Mopsi teneros referret ignes,  
Haud quidquam cecinit vel ipsa Sappho  
Pulchro Lesbica mollius Phaoni:  
Hunc vidi miserum, indignum, dolentem,  
Squallenti facie, horridâque barbâ,  
Detritis quodque sordidum lacernis,  
Et nudis pedibus, genuque nudo,  
Hibernis Aquilonibus rigentem,  
Ævi reliquias malas trahentem  
Ægrè, nec saturum offulis caninis.  
O quanto melius beatusque  
Et Cerdonibus est & Architectis,  
Saltatoribus atque Pantomimis,

Artes quicquæ colunt pecuniosas!  
Quid rodīs, male Livor, immerentes?  
Et quid Zoilus invidet Poetis?  
At me Gronovium, tuum Poetam,  
Nugacissime Phœbe, perdidisti.  
Si posthac numeris ineptisque  
Nostri ludere pruriunt libelli,  
Claudi nec metuant Dei furorem,  
Si nec tardipedi Deo dabuntur,  
Sint durus mihi Plutus & Minerva!  
At vos, interea, novem Sorores,  
Longum, Pierides malæ, valete,  
Et Smintheu, Pater Esuritionum.  
1756-7.

MR. URBAN,

**B**Y inserting the following translation from Simonides in your Magazine for this month, you will greatly oblige

An Occasional Correspondent.

Danaes cum Perseo per mare Transitus.  
E Simonide Latine redditum.

Cymba de portu malè jam soluta,  
Non mari suetam dubio, dedit se;  
Fertur in cœlum modo, nunc tumentis  
Mergitur undâ.

Tristis at Mater tepido fovebat  
In sinu nati faciem decori,  
Gutta dum raptim tacito dolentis  
Defluit ore.

O Puer! dixit, mala dura Fati  
Nos premunt. Heu! quo rapit unda? ventus  
Quo rapit? quanto trepidat tumultu  
Sæva procella!

Hunc cavum quamvis cuneum tegit nox  
Cœca, quid prodest miseræ dolere?  
Surdus est ventus mihi, surda nostris  
Saxa querelis.

Ast jaces artus Puer! hoc amictu  
Splendido frustra teneros opertus,  
Dulcis et somni bona, nec periculi  
Conscie, carpis.

Et comas etsi gravis urget Euris,  
Et madent falso rore maris ora,  
Non sonus venti moveat ferentis  
Te! male tutum.

Sin timor qui nos subit, dein Te  
Tangat, et mentes mala si tenellas  
Fata, da mœstæ memorem Parenti  
Leniter aures.

Oro te somno placido frueris  
Rursus, O! si nunc siccatur cœlum;  
Sit quies Ponto, procul omnis esto  
Cura, dolorque.

Et Pater! (si fas) per amica lecti  
Pacta, Tu custos mihi sis, sacramque  
In domum Præti ruat ira, nostro  
Vindice nato.

W. T. B.

\* Epistles to Gibbons.

† Epistle to Romney.

‡ Elegy on Thornton.

\*\*\* The Epitaph in Jamaica, p. 39, we since find, was by Dr. Hawkesworth.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Narrative of the Voyage of five Vessels belonging to the East India fleet, from China to the Cape of Good Hope.*

WE failed from China on the 20th of January 1780, in company with the Worcester, Royal Henry, Morfe, and Alfred; and instead of the usual tract by the Streights of Sunda and Banca, we went by the Streights of Malacca, to avoid the risque of falling in with the enemy. On the 26th of February we took our departure from Achin-head and, to get clear of danger, gave the Islands of Mauritius a large birth.

Being strictly ordered to keep to the southward to shun any cruizers that might be off the Cape, we were by strong southerly currents and north west winds driven into the latitude of 41 and a half, and experienced a long series of bad weather from the 29th of April. As we were in the latitude of the Cape, to the 6th of June we had almost without intermission the most violent gales of wind and bad weather. During the tempest we parted company with the Morfe.

Upon the 7th of June the Royal Henry proving very leaky, we were under the necessity of bearing away for Madagascar, that she might be able if possible to stop her leaks. On the 23d arrived safe at St. Augustine's Bay in Madagascar, where we had the good fortune to fall in with the homeward bound fleet from the Coast, *viz.* the Bellisle of 64 guns, the Asia 64, and Rippon 60; with the Ganges, General Barker, Talbot, and Norfolk Indiamen.

This fleet had come in very sickly, and had been lying there about a week. Soon after came in the Morfe with whom we had parted company, who had sprung a leak, and had been obliged to throw some of her guns and part of her cargo overboard.

The crews of the ships having got well rid of their several disorders, and having got on board all the necessary refreshments, we, on the 20th of July, set sail for the Cape once more.

After experiencing again two very hard gales of wind, by which several of the fleet parted company, we at length had the good fortune to meet all again, and come into the Cape together on the 22d of August. Upon our arrival here we had the satisfaction to find that what had appeared to us most unfortunate in several parts of our passage had really been most lucky. Indeed I believe a chain of more lucky events never happened to a fleet before.

First, by our going by Malacca we avoided three sail of French ships of the line in the Streights of Sunda, who probably would have taken us all.

2dly, By our not being able to reach the Cape the first time, we avoided five sail of French ships who were cruising for us.

3dly, By getting to Madagascar, we fell in with the fleet which we were actually ordered to go into the Cape to join; and also had the good fortune to find the Morfe again.

4thly, If we had arrived at Table Bay a week or ten days sooner, when we had the last severe gale, we must undoubtedly all have perished; for by the accounts of the inhabitants no ship could have rode it out.

*Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated St. Lucia, Dec. 12, 1780.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on my arrival at this island I received all their Lordships orders, and must desire that you will please to inform their Lordships that General Vaughan and myself are determined to undertake an enterprize, which we flatter ourselves will be attended with success; an account of which I hope I shall send to their Lordships in a few days.

*Letter from Admiral Rodney, dated St. Lucia Dec. 22.*

In my last dispatches I acquainted their Lordships that General Vaughan and myself intended to undertake an enterprize which we flattered ourselves might be attended with success.

On the 14th instant we sailed from Gros Islet Bay, in hopes of being able to land the troops at St. Vincent's the next morning; but the currents baffling us, we did not make that island till the 15th in the evening, and then at such a distance to the windward as not to be discovered by the enemy. We anchored about two in the afternoon in Warrawaron. All the troops and marines were landed; and before the day closed, General Vaughan had put the whole in motion, and at their head advanced towards the enemy's citadel.

I could easily perceive, on my approaching the island, and viewing the enemy's works, which they had erected on the mountain that commands Kingston Bay, and that of Warrawaron, that the whole appeared in perfect repair, with a numerous and strong garrison; however, such was the spirit of General Vaughan, that he marched to the foot of the Works, having dispersed every impediment in the way, reconnoitering them in every part, in hopes to find some place vulnerable, where he might make an attack with a probability of success; but finding they were in every part compleat, I concurred with him in opinion, that an attack ought not to be hazarded with the force which he commanded. The troops therefore returned to the beach, and were reembarked without the enemy's daring to move from their intrenchments.

Major General Vaughan's letter to Lord George Germain corresponds in every particular with the foregoing, and therefore is unnecessary to be inserted.

*Jan. 26.*

His Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburg arrived at Hanover in perfect health.

He



He was saluted by a double discharge of cannon from the ramparts.

By a letter from Lewes in Sussex, it appears that there were more shipping wrecked on that Coast Jan. 26, than was ever before known in the memory of man. At Bear-Hide a vessel, supposed to be a victualling sloop, was dashed to pieces, and every person on board perished. Opposite New Haven Mill a salt vessel shared the same fate, and every person on board perished. At Cuckmere the Syren frigate and Race Horse schooner both went to pieces, but the crews were saved. A vessel at Crow Link and another at Berling were wrecked, the crews mostly perished.

The Syren was a fine frigate, built about 2 year and a half ago at Newcastle upon Tyne, and was sheathed with copper; she carried 170 men, mounted 32 guns, and sailed with the schooner as convoy to a small fleet from Spithead to the Downs; but most of the merchantmen perceiving their danger before the Commodore, they tacked and stretched off. The frigate struck about two o'clock, and immediately fired several guns as signals of distress to the Race Horse; but the wind blowing a hurricane, they struck themselves between three and four in the afternoon. The Sprightly cutter and a Dutch prize that were in company are missing.

Dr. Smith's prizes of 25*l.* each, for the two junior Bachelors of Cambridge university, who should appear on examination to be the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, were adjudged to Mr. Thomas Catton, of St. John's, and Mr. Henry Ainsley, of Pembroke College, Bachelors of Arts.

The late Mr. Norris having left 12*l.* a year for a medal and some books, as a premium for the best prose English Essay on subjects appointed agreeably to the directions contained in his Will, the Norrishian Professor has given notice, that the subject for the present year is, "The Advantages of Revelation." The Essays are to be sent to one of the three Stewards, who are the Master of Trinity College, the Provost of King's College, and the Master of Caius College, on or before the tenth day preceding the Sunday in Passion week, 1781, with the names of the respective authors sealed up. Each Candidate must be above 20 years of age, and under 30; and must be, or have been, a student of this University.

The subjects appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for Sir William Browne's prizes for the present year, are,

For the Odes,

*Strages Insulis occidentalis Indiae nuper illata.*

For the Epigrams, *Bellus homo Acad. in cus.*

Jan. 30.

This day the Lord Bishop of St. David's preached before the House of Peers, and

The rev. Mr. Cornwall, their chaplain, before the House of Commons. They both received the thanks of the respective Houses,

and their sermons are ordered to be printed.

Jan. 31.

The Siege of Sinope, a new tragedy (by Mrs. Brooke, author of Julia Mandeville, Emily Montagu, and many other admired productions) was performed at Cov. Garden.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

Sir Fletcher Norton having appeared in his seat this day, for the first time since the vote passed for thanking him for his conduct while he filled the chair (see Vol. L. p. 541); Mr. Speaker in a very polite manner delivered to him the thanks of the House.

Feb. 5.

This morning Lord George Gordon was brought from the Tower to Westminster-hall. He was accompanied in the coach by the Governor and Gentlemen Goaler, and attended by his own two servants behind. His Lordship's coach was followed by the Duke of Gordon's, Lord William's and Lord Adam Gordon's, Col. Woodford's, and several other relations, nine carriages in all. There were about thirty foot soldiers and twelve warders to guard the coach, and all went very quietly through Tower-street, Watling-street, &c. with no great crowd; when they arrived at Westminster-hall, about a quarter before nine, the gate was shut, and was opened to receive Lord George and his company: after a while, the great gate was opened, and all went into the hall promiscuously; among others, the Jurors waited in the great Hall till their names were called over and recalled. The crowd then was very large, but orderly: many justices and a prodigious number of constables attended to keep order, but there was no mischief or violence. About five next morning he was acquitted.—*His trial shall be begun in our next.*

SHERIFFS appointed this day by his Majesty in Council for the year 1781.

Berksh. Edw. Loveden Loveden, of Buscot.

Bedfordsh. John Harvey of Northill.

Bucks. Joseph Bullock, of Caversfield.

Cumb' Thomas Storey, of Mirehouse.

Chesh. William Davenport, of Bramhall.

Camb' and Hunt. John Johnson, of Leverington.

Cornw. Sir John St. Aubin, of Clowance, b.

Devonsh. John Burridge Cholwich, of Far-  
rington.

Dorsetsh. Lewis Dymock Grosvenor Tre-  
gonnell, of Dorchester.

Derbysh. Samuel Frith, of Bank Hall.

Essex. Richard Wyatt, of Hornchurch.

Gloucestersh. John Morris, of Shephouse.

Hertfordsh. Tho. Clutterbuck the younger,  
of Watford.

Herefordsh. Edm. Patteshall, of Allenmoor.

Kent. John Cator, of Beckenham.

Leicestersh. Edmund Cradock Hartoop, of  
Newbold.

Lincolnh. Edward Nelthorpe, of Scawby.

Mounmouthsh. William Jones, of Nash.

Northumb' Ch. Brandling, of Gosforth-house.  
Northamptonsh.



Northamptonsh. N. Raynsford, of Brixworth.  
 Norfolk, Robert Lee Doughty, of Hanworth.  
 Nottinghamsh. Lanc. Rolleston, of Watnall.  
 Oxfordsh. Richard Paul Jodrell, of Lewknor.  
 Rutlandsh. Tho. Saunders, of Mercott.  
 Shropsh. Ed. C. Windsor, of Harnage Grange.  
 Somersetsh. John Ford, of Hadspen.  
 Staffordsh. Philip Keay, of Abbots Bromley.  
 Suffolk, C. Kent, of Fornham St. Genove.  
 Southampton, Benjamin Smith, of Lys.  
 Surrey, William Northey, of Epsom.  
 Suffex, William Peachey, of Kirdford.  
 Warwicksh. John Webb, of Sherbourne.  
 Worcestersth. John Drake, of Bredon.  
 Wilth. William Hayter, of Newton Toney.  
 Yorksh. Hump. Osbaldeston, of Hunmanby.

## SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Lewis Williams, of Pentwyn.  
 Carmarthen, Sir W. Mansell, of Ifcoed, bt.  
 Cardigan, David Lloyd, of Altyröden.  
 Glamorgan, C. Bowen, of Merthyr-mawr.  
 Pembroke, H. Scourfield, of Robeston-Hall.  
 Radnor, Jonathan Bowen, of Knighton.

## NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, J. Bodychan Sparrow, of Red-hill.  
 Carnarvon, Edward Carreg, of Carreg.  
 Denbigh, The hon. Tho. Fitzmaurice, of Leweney.

Flint, Henry Thrall, of Bachegrig.  
 Merioneth, Edw. Lloyd, of Macmore.  
 Montgomeryshire, Hugh Mears, of Fynnant.

Friday 9.

This day an express arrived at the India House, with the news that the homeward-bound fleet from India were safely arrived in the Downs from Ireland.

Monday 12.

General Smith moved in the House of Commons, That the petitions from the Council of Bengal, and the British inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, setting forth the hardships the natives suffer from the introduction of the English laws, and the arbitrary decisions of the judges, might be read; which having been done, the General proceeded to lay before the house some facts for their serious consideration. Among others, the General cited the case of Nuncomar, who had been taken up and tried for a fact that was not criminal in the eyes of the Indians, and that had been committed long before the passing of the law, by virtue of which the Supreme Council had been established. The fact with which he had been charged was a forgery, and the law which gave the judges power to try him was not in being at the time the alledged forgery had been made; yet the unfortunate Indian, contrary to every idea of law, justice, and reason, had been sentenced to die, and, after a tedious confinement, ended his life at the gallows. His execution was contrary to law, because no life ought to be taken away but for a breach of law, and the Indian could not have broke through the law against forgery, because that law had not at the time been extended to India; and it

was contrary to reason and justice to punish a man for an act that was held to be perfectly innocent by the laws of his own country. See Vol. L. p. 555.

Another case of flagrant injustice, cited by the General, was this: a Mahometan of Patna had died intestate, and the inheritance was claimed by his nephew and his widow. The provincial court of Patna, to which both parties applied, following an old established custom, had referred the cause to two Mahometan Doctors, that they might decide according to the Mahometan laws. These doctors adjudged one-fourth of the inheritance to the widow; the remainder to the nephew. This decision was perfectly conformable to the laws which the Indian Mahometans held in the highest veneration. Notwithstanding this, the widow applied to the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and she obtained damages to the amount of 36,000l. The nephew, the doctors, and another person, were arrested for the money, and dragged to prison; two of them expired of the hardships they suffered, and the others now remain in prison, condemned to perpetual confinement, being totally unable to pay so large a sum.

These, the general observed, were among the grievances to which the Indians were exposed, under the present establishment. And the Supreme Council of Bengal, dreading the effects that might ensue from the arbitrary and impolitic conduct of the judges, had been reduced to the fatal necessity of siding with the people against the court, and opposing, by an armed force, the execution of their sentences.

Letters from Aldborough, in Suffex, mention the violent storms of wind which for three days raged with greater fury than ever were remembered. Our coasts, says the letter-writer, is covered with pieces of wrecks of ships, and every tide throws up dead bodies. Guns from ships of distress are continually discharging, but the wind blows so hard, that we cannot venture to their assistance.

Tuesday 13.

This day the Chevalier de Pinto, envoy extraordinary from Portugal, had a private audience of his Majesty, to notify the death of the Queen Dowager of Portugal and Algarves.

Wednesday 14.

Capt. King of the Discovery, who succeeded Capt. Gore (advanced to the command of the Resolution on the death of Capt. Clarke) was presented to his Majesty at the levee by the lord in waiting, accompanied by Mr. Banks, and was most graciously received. Capt. King at the same time had the honour to present to his Majesty the journals kept on board the Discovery, in their voyage to the north east extremity of Asia, from the time that he succeeded



to the command, till their arrival in England.

*Thursday 15.*

This morning came on the election for *Castos Archivorum* for the University of Oxford, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Buckler, deceased. The candidates were, the Hon. Mr. Wenman, fellow of All Souls College, and the Rev. Dr. Monkhouse, of Queen's College. The Vice-chancellor opened the business of the convocation at ten o'clock; the poll began soon after, and finally closed at two o'clock, when the numbers were,

For Mr. Wenman	—	222
Dr. Monkhouse	—	192

Majority for Mr. Wenman 30

Who was immediately declared duly elected.

Vice-Admiral Drake, in the Downs, in a letter to Mr. Stephens, of the Admiralty-office, gives an account, that the *Juno*, with the *Zebra*, being off Beachy-head on the 10th instant, came up with and took a French privateer, called the *Revenge*, commanded by Monsieur Guilleman, mounting two guns of twelve-pounders, and sixteen of six, manned with 124 men. She had been out but three days from Dunkirk.

*Friday 16.*

This day was held at Bow-church, the anniversary meeting of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; at which were present the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Gloucester, Rochester, Litchfield, Bangor, Oxford, Exeter, Lincoln, and St. David's. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Dean of Canterbury, and many other dignitaries were also present at divine service. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, from Hebrews xiii. 8. "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever." After which, the Archbishops and Bishops dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

An order of Council is issued to release the Dutch vessels that were in any of our ports before the order for general reprisals against the States was issued.

*Saturday 17.*

Arrived the Antelope packet from Charles Town, with dispatches from Earl Cornwallis to government. These dispatches confirm the defeat of Major Ferguson. That excellent officer was tempted to stay near the Mountains longer than he intended, in hopes of cutting off Col. Clarke on his return from Georgia. He was not aware of the enemy's being so near him, and was attacked by a very superior force, and totally defeated on King's Mountain.

They likewise give an account of the defeat of the rebel Gen. Sumpter, who, having passed the Broad River and joined Branan, Clarke, &c. had increased his corps to one thousand men, had passed the Ennoree, and was on the point of attacking of our hundred

militia at William's house. Lieut. Col. Tarleton would have surprized him on the south of Ennoree, had not a deserter given notice of his march: he, however, cut to pieces his rear-guard in passing that river, and pursued his main body with such rapidity, that he could not safely pass the Tyger, and was obliged to halt on a very strong position at a place called Blackstocks, close to it. Tarleton had with him only his cavalry, and the 63d mounted; his infantry, and a three-pounder, being several miles behind.

The enemy not being able to retreat with safety, and being informed of Tarleton's approach and want of infantry, by a woman who passed them on the march, and contrived by a nearer road to get to them, were encouraged by their great superiority in numbers, and began to fire on the 63d, who were dismounted. Lieut. Col. Tarleton, to save them from considerable loss, was obliged to attack, though at some hazard, and drove the enemy with loss over the river. Sumpter was dangerously wounded, three of their colonels killed, and about 120 men wounded or taken. On our side about fifty were killed and wounded. Lieutenants Gibson and Cope of the 63d were among the former, and Lieut. Money, aid de camp to Earl Cornwallis, a most promising officer, died of his wounds a few days after. Lieut. Col. Tarleton, after having pursued and dispersed the remaining part of Sumpter's corps, returned to the Broad River, where he at present remains.

The dispatches further add, that Major-Gen. Leslie was safe arrived at Charles Town on the 29th of Dec. and that his orders were to join Earl Cornwallis with about 1530 men as soon as possible. That on the 11th of Jan. the army was, under Earl Cornwallis, in motion, and advancing towards North Carolina; so that his lordship was expected to reach Bullock-Creek between the Cataw-Baw and Broad Rivers by the 16th. Gen. Green, with his army, were then at Hayley's Ferry, on the eastern banks of the Pedee.

Lieut. Col. Balfour, in his letter to Lord George Germaine, informs his lordship, that many of the principal inhabitants of the province of Carolina, and some who held the chief offices under the late rebel powers, have reverted to their loyalty, and declared their allegiance to his Majesty's government.

The day the Royal Suppliants, a new tragedy, by Dr. Delap, was performed at Drury Lane.

*Sunday 18.*

Our court went into mourning for the late Dowager Queen of Portugal.

*Tuesday 20.*

Arrived the Grantham Packet from New York, with dispatches from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germaine, dated Jan. 29. They bring a confirmation of the revolt of the Pennsylvania line from General Washington's army, with his Excellency

Gen.



Gen. Clinton's proposals to them.

The first information which he received of this revolt was on the morning of the 3d of January; in consequence of which, a large corps was ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on the shortest notice.

On the 4th, three persons were sent out from N. York to them, with proposals to the following purport: "To be taken under the protection of the British government, to have a free pardon for all former offences, and the pay due to them from Congress faithfully paid to them, without any expectation of military service (except it might be voluntary), upon condition of laying down their arms, and returning to their allegiance." It was also recommended to them to move behind the South River; and they were assured, a body of British troops should be ready to protect them whenever they desired it. The inability of Congress to satisfy their just demands, as well as the severity with which they would be treated, should they return to their former servitude, was pointed out to them. They were desired to send persons to Amboy, to meet others from us, in order to treat further.

The corps ordered to be in readiness passed over to Staten Island the 5th, where they were cantoned in readiness to move.

But it being represented, that the troops suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, his excellency ordered them to return to their huts, till the issue of the affair should be better known; but nothing satisfactory had been done when the dispatches came away.

Sir William Twissden, who brought the dispatches, and who did not sail from Sandy Hook till the 29th of January, was informed before his departure by Sir H. Clinton, that the revolted troops still remained at Trenton, and were entrenching themselves there; and that the New Jersey brigade had also revolted for the same reasons as the other, and were marching towards Elizabeth Town. And Major-Gen. Robertson was ordered to Staten Island upon that occasion.

The number of the Pennsylvania troops is said to be about 1300; and the grievances they complain of are, that they had not received either pay, cloathing or provisions.

*Gazette.*

Congress had proposed to settle these grievances by commissioners, who were to attend at Trenton, where cloathing and stores were to be immediately sent, and their regiments to be settled in their order.

A field officer of each regiment to attend during the settlement of his regiment. To which the revolted replied, that as three persons were to be appointed to sit as commissioners to redress their grievances, it is the general demand of the line, and the board of sergeants, that we shall appoint as many members as of the opposite side, to sit as a

committee to determine jointly of our unhappy affairs.

*Wednesday 21.*

Authentic intelligence arrived at the India House of the loss of the General Barker Indianman. She was driven on shore on the Dutch coast between Scheveling and Catwyk; the crew are all saved, but made prisoners; the ship was entirely dismasted and wrecked.

Being the day appointed for the general fast; their Majesties attended divine service at the Chapel Royal at St. James's; the House of Peers at Westminster; the House of Commons at St. Margaret's Church; and the Corporation of London at St. Paul's; and the same was observed with solemnity throughout all England.

*Thursday 22.*

About twelve at night James Pearce, one of the toll collectors at Colnbrook Turnpike, was inhumanly murdered by some person or persons unknown, in the turnpike-house, by beating out his brains and one of his eyes with a poker.

*Extract of a Letter from Canterbury.*

"Certain advices are come here to-day in the Dutch papers, by the Ostend packet, that the General Barker is lost off the Texel, and only seven men got on shore. Boats were gone off to the Texel, but not returned. The admiral in the Downs is blamed for not sending a frigate or two immediately after her, as she was seen in the Gulls (a passage between the Goodwin Sands) and the captain, for not giving rool. to carry out a large anchor, which might have been done.

A nephew and niece of Governor Rumbold (children) were on board."

*Friday 23.*

This day Sir Joseph Yorke arrived in town at Lord Hardwicke's house in St. James's Square, where Lords Hillborough and Stormont had a conference with him.

*Saturday 24.*

William Gill, Esq. an eminent stationer in Abchurch Lane, and partner with Alderman Wright, was without opposition chosen alderman of Walbrook Ward in the room of Alderman Thomas.

*Monday 26.*

It appears by letters from Amsterdam, which seem to be authentic, that the Gen. Barker was wrecked on the coast between Noordwyk and Zandvoort; that the inhabitants of Noordwyk gave all kinds of succours to the men. A detachment of troops from Leyden was sent to preserve good order; and that an English frigate of 24 guns was wrecked on the coast of Katwyk in the same storm, and no person found on board.

Catharine Dicks was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, for personating the sister of Rich. Wallister, deceased, a seaman in his majesty's navy, and taking a false oath to obtain letters of administration.—Thomas Dicks,



Dicks, her husband, was also capitally convicted, for wilfully and knowingly procuring his wife to take the said false oath.

Wednesday 28.

Letters of a late date from America import, that Ethan Allen, formerly a rebel colonel, who resided at Bennington, in the upper part of New York, not well used, as he thought, by the Congress, has marched off with six hundred of the Green-mountain Boys, as they style themselves, and joined Major Carleton at Ticonderago; and it is thought other townships will follow their example. Admiral Graves is blocking up the French fleet lately commanded by Monsieur Ternay; Arbuthnot is at New York. The Captains of the cruising ships are getting large fortunes by the captures they make. Congress money is now at 110 dollars for one Spanish.—The London Gazette seems to confirm the revolt of Ethan Allen.

Letters from Glasgow, Paisley, Dunbar, Montrose, Brechin, and almost every town and village in Scotland, give accounts of rejoicings and illuminations on receiving the news of Lord G. Gordon's acquittal, which were conducted with decency and good order.

In Vol. L. p. 564. for "the Earl of Scarfsdale," read "Lord Scarfsdale." He was created a baron in the year 1761.

#### BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. **T**HE lady of the right hon. the Earl of Traquair, a son and heir.

Feb. 22. The lady of Wm. Praed, esq; twins.

26. The lady of lord Carlow of the kingdom of Ireland, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**L**ately, rev. Sam. Little, to the countess dowager of Granard.

The E. of Lanesborough, to Miss Latouche.

In Ireland, Duke Giffard, esq; eldest son of Sir Duke G. bart. of Castle-Jordan, co. Meath, to Miss Maddock.

Jan. 25. Sir Jas. Hereford, of Suston-Court, co. Heref. to Mrs. Fra. Hopton, of Worcester.

31. At Lambeth-chapel, Geo. Warde, esq; nephew of Gen. Warde, and captain in Lord Amherst's troop of horse-grenadier guards, to Miss Madan, daugh. of the rev. Dr. M. and niece of Earl Cornwallis.

According to the Jewish rites and customs, Wolf Joseph, esq; an eminent Jew merchant, of George-str. to Miss Hannah Turk, daugh. of Isaac Turk, esq; On this occasion above 400 invitation cards were sent for dinner, and more than 150 carriages attended to the synagogue.

Feb. 5. Nicolls Raynsford, esq; of Brixworth, Northamptonsh. to Miss Souter, of Beaconsfield.

Rich. Wilson, esq; to Miss Eliz. Fountayne, dau. of the dean of York.

#### DEATHS.

**O**N his passage to Lisbon, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, Wm. Greyson, jun. esq; town-clerk of Liverpool.

At Cadiz, Capt. Joseph Smith Speer, author of "The West India Pilot," and many

other nautical works. He was taken by the Spaniards in 1780, with the regiment he had raised for service in the West Indies.

Elizabeth countess of Ashburnham, dau. and coheir of Ambrose Crowley, esq; late alderman of London. She was married to the earl of Ashburnham 1756, by whom she had 2 sons and 4 daughters.

At Hertford, the hon. Mrs. Orme, wife to Robt. Orme, esq; M. P. dau. of the late Lord Viscount Townshend.

At Salisbury, Fra. Collins, esq; brother to Benj. Collins, esq; of that city, banker.

At Ashill, in Ireland, the hon. Mrs. Coote, wife to Chidley C. esq; and sister to the E. of Bellamont.

Wm. Miller, esq; banker, of Bristol, aged 82.

Edw. Boteler, R. of Watton, Herts.

Mr. Dakin, an eminent cheesemonger in Bishopsgate-street, by falling into the river as he was seeing some cheese weighed by a government contract. It is imagined he received a contusion from the timber of the wharf, as there was not depth of mud or water, and he was immediately taken out.

Jan. 13. In Italy, in a very advanced age, the countess dow. of Orford, by whose death a jointure of 12,000l. per ann. devolves to the E. of Orford: her ladyship, by her own desire, was to be buried in Italy.

15. The Queen dowager of Portugal and Alvarez.

19. At Edinburgh, where he went for the education of his son, John Preston, esq; M. P. for the borough of Navan, and nephew to the E. of Ludlow: by his death, a very great and extensive property devolves to his eldest son, now at the university in Scotland.

23. At Fyfield, Berks, Mr. Ja. Thompson, farmer, worth 25,000l.

26. Mrs. Inwood, wife of Tho. Inwood, esq; and daugh. of the hon. and rev. Henry Bridges, D. D.

27. The lady of Major-Gen. Rainsford.

Mrs. Boydell, wife of Mr. Boydell, printer, in Cheap-side.

Lady Brydges, aunt to the D. of Chandos.

29. Sir John Chapman, bart. The title and estate devolve to an only brother, now Sir William, who has long enjoyed a considerable estate at Lowdham, in the county of Suffolk, bequeathed to him by Mr. Onebye.

John Grant, esq; formerly a cheese-factor in Whitechapel.

30. In Mount-street, Capt. Sawyer, of the royal navy.

Greatly advanced in years, Wm. Burton, esq; late one of the commissioners of excise, but which he had resigned some years on account of his infirm state of health.

31. In Harley-str. Cavendish-squ. the lady of Sir John Dyke, bart.

Jos. Cave, esq; a captain in the royal navy.

At York, Capt. Emanuel Rodwell. He was an officer in the royal navy in the reign of Q. Anne.

At Sleights, near Whitby, the rev. Mr. Hawkeswell,



Hawkeswell, rector of Sneton, and minister of the several chapels at Sleights, Ugglesbardeby, and Aislaby.

Feb. 1. In Stratton-st. Rob. Hilliard, bt.

Rev. Jos. Fox, M.A. vicar of Berry-Pomery, near Totness, Devonsh. which living he possessed 57 years.

2. Near Dunmow, Essex, John Folkes, esq;

At Chester, Mrs. Perryn, relict of the late Benj. Perryn, esq; of Flint, and mother of Sir Rich. Perryn, knt. one of the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer, and vice-chamberlain of the county of Chester.

7. At Hampstead, Mrs. French, wife of Jas. Bogle French, esq; merchant.

In Greenwich Hospital, Capt. J. Chad, one of the four captains on that establishment.

9. Hon. Mrs. A. Pitt, privy-purse to the late Pr. Dow. of Wales.

After a few hours illness, Lady Ranelagh: by her death an estate of 3500l. per ann. devolves on Lionel Felton Harvey, esq; who married her only daughter, Miss Elvill, by her first husband, Sr John Elvill, bart.

At Windsor, aged 93, the rev. Mr. Chapman, one of the minor canons of St. George's chapel, Windsor, and prebendary of Wolverhampton.

Mrs. Loveken, a maiden lady, aged 101: she came over from Hanover in the reign of George the First.

10. At Corke, John Brown, esq; lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty's marine forces.

11. Rev. Dr. Hallifax, R. of Whitechurch, Shropshire.

12. At Hopeton-house, Scotland, John Earl of Hopeton, aged 77:

13. Suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, Gen. Sir Rich. Pearson, K. B.: he went home from the Pantheon in perfect health on the evening before, and expired before eight o'clock the next morning.

15. In Lincoln's-Inn-fields, after a few days illness, the lady of the right hon. Lord Loughborough, lord chief justice of his Majesty's court of common-pleas.

At Darlington, Dr. Trotter, physician of that place.

16. At Clapham, after a long paralytic illness, Mr. Jas. Brown, of Lombard-street, banker.

James Brown, esq; formerly a merchant in Savage-gardens.

17. Edward Becks, esq; formerly a West-India merchant.

18. At Richmond, Sebastian Sommerville, esq; aged 94.

19. At Bath, after a short but severe illness, Mr. John Lee, comedian; and, if not an original writer, at least an alterer of the drama. His publications are, 1. "Macbeth, a tragedy, Edinburgh, 1753," 8vo.; 2. "The Country Wife, a comedy, 1765," 8vo.; 3. "The Man of Quality, a farce, 1776," 8vo.—His daughter is the author of "The Chapter of Accidents;" of which, see last month's Mag. p. 33.

At Canterbury, aged 106, Fred. Legrange, a French weaver.

At Chiltern-Grove, Bucks, E. Pearce, esq;

20. In Gray's-Inn, Mr. Pace, attorney at law.

21. Nathaniel Thomas, esq; one of the aldermen of London, and treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlem hospital.

At Camberwell, Alex. Richardson, esq;

23. At Norwich, aged 74, Henry Goodall, D.D. prebendary of Norwich, archdeacon of Suffolk, rector of Mattishall with Pottesley, and alse of Bixley with Earl Framingham, in Norfolk, likewise commissary of the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Norwich.

24. At his chambers in the Temple, Edw. Capell, esq; deputy inspector of plays. He devoted the last 37 years of his life to the study of Shakspeare's plays, of which he published an edition in the year 1768. Since that time he has been employed in compiling and printing the illustrations to it, the greater part of which we are informed are already finished. He was the alterer of Antony and Cleopatra, acted at Drury-Lane 1758. He was also editor of a volume of ancient poems called "Prolusions."

25. At Low Leyton, Peter Parfit, esq;

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 30. **R**EV. Hugh M'Diarmot presented to the church and parish of Comrie, in the presbytery of Auchterader and shire of Perth, vacant by the death of Mr. Robt. Menzies.—Also the rev. Mr. Alex. Duff to the church and parish of Monymusk, in the presbytery of Garioch and shire of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of Mr. A. Simpson.

Montagu Burgoyne, esq; appointed one of the commi. for victualling his Majesty's navy.

Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>. George Lord Edgcumbe, advanced to the dignity of a viscount, to him and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title, of Viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valetort.

John Hallam, D.D. dean of Bristol.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**J**AMES Walker, esq; of Callington, appointed one of the commissioners for taking care of sick and hurt seamen.

Francis Hargrave, and Tho. Plumer, esq; of Lincoln's Inn, appointed commi. of bankrupts.

John Kephling, esq; to be one of the six clerks in the court of chancery.

H. Manwaring, esq; prothonotary of the court of common pleas, chosen chairman of the court of quarter-sessions at Hickes's Hall.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Wm. Cole, fellow of King's Coll. Camb. presented by the D. of Marlborough to the first portion of the rectory of Waddeston, Bucks, vacant by the death of the rev. Dr. Lloyd.

The Earl of Carlisle has presented the rev. Wm. Foster to the rectory of Louth, worth 1100l. a year. And the rev. Wm. Elliot to the rectory of Trim, worth 600l. a year; both were vacated by the promotion of Dean Woodward to the see of Cloyne.

—Stockwell, V. of Broxburn cum Hoddeston, co. Herts, Watton R. on his own presentation this turn.

DISPEN-



## DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Edw. Roger North, Harlow V. co. Essex, with Hawbridge R. co. Bucks.

Rev. Jas. Rudd, vicar of Skipsey, and chaplain to the right hon. Lord Elphinstone, Newton Kyme R. co. York.

## B—NK—TS.

**W**illiam Cooper, Newcastle upon Tyne, haberdasher.

Rich. Watts, of Manchester, innkeeper.

John Hart, of Chester, innholder.

Jas. Badnall, Leek, Staff. button-merch.

Phi. Sturgeon, Lavenham, Suff. yarn-mak.

Wm. Marfden, of Crigglestone, Yorksh. money-scrivener.

Dan. Roberts, of Wrexham, Denbighsh. edge-tool-maker.

Aaron Winton, S. Mallng, Suff. grazier.

Haigh Robson, Darlington, Durh. scrivener.

John Bullock, Sheffield, Yorksh. anvil-mak.

John Strangeways, of the Strand, salesman.

Quintin Woolnough, of Alderton, Suffolk, brick-maker.

John Walford, Bunhill-row, Old-street, buckram-stiffener.

Wm. Volans, Cliff, Yorksh. corn-merch.

Edw. Mundell, of Huddersfield, Yorksh. linen-draper.

Tho. Wilfon, Bradford, Yorksh. mercer.

John Sneaps, Laleham, Midd. blacksmith.

Jas. Lintern, of Bath, music-feller.

Phi. Bataille, Warwick-st. Westm. tailor.

Rich. Bradley, of Ilington, dealer.

Wm. Green, Stepney, Midd. brewer.

Edw. Appleton, Malden, Essex, innholder.

Tho. Dawes, of Little Eastcheap, London, wine-merchant.

John Perrott, Castle-st. Leicester-fields, grocer.

Jos. Willcox Piercy, Coventry, bookfeller.

Margaret Swaine, Stanwell, Midd. baker.

Geo. Dimela, of Chester, cheesemonger.

John Shiers, of Oxford-st. button-feller.

Geo. Morrison, Dartmouth-st. Westm.

Brown Shelton, of Grimley, Worcester-sh. dealer in horses.

John Farrer, Birchworth, Yorksh. tanner.

John Jacob Appach, of Whitehart-court, Bishopgate-st. merchant.

John Webster, of Derby, banker.

Sam. Moul-y-Booth, Southwark, lighterman.

Tho. Nixon, Beeby, Leicester-sh. dealer.

Sam. Bache, Bridgnorth, Shropsh. baker.

John Watson, of Barnard Castle, Durham, linen-draper.

Peter Cribb, Wigan, Lancash. money-scriv.

Wm. Mitchell, St. Ives, Hunt. salesman.

Wm. Howson, Holbeach, Linc. innholder.

Jn. Horner, Bradford, Yorksh. shopkeeper.

Jn. Burrow, Christ Church, Surry, dealer.

Wm. Crosby, Cavendish-bridge, Derbysh. wharfinger.

John Liotard, New Broad-street, London, merchant.

Edw. Elliott, Tavistock-street, laceman.

Tho. Cockfedge, Stoke Newington, Midd. corn-factor.

Cornel. Cauldwell, Wednesbury, Stafford-

shire, linen-draper.

Benj. Allen, Parliament-st. Westminster, soap-boiler.

John Newcomb, Horbling, Linco. grocer.

James Gregson, Liverpool, Lanca. merch.

Jn. Alibury, St. James's-st. Midd. laceman.

Geo. Bond, of Ivy-lane, Lond. vintner.

Sam. Coote, Lavenham, Suffolk, dealer.

Jos. Geogre Pedley, of Bristol, dealer.

John Mills and Sherland Swanston, Great St. Helen's, Lond. merchants.

Edw. Standen, of the Strand, hosier.

Rich. Holloway, of Arundel-street in the Strand, vintner.

Geo. Goddard, New Sarum, Wilts, cutler.

Robt. Wright and Rich. Wright, of Norwich, worstead-weavers.

Cha. Jones, Kington, Herefordsh. mercer.

Tho. Eyre, Cavendish Bridge, Leicestersh. cheese-factor.

Wm. Farquharson, of Villers-st. cabinet-maker.

Mary Smith, High Holborn, upholsterer.

Dorothy Woodcock, Puckeridge, Herts, linen-draper.

Leon. Smith, Scarborough, Yorksh. mercer.

Tho. Armitage, Boston, Linco. innholder.

Tho. Pountney, of Exeter, merchant.

Wm. Bollard, Rushden, Northampt. dealer.

Geo. Harding, of Bishopsgate, currier.

Robt. Browne, Duke-st. Westm. merch.

Gustavus Bradford, of Bradford, Yorksh. worsted-stuff-maker.

John Proudman, Princes-st. West. hosier.

John Tengatt, of Sulphur Wells, Yorksh. innkeeper.

Wm. Hipkins, Clay, Norfolk, dealer.

*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*

Jas. Clarke, Scarborough, Yorksh. mariner.

Jos. Geo. Pedley, of Bristol, dealer.

Tho. Sanbury, Calthorp, Oxfordsh. baker.

Peter Pigou, of Suffolk-street, mariner.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

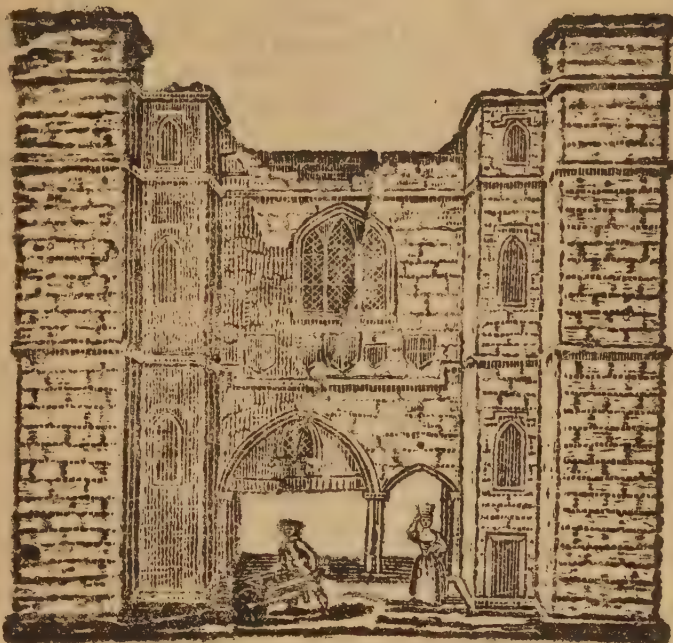
Feb. 14.	Feb. 23.
Bank Stock, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	107
India ditto, 148 a 147 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 57 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{x}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	—
4 per Ct. Conf. 57 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto New 1777, 72 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 72	72 a 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
India Bonds, 9s. a 11s. Pr.	6s. a 8s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$
Short ditto, —	shut
Scrp. —	—
Omnium —	—
Annpit. 1778, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$	11 $\frac{9}{16}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Lottery Tickets, —	—
Exchequer Bills 4s. a 5s. Pr.	— pr.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
Morning Herald  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
Engl. Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2



Nottingham 2  
Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For MARCH, 1781.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with a beautiful Engraving, to illustrate the Observations on the EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 12, to March 17, 1781.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.															
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.																
London	6	6	2	7	2	1	1	7	2	6	Essex	6	3	0	0	2	0	1	9	2	7					
COUNTIES INLAND.																										
Middlesex	6	9	0	0	2	4	2	1	2	1	Suffolk	6	3	2	8	2	0	1	7	2	6					
Surry	6	8	0	0	2	3	2	3	3	1	Norfolk	6	8	3	10	1	10	1	7	2	5					
Hertford	6	11	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	4	Lincoln	5	7	3	0	1	11	1	6	2	7					
Bedford	6	8	3	0	2	4	1	11	2	1	York	5	9	4	1	2	0	1	9	2	11					
Cambridge	6	5	3	8	2	3	1	8	2	6	Durham	5	7	0	0	2	1	1	9	3	4					
Huntingdon	6	5	0	0	2	3	1	9	2	10	Northumberland	5	3	3	7	2	1	1	9	2	9					
Northampton	6	7	4	0	2	4	1	8	2	10	Cumberland	5	5	3	9	2	1	1	8	2	11					
Rutland	6	8	0	0	2	3	1	7	3	0	Westmorland	5	6	3	6	0	0	1	11	0	0					
Leicester	6	0	3	5	2	3	1	6	2	11	Lancashire	6	4	0	0	2	5	1	10	3	1					
Nottingham	5	10	4	1	2	1	1	11	3	0	Cheshire	6	1	4	3	2	5	1	11	0	0					
Derby	5	10	0	0	2	3	1	10	3	3	Monmouth	5	7	0	0	2	2	1	6	0	0					
Stafford	5	11	0	0	2	2	1	9	3	3	Somerset	5	11	0	0	1	11	1	8	2	6					
Salop	5	6	3	6	2	0	1	8	2	11	Devon	6	5	0	0	2	5	1	4	0	0					
Hereford	5	3	0	0	1	10	1	10	2	6	Cornwall	6	4	0	0	2	7	1	5	0	0					
Worcester	5	4	0	0	2	0	1	10	0	0	Dorset	6	3	0	0	2	1	1	9	3	4					
Warwick	5	10	0	0	2	0	1	11	2	10	Hampshire	6	3	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	0					
Gloucester	5	10	0	0	2	0	1	8	3	1	Sussex	6	7	0	0	2	0	1	9	2	8					
Wilts	5	10	4	0	2	1	1	9	3	4	Kent	6	11	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	5					
Berks	6	5	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	8	WALES, March 5, to March 10, 1781.															
Oxford	6	3	0	0	2	0	1	9	2	10	North Wales	5	5	3	6	2	2	1	4	3	2					
Bucks	6	7	0	0	2	2	1	11	2	10	South Wales	5	0	3	0	1	11	1	1	2	4					

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for APRIL, 1780.

April 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N E	fresh	29 7½	49 chiefly cloudy, churlish, but fair
2	S S W	ditto	29 3	53 cloudy in general, a good deal heavy rains
3	ditto	strong	28 7½	49 a very coarse wet day
4	N W	fresh	29 3	45 smart frost early, a great deal, hail and sleet in the day
5	W	ditto	29 4	42 ditto a heavy fall of snow and hail
6	N	little	29 6½	42 churlish cold day, several showers of hail
7	N N E	ditto	29 7½	43 smart frost early, very cold churlish day
8	ditto	fresh	29 7	43 ditto, chiefly cloudy, some showers of hail, very cold
9	N E	strong	30 0	43 smart frost early, chiefly cloudy in the day, very cold
10	ditto	little	30 1	43 ditto, ditto warmer
11	S W to N W	ditto	29 7½	46 no frost, in general cloudy, a great deal of rain
12	N E	little	29 4	47 cloudy heavy day, a great deal of rain
13	Ditto	strong	29 5	48 cloudy, with several showers, very cold
14	N N W	fresh	29 6½	45 cloudy churlish day, very cold
15	W	ditto	29 7	46 ditto, ditto
16	N W	ditto	29 5	48 ditto, ditto
17	W	stormy	29 2½	49 a most turbulent day, a little rain, very cold
18	Ditto	strong	29 4	48 very coarse, a great deal hail rain and sleet, very cold
19	Ditto	fresh	29 6	46 some strong showers, hail, and rain, very cold
20	ditto	little	29 8½	47 many clouds, but no rain, very cold
21	S	ditto	29 7	49 heavy day, some showers, no sun, rather warmer
22	S W	fresh	29 5½	52 a fine bright day, some showers, still cold
23	S	strong	29 3½	52 cloud and sunshine at inter. sev. smart show. cold
24	S W	ditto	29 3½	50 ditto
25	ditto	ditto	29 3½	50 an exceeding wet day, very cold
26	N W	strong	29 3½	49 a blustering churlish day, but little rain, very cold
27	W S W	fresh	29 3½	52 rain all night and most part of the day, warmer
28	S W	ditto	29 6	57 cloudy, hazy morning, very wet afternoon
29	ditto	ditto	29 4	58 rain all night, fine pleasant warm day
30	ditto	ditto	29 4½	58 a great deal of rain, some very heavy showess

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 30, to March 20, 1781.

Christened.	Buried.	Between
Males 1538	Males 1527	2 and 5 277
Females 1437	Females 1564	5 and 10 109
		10 and 20 101
		20 and 30 232
		30 and 40 283
		40 and 50 332
		50 and 60 274
		60 and 70 241
		70 and 80 184
		80 and 90 63
		90 and 100 15
		100 and 110 8

Peck Loaf 23. 2d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A R C H, 1781.

*Debates in Parliament, continued from*  
p. 57.  
Nov. 7.



THE report of the address was brought up, when Mr. F-x rose to take notice of a few words which had fallen from a noble lord high in office in the course of the debate the preceding evening; words, he said, which had lain upon his mind ever since, and he could not now forbear calling upon his lordship for an explanation. The words were, if he did not mistake them, that "America would treat with this country to-morrow, provided we allowed her independency." What he wanted to know was, whether America would treat with Great Britain for herself as a separate power, provided her independency was allowed? Or, whether the noble lord meant merely to say, that, provided we allowed the independency of America, America and France would treat? If the noble lord meant the former, it became him to tell the House so, because, in his opinion, the noble lord in that case would be the messenger of good news to the House.

Ld G. G-rm-n thanked the hon. gentleman for giving him an opportunity of making himself fully understood. His words were, he said, to this purport: that "America would never treat with this country, unless her independency were allowed as a preliminary; allow her that, and she would treat to-morrow;" but from all

the information he had received, he did not believe that the Congress of America had at any time expressed an inclination to treat with Great Britain without the consent of France.

Mr. F-x said, that he now perfectly understood the matter, and if America would no otherwise treat than jointly with France—

Ld G. G-rm-n interrupted him, and said, "Those were not my words, though near them; but they convey a different meaning—I did not say jointly with France. I mean the Congress of America, if you allow them independence, will treat, but not without communication with France, nor without the consent of France."

Mr. H. W. H-tl-y said a few words on the same subject.

Ld M-b-n said, if the noble lord declared that America had never shewn an inclination to treat with Great Britain, but on condition of having her independency allowed, the noble lord was mistaken; because in the answer of Congress to the commissioners, which he had in his hand, the Congress gave them the option of two conditions, viz. for Great Britain either to withdraw her fleets and armies, or allow their independency.

On the question being put, the report was brought up, and agreed to in the usual way.

Nov. 8.

The House waited on the King at St. James's with their address.

The House having met, and the question being put, that a supply be granted to his Majesty, the same was agreed to by the House.

Nov.



Nov. 10.

Sir G. C—p—r moved, that an act of the 17th of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for enabling his Majesty to secure and confine persons guilty or suspected of high treason in the colonies or on the high seas," be continued for another year.

The same arguments were used for and against the bill as in the year preceding, and it was carried through without a division.

Sir P. J. Cl—ke then moved, that the commissioners of the public accounts do forthwith report a progress to this House. He prefaced his motion by observing, that a right hon. gentleman towards the conclusion of the last parliament had proposed, that a committee should be appointed, to enquire into the causes of the people's complaints, and to regulate and adjust the public accounts. The noble lord in the blue ribbon, alarmed at the proposition, and shrinking from the appeal, stepped in between the gentleman and the public in a manner seldom practised in that House; produced a bill, appointing a certain number of his own friends to try the imputed crimes or mismanagement of himself and his colleagues in office, annexing a very beneficial salary to each of these gentlemen. By this management the public was put in mind of a traveller at a Dutch inn. When he complains to the landlord of the extravagance of his bill, he takes it away and makes a considerable addition, which the unwary stranger is obliged to pay.

When the people require a reduction of places and pensions, the noble lord answers them with the appointment of half a dozen new commissioners, with a salary of one thousand pounds a year each, besides the expence of a large house, housekeepers, &c. and a new establishment of every kind. It was the opinion of one of the greatest lawyers, and of the greatest parliamentary authority at that time, that the appointment could not be legally made; that the Commons of England were alone entrusted with the purle of the people, and they had no

right to delegate that trust to any other person; and it must appear to every body that they cannot, or ought not, to have such right, as there is not a man in this House who would suffer his steward to put his affairs into the hands of any other person without his consent.

When the noble lord named his commissioners, he began with an officer of the army of high rank and great reputation, but one who had a long account of his own to settle with the public; but the known honour and integrity of that gentleman, assisted with the interest of the noble lord, over-ruled the objection. The next gentlemen proposed by the noble lord, were two masters in chancery. It was remarked, that these gentlemen in their own departments were not much accustomed to accelerate business: but it was answered, that they would have sufficient leisure during the summer vacation to attend to this great business, and much might be done in a few months, and indeed much ought to be done, as the commission was to last only one year. Presuming, therefore, that much has been done, he moved as above; which was agreed to *nem. con.*

This motion produced an account of what arrears of land-taxes were standing out at Lady-Day 1779; with the names of the respective receivers in whose hands the said arrears remain, and what proceedings have been had to compel the payment thereof; which was all that had then been done.

Nov. 13.

Ld M—b—n called the attention of the House to a fact, which he thought the noble lord at the head of the American department could more authentically state to the House than himself, for which reason he should only just mention it, and trust to his lordship's candour for a full explanation. The affair alluded to, according to his information, was this: On the 9th of August last, one English ship of the line, six frigates, and a cutter, went to St. Martin, an island belonging



belonging to the Dutch, situated near St. Eustatia, and, after landing some troops on the island, demanded in the most peremptory manner, that seven American vessels which had taken refuge there should be instantly delivered up, threatening in case of refusal to lay waste the country with fire and sword: the same information states further, that the Dutch governor, much surprised at so unusual a demand, and unable to repel so great a force, had required of the English officer who commanded the squadron a written declaration, that he acted in this manner by the authority of his court; and this being complied with, the ships were delivered up. If this fact is truly related, his lordship said, it was a most flagrant and unjustifiable breach of the law of nations, for which ministers ought to be accountable. We surely have enemies enough already to contend with, said his lordship, without quarreling with the neutral powers, and imbroiling the nation with every maritime state in Europe.

Ld G. G—m—n begged leave to remind the noble lord, that the transaction he had opened to the House was foreign to his department, and that the official account of it, if any had arrived, was to be had from the admiralty, and not from him. However, as he had heard the affair reported, he should very readily relate what he had heard to the House. About the time his lordship has stated, some of Adm. Rodney's fleet came in sight of some vessels, which, from their making off, they judged to be enemies, and pursued them accordingly. The ships thus pursued made sail, and took refuge in that part of the island of St. Martin belonging to the Dutch, and as soon as they were safe in harbour, they vauntingly hoisted the American stripes. The British commander, looking upon this as an insult, ordered in a part of his squadron, to cut them out; whereupon the Dutch governor sent word, that if the British commander persisted, he would fire upon his ships. His answer was, that his admiral

[Adm. Rodney] had given orders for what he was about, and if the Dutch governor offered to fire upon his ships, he should return it upon the town. His lordship said, he had not heard any mention made of Adm. Rodney's having orders from home for this part of his conduct, nor that the Dutch governor had insisted on any such writing as the noble lord stated. However, a representation of it was soon expected from Holland, which, as soon as it arrives, ministry will be enabled to speak of it with more certainty.

The order of the day to go into committee on the supply was called for, when

Mr. W. H. H—n—y begged a few minutes indulgence to lay before the House the form of an address, which he read, not as a motion, but as a part of his speech; in which he wished to convey to his Majesty, as the sense of the House, and of the nation, of how much consequence it would be to the state, and how beneficial to both countries, to procure a reconciliation between Great Britain and America; that though, from the fatal consequences of the war, the mode of obtaining it might be difficult, a change from the horrors of war to measures of peace might be productive of union; and praying, his Majesty might take such steps as might promote so desirable an end. No one rising to approve or disapprove of such an address;

Mr. A—m seized the moment of expectation, to reprobate the proceedings of the committees of association, which had spread such baneful effects over this country, and had given so much encouragement to its enemies to persevere in their exertions, from an ill-placed confidence that the distractions that would be the result of these committees would one day or other operate in their favour; nor was this all, their attempts to create divisions, and to disturb the peace of individuals, by basely and wickedly attacking the characters of all those who oppose their views, or who are any ways obnoxious to their leaders, are as infamous as they are notorious.

He



He had in his hand, he said, as singular a publication as ever appeared in any country, though it had a precedent in very remote antiquity. [Having said this, he read the resolves of the Westminster committee on the 10th of Nov. 1780; and congratulated the hon. gentleman to whom they were addressed Mr. [F—x], upon the appointment of his body and life-guards for the protection of his person. He compared him to the Athenian Pisistratus, who in former times had a guard appointed by the people of Athens for the security and protection of his person, by means of which he overturned the liberty of his country; and concluded his ironical parallel with haling him **KING OF WESTMINSTER**. He then changed his manner, and seriously lamented the situation of this country, in which there was suffered to exist a combination of men, who could daringly and with impunity assassinate private characters, while they themselves, as individuals, were sheltered from all animadversion.] He was warranted, he said, to attribute the blackest and basest designs to men whose depraved minds could invent motives for his conduct on a certain occasion (see vol. L. p. 601.), which none but unprincipled assassins like themselves could be capable of.

Men associated for the purposes of sedition, and who assume to themselves not only the exclusive privilege of propagating abuse, but of delegating to their leader an unreserved grant to launch forth into every species of personalities and slander, instead of meeting support should be held in detestation by every man of honour throughout the kingdom: with regard to himself, he ever did and ever should look upon such associations with abhorrence; and though his opinion might weigh but little, yet as a man who had character to lose he was ever cautious of his connections; few men, he said, knew the nature of his life, which was private and retired; but he could boast a strict and regular system of domestic economy, which enabled

him to live wholly independent on the fortune which had fallen to his lot; that the principal happiness and ambition of his life was to discharge the duties of a private station with honour and integrity, to be a good son, a good husband, a good father, and a faithful friend; that he could not boast of a long line of ancestry, whose vices were to degrade, or whose virtues were to adorn, the page of the historian; but that circumstance made him the more careful to maintain a character unspotted, and to repel every attack that was made to impeach it, from whatever quarter it might come. He could not therefore look upon the persons who penned those resolutions, nor those who adopted them, in any other light than as base and infamous calumniators, and unworthy the protection of any civilized state.

Mr. F—x, disregarding the personalities pointed at himself, did assure the House, upon his honour, that he was not present at the drawing up the resolution at which the hon. gentleman had felt himself so sore; that he rather disapproved it, because he was apprehensive that other gentlemen would be induced to apply it personally, in like manner as the hon. gentleman had done who spoke last. As to the reproach which the hon. gentleman had endeavoured to cast on the committee to which he had the honour to belong, it passed with him as words of course, because the members who composed that committee were safe in the respectability of their own characters, in their known love of their country, and in their contempt of all venal or unworthy views. The resolutions taken up with so much heat by the hon. gentleman, manifestly proceeded from the affection and zeal of those who drew them up, to testify their utter abhorrence of the present ministerial mode of bestowing their rewards, and were not pointed at any particular person; and he could not help thinking the hon. gentleman had chosen a very improper manner of introducing the advertisement, to which he was speaking, to the knowledge of the House.

With



With respect to the conformity which the hon. gentleman had been so happy to discover between the character of Pisistratus and his own, he could not help thinking it was in many respects deficient. He could not charge himself with so much as a wish to obtain illegal honours; nor in one instance had he ever attempted to set himself above the laws of his country. The hon. gentleman had been pleased to divert the House at his expence with some few flourishes about his body-guards and other matters of that sort, and by means of his second sight to foretell the Westminster committee's proceeding by and by to constitute him *King of Westminster*. The Westminster committee, he would tell the hon. gentleman, wished for no other king than the King upon the throne; they loved that King, and they revered the constitution by which he reigned; and it was to support that King and that constitution, to maintain the glory of the one, and to preserve the other in safety, that they, together with the whole body of inhabitants of that respectable city, had chosen him their representative in parliament, in the noblest and most spirited manner, in direct defiance of the avowed and unreservedly exercised influence of the crown. It could not therefore be from this instance that the hon. gentleman could draw his parallel; but it should seem that the gentlemen, who are in possession of the emoluments of state, are so that they cannot likewise engross the popular applause; it is surely a symptom of the most sordid avarice to grudge those who labour for their country, without either fee or reward, the comfort of seeing their strenuous endeavours, though hitherto unsuccessful, approved; let it not therefore be said, that he was borne off his legs by popular honours, or that he was frantic with popular applause.

He was, he said, not a little astonished, if any thing that came from that side of the House could astonish, to hear the hon. gentleman who spoke last congratulate him on an exclusive privilege of speaking personalities.

Had he indulged himself with entering into a dissertation on œconomy and the well-ordered arrangement of his private affairs, or talked of noble ancestry and noble vices, or alluded to his domestic virtues, and pointed all these pretty things at any particular gentleman, he should have supposed he might with reason have been accused of speaking personalities; but so long as he confined himself to public men and public measures, he did not think the House would apply the character of one fond of speaking personalities exclusively to him. The freedom of debate in that House was the inestimable privilege of a British senator; and whenever public men, connected with public measures, became the subject, he should exercise that right with unlimited freedom; and he knew no reason any gentleman had to construe that freedom into personalities.

Mr. A—m, to obviate the general Defense in which Mr. F—x had explained the resolutions of the Westminster committee, read the following:

“Resolved, That this committee being sensible, that the firm, constant, and intrepid performance of his duty, will probably render him, in common with other distinguished friends of liberty, the object of such attacks as he has already experienced, and to which every unprincipled partizan of power is invited by the certainty of reward” —He then added, that every man, conjunctively and severally, of that committee, who approved of those words, was an infamous and base traducer of his character.

Hon. Mr. F—p—k said, he had the honour to belong to that committee; was absent, as well as his hon. friend, when the resolutions so grievous to the hon. gentleman who spoke last were framed, and therefore it was impossible for him to say what or who the gentleman that penned them had in view; yet, from the known honour of the gentlemen of that committee, he was warranted to say their intentions were good, and that the resolutions had his consent.

Mr. A—m with some heat replied, that,



that, if either the hon. gentleman who spoke last, or any other person belonging to that committee, approved of the resolution, as personally applied to him, he meant to apply to him and them every epithet he had before mentioned.

Mr. F—~~zp~~—~~k~~ observed, that if the hon. gentleman chose to apply any part of the words to himself, he could not possibly help it. He must still approve the resolutions. He had not so applied them, nor meant so to apply them. The resolutions certainly had his consent, nor did he feel himself obliged to give his reasons.

Sir J. L—~~wtb~~—~~r~~ observed, that the conversation had been a most extraordinary one; that the hon. gentleman [Mr. Ad—~~m~~] had before risen and taken up words of a general import in a wrong sense, and, supposing they applied personally to him, had expressed himself in an angry manner, contrary to the rules of the House.—The order of the day being repeatedly called for, put an end to the conversation.

The House then resolved into a committee of supply; the Speaker left the chair; and Mr. Ord took his seat at the table.

Ld L—~~sb~~—~~ne~~ then rose, and stated to the House the number of seamen voted last year, the number that had actually been employed, and the number that would be wanted for the present year; and concluded with moving, that 91,000 seamen, including 20,317 marines, be the number for the service of the year 1781.

Sir C. B—~~nb~~—~~y~~ approved the number; observed that we had 18,000 Americans in our navy last war, who were now on the side of our enemies; and that therefore it behoved government to be vigorous in their exertions.

Adm. K—~~pp~~—~~l~~ even wished that the number had been larger; observed, that the present mode of manning the navy, with one-third landmen, one-third marines, and one-third seamen, required a greater number, the seamen being but just sufficient to navigate the ships. He was glad to hear

that we had now 90 sail of the line in actual service; but doubted if we should have near that number four months hence, it being a well-known fact, that several of the ships in the W. Indies were so worn out, that it would be unsafe to trust them to come home in the winter.

Ld L—~~sb~~—~~ne~~ agreed that those ships would want repair when they came home; but that other ships were in forwardness to supply their places.

Mr. F—~~x~~ gave his vote for the resolution; but pledged himself, that after the holidays he would move for the dismissal of the E. of Sandwich, and afterwards for bringing that noble lord to punishment; first, for advising his Majesty to promote Sir Hugh Palliser to the government of Greenwich Hospital; and secondly, for the shameful neglect of the navy during his being at the head of the admiralty.

Mr. R—~~by~~ treated this declaration with very little reserve. He said, he did not wish to be considered as the defender of Ld Sandwich or of Sir H. Palliser, being as little qualified for the task, as he was to act the more foolish, more absurd, and more wicked part of standing forward the accuser of Ld Sandwich, without being able to make out any charge against him; a situation in which the H. of Commons had already seen one of its members placed, and a situation in which the hon. gentleman who spoke last might possibly find himself after the holidays.

Mr. T. T—~~nsb~~—~~d~~ supported Mr. F—~~x~~.

Mr. C—~~tn~~—~~yc~~ recommended vigour and spirit in administration, and unanimity and cheerfulness to the House. He ridiculed the notion of attempting the removal of the present administration; and told the well-known story of Charles II. and his brother James. K. Charles was remarkable as a monarch for rambling the streets at all times and upon all occasions, and when his brother the Duke of York talked to him about it, and wondered that he who had rendered himself so unpopular should venture to pursue his frolicks



frolics without his guards; "Never let that trouble you, brother," replied the king, "the people will none of them hurt me as long as they know that you're to be my successor."

Some conversation took place concerning the American war; in which it came out, that the commissioners sent to treat of peace were authorized to settle the Americans debts, on condition that they relinquished independency.

No debate on national affairs till

Nov. 16.

Mr. *M—n* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enable persons named in any commission of the peace to act as justices in the suppression of riots and tumults, notwithstanding they have not taken out their *Dedimus Po-testatem* [a writ empowering them to act]. The principle of this bill was, for preserving the civil power from violation, and it took its rise from the orders given to the military during the late riots in London and Westminster to act without the authority of the civil magistrate, which could only be justified by necessity. To remedy this for the future, the hon. member wished that a new commission might pass for the whole kingdom, and that the most respectable gentlemen in every county might be named in it, who, though they did not qualify, might yet be ready enough to act on any emergency.

Sir *G. Y—ge* seconded the motion.

Mr. *W—s* hoped the hon. gentleman did not mean to grant powers to magistracy to act without having taken the oaths of office.

Mr. *M—n* said, he did not; but that might be provided against in the bill.

Ld *B—ch—p* observed, that if this was not meant, the bill would be *felo de se*.

Several other gentlemen spoke on this occasion; and it was generally agreed that there was great want of magistrates throughout the kingdom: leave was therefore given to bring in the bill.

Nov. 18.

The land-tax bill of 4s. and the malt-tax, read.

Nov. 20.

The Coventry election taken into consideration, a petition read, and a new election ordered.

Right hon. *T. T—n* moved,

"That the thanks of the House be given to the right hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, knt, late Speaker of this House, for his conduct while he filled the chair of the House during the two last parliaments." This motion occasioned much mirth and some serious argument. It was however carried, Ayes 136, Noes 96.

On this occasion Mr. Courtenaye exhibited a striking specimen of his ironical talents; and Sir *G. S—v—le* of that easy flow of humour which is natural to that worthy baronet.

Nov. 21.

Mr. *D. P. C—ke* gave notice, that he intended to move on the 27th, that the thanks of the House be given to Earl Cornwallis, for his services in America.

Nov. 23.

Mr. *Speaker* acquainted the House, that he had received from the right hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, late Speaker of this House, the following letter, received by him from Adm. Sir George Brydges Rodney, bart. in return to the thanks of the House of Commons, transmitted to the said Admiral by the said Sir Fletcher Norton, in obedience to their commands of the 29th Day of February, in the last session of parliament. See vol. L. p. 147.

*Sandwich, at St. Lucia, July 16, 1780.*

SIR,

IT is with the deepest impression of gratitude and respect that I am now to acknowledge your very polite communication, and that transcendant honour which so august an assembly as the Commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, have been pleased to confer upon me by their unanimous vote of thanks.

When I reflect upon the insignificance of my poor services, compared with the magnitude of that retribution by which they have been so eminently distinguished, I am at a loss how to express that just and proper sense which I entertain of the same. Upon



Upon your kindness I must wholly rely, Sir, to make that true report of my most grateful acknowledgements of this great obligation, by which the House of Commons have bound me under the strongest ties of gratitude to persevere in an unremitting exertion of my utmost endeavours to promote the honour and aggrandisement of the British flag.

I cannot conclude without requesting that you will be pleased to accept my warmest thanks, for your truly polite and obliging manner of conveying to me the sense and resolution of the House of Commons.

I have the honour to be,  
With the highest respect and regard,

Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
and most humble servant,  
G. B. RODNEY.  
(To be continued.)

*Memoirs of Bishop HILDESLEY (promised in our last).*

**D**R. Mark Hildesley was born at Marston\* in Kent, in the year 1698, and was educated at the Charter-house, from whence, at the age of 19, he was removed to Trin. Coll. Cambridge, of which college he was elected a fellow in Oct. 1723.

In Feb. 1724-5 he was appointed preacher† at Whitehall, by Dr. Gibson, bishop of London; in Oct. 1735 he was presented to the rectory of Helwell, in Bedfordshire; and on April 27‡, 1755, he was consecrated Bishop of Man, being installed at St. Germain's on the 6th of August following.

On his coming to the diocese he undertook the arduous task of getting the Scriptures translated and printed in the Manks language; a work which had been begun by Bp. Wilson, who at his own expence had printed the Gospel of St. Matthew, and had prepared the other Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles for the press.

Impressed with the deepest solicitude and concern for the spiritual welfare of the flock committed to his care, his lordship could have no rest till he had accomplished this glorious work, which he at last did, by the divine blessing on his endeavours, and successful application to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, together with the aid of many persons of eminence and distinction, who were pleased to patronise the undertaking. Dr. Wilson sent him the first

twenty guineas, and greatly assisted the work by giving up such parts as had been printed and translated by his father.

At first he only printed the New Testament, the Common Prayer, the Christian Monitor, and Bp. Wilson's Form of Prayer for the Herring Fishery; but the benefactions coming in beyond his expectations, he was encouraged to set on foot a translation of the Old Testament entire, which, with the assistance of his clergy, he also happily accomplished. The clergy of the island were particularly active in this good work, apportioning out their several parts, which they finished with zeal and judgement.

Dr. Hildesley had this work so much at heart, that he often said, "he only wished to live to see it finished, and then he should be happy, die when he would." He received the last part of the Bible on Saturday the 28th of Nov. 1772, and next day in the evening, after family prayers, he preached a lecture on the uncertainty of human life, how many instances were constantly happening in which people were deprived of their senses in a moment: thus, in a prophetic manner, foretelling his own death, for on Monday, after dining cheerfully at Bishops-Court with his family, and one of his clergy, he was seized with a stroke of the palsy, which in a moment deprived him of his senses, and in this situation he remained till the Monday following (Dec. 7‡) when he died.

According to his own desire, he was buried as near his predecessor as could be, wishing to be united in death with that man whose example he had endeavoured to imitate while living, though he often lamented his inferiority, and the peculiarity of his situation, in immediately following a man so remarkable for his piety and charity.

Dr. Hildesley was succeeded by Dr. Richmond, who died the beginning of 1780; and was succeeded by Dr. George Mason, who has already designed, and is putting into execution, a plan for enlarging several churches in his diocese, which at present are too small to contain the number of inhabitants; and we sincerely hope he will meet with the assistance necessary for the completion of his pious design.

#### QUERIES.

Is the Epigram which Dean Moss wrote upon Burnet's History extant? Dr. Birch mentions it in a MS. letter to Dr. Grey.

Did Dr. Hunt, Professor of Arabic at Oxford, ever publish a Compendium of the History of Egypt, written in Arabic by one Abdallatiph, an Arabian physician, with a Latin translation and notes, for which he took in subscriptions in 1746?

\* Rather Merston, or Murston.

† Rather one of the Preachers, there being 24.

‡ In the History of the Isle of Man, ad finem, he is said, by mistake, to have been consecrated Aug. 27, 1755, and to have died Nov. 28, 1772.



*Debates in the last Session of the last Parliament, continued from p. 64.*

April 13.

THE bill for preventing revenue officers from voting at elections for members of parliament, was read the second time.

Mr. *Crewe*, who patronised the bill, stated the object of it, which was, he said, to co-operate with other means to lessen that influence of the crown, which, according to the determination of the House, ought to be diminished; and which, according to the prayer of the people in their petitions, was become necessary, in order to secure the independency of Parliament. He did not mean, he said, to disqualify or disfranchise any set of men, only to suspend their qualification during the time that they continued under the influence of the Crown; and if the wisdom of Parliament had thought it right to suspend the qualification of gentlemen to sit and vote in this House during their sitting as commissioners at the respective boards of customs and excise, it surely could not be deemed a hardship on the inferior officers to be under the like suspension from voting for members of parliament, as their principals were from sitting in the House. If an evil is to be remedied, it would be in vain to lop off the excrescences when the canker lay in the root. The baneful influence so much complained of, originates with the electors. If they are either to be purchased or over-awed, it would be in vain to hope for an uncorrupt Parliament; and it were equally vain, when a great body of men are under the immediate influence of the Crown, to expect so much virtue among them as to resign their employments by which they subsist, to follow the dictates of their own inclination in voting for that man whom in their conscience they prefer, to that other man for whom they are compelled to give their suffrage. He said, he held the freedom and franchises of Englishmen in as high estimation as any member of that House; and it was in support of that freedom, and to preserve the purity of those franchises, that he had formed the present bill. Of what freedom, or of what franchises, can that man boast, who is only the instrument of another who can direct them to the basest and most corrupt purposes; or if the man refuses so to direct them, he must infallibly lose his bread. It is, he said, to deliver a useful body of men from this tyranny, the very worst

that can befall liberal-minded men, and to restore them to perfect freedom, the freedom of the heart, that the bill now offered claims the attention of the House.

Lord *A—vo—e* rose in some heat, to resist the bill, as he would all such bills manifestly tending to break-in upon the constitution. He could not, he said, look upon the principle of the bill in any other light than as a dangerous and alarming attack upon the inherent rights and privileges of an useful body of electors of Great Britain, without so much as the shadow of a crime alledged against them, to render them deserving of so severe a punishment. It has been said, that the bill did not disfranchise officers of the revenue. They might retain their rights by giving up their places. A most humane alternative truly! Could any Englishman, upon the least reflection, give his vote to a measure so violent, so arbitrary, so inimical to every principle of freedom, and so unjust! What right has this House to take a stride of this kind, and at one dash of the pen annihilate the franchises of a deserving class of subjects, without any other reason assigned than a bare suggestion that it was agreeable to the prayer of the people's petitions? He hoped that every gentleman, who wished well to the liberties of England, would join with him in giving a direct negative to the bill in question.

Lord *J—n C—nd—sb* differed widely in opinion from the learned Lord. He declared there was not a man living who held the franchises of the people more sacred than he did; yet in certain situations, and in certain circumstances, there were some privileges to be given up for the sake of enjoying others. It was an essential maxim of English liberty, that every man's house was his castle, and that no man could enter it without his consent, except by warrant from a magistrate, and that too executed by an officer of the peace; yet every distiller, nay every person subject to the laws of excise, was obliged to give up that privilege, and to suffer an exciseman to enter at all hours, by day or by night, for the sake of his employment. Let him quit that business, and his house is his castle again. Every man in society must give up some portion of his privileges for the sake of enjoying greater. It can be no hardship for any man to be debarred from that privilege, who knows that, the moment he commences revenue officer, he ceases to be an elector, because he may chuse, whether he will accept of the employment upon that



that condition, or refuse it. Will the learned Lord take upon him to say, that there will be one application the less upon that account? There certainly would not. The present bill, therefore, has nothing so alarming, so dangerous, or so cruel in it as the learned Lord has taken the pains to represent. On the contrary, its tendency is manifestly directed to make the revenue officer secure in his place; to make him easy in it, and to make him happy; and at the same time that it would be one great step towards complying with the wishes of the people, by lessening the influence of the Crown, it would go far towards another, by leaving their representatives to the free choice of the people. He approved much of the bill, and returned his sincere thanks to the hon. gentleman who brought it in.

Lord *N-g-t*, though he was free to confess that it would materially affect his constituents if it passed, declared to God that he opposed it for no other reason but because he thought the principle of it was such, that no man who loved the British constitution could approve. Surely gentlemen, before they proceed to so violent a step, will consider what they are about. Why has not the revenue officer of 40s. a year as good a right to chuse his representative as a yeoman of Kent of 40 shillings a year? Is it a crime to be a revenue officer? It is the pride of Englishmen that they are bound by laws of their own making? and why stifle this pride? why degrade an Englishman, and deprive him of his most glorious right? What! merely because he is a revenue officer—absurd and unjust!

Oh, but perhaps he should be called the old Rat of the Constitution for holding this doctrine! The noble Lord who had been pleased to bestow that title upon him was always inclined to take the greatest liberties with his best friends; because perhaps he thought they would be the last to be offended with him. He did assure the noble Lord he was not offended with him. It was a stroke of innocent humour. He was however not a little puzzled to discover through what crack the old rat had crept into his Lordship's head; and he was no less puzzled to find out what property of a rat was applicable to him. Did the noble Lord think he was one of those who would run away from the constitution when it was in danger, as a rat would from a falling house? He did assure the noble Lord he would not. But there was one quality of the rat which his Lordship admired.

The rat liked good things. It would sometimes visit the bread-room, and the cook's cabin; but it very cautiously avoided gnawing through the sides of the vessel. Let those on the opposite side mind that. Let them take care in their zeal for innovation they do not sink the vessel.

A He said, the noble Lord, who had called him an old rat, had something of the rat in his own constitution. He remembered, when the noble Lord was once on a visit at his house, he was fond of going into the cook's pantry and the dairy. Indeed, he must tell the House he had a remarkable pretty dairy maid [*a loud laugh*]. After the roar was over, his Lordship recurred to serious matter.

Lord *G-e G-rd-n* rose hastily, and in reply said, that if he loved good things when at his Lordship's house, he must have loved them early; for he had not visited his Lordship since he was seven years old. He would not say but his Lordship might have surprised him in the dairy; but, if he did, the House could be at no loss to decide which brought his Lordship there, his pretty dairy maid or his young visitor. His Lordship has been pleased to commend the appellation as a fine stroke of humour; he did not, he said, mean it so. He spoke what he thought. Though old rats, in his Lordship's phrase, do not often make a hole in the vessel, to let in the water to drown themselves, they frequently gnaw through her ribs.

Mr. *T-rn-r* expressed his dislike to such kind of ribaldry; the times were serious; and this was not the hour for laughter. The noble Lord [*N-g-t*] boasted the certainty of his election. F Though the bill should pass, he was sure of St. Maws, because the borough was his own. Then who were his constituents? He represented himself; and, if so, in that House his argument should go for nothing. He contended for the bill, because the people of England had petitioned for it; and who would gainsay the people of England? He asserted, that the constitution of England was a republic. He had asserted it in Westminster Hall; and he asserted it here, in the face of all the crown lawyers; for where the king was limited by the same laws that bound the subject, the constitution was republican.

H Gen. *C-nw-y* approved the bill: it was beginning where the reformation ought to begin. If collectors of the revenue are to send members to parliament to vote a revenue, is it likely that the people should ever be eased of their burdens?



thens? He said, parliament resolved one day that the influence of the Crown should be diminished; and the next, when a bill is brought in, manifestly tending to restrain that influence, it gives the lie to itself, by throwing it out.

Sir *Th—m—s Cl—v—g* said, that he must, from principle, oppose the bill: he thought it hard that a revenue officer should not have it in his power to vote for a friend who had done him service. He hoped the House did not mean to destroy the influence of gratitude, gratitude for favours past. For his own part, he was so far from dreading the influence of the Crown over revenue officers, that he would gladly have rested his election on them alone.

Mr. *P—w—s* was surprised that the worthy baronet, who was one of the 233 who the other day voted the resolution, that the influence of the crown ought to be diminished, should so soon forget the obligation which that vote laid every gentleman under who voted it, to observe. It was in vain to talk against increasing influence, if gentlemen opposed every measure that was proposed to reduce it. It was not the influence within doors only that wanted diminution, the influence without doors was equally alarming; in proportion as taxes and heavy burdens were laid upon the people, revenue officers multiplied; and when it is known that not a revenue officer is appointed but by parliamentary interest, let gentlemen attend but for a moment to the consequences: if this influence is not checked, no independent gentlemen will ever be suffered to sit in this House.

Sir *Th—m—s Cl—v—g* gloried in being one of the 233 who voted the resolution just mentioned; but he could by no means admit, that because he had assented to a general proposition, he was bound to approve of every measure that might be grafted upon it. He would tell the hon. gentleman who spoke last, that one great ground of objection to the bill was, the very argument which he had urged in support of it, namely, because it went to attack the rights of a numerous body of electors. He had no objection to purging that House of the influence of the Crown; but he could not feel himself equally disposed to meddle with the rights of electors. An Englishman's franchise was his best privilege; and he did not know that even parliament had a right to deprive him of it.

Mr. *R—li—e*, to shew the influence of the Crown over revenue officers, menti-

oned a case in point. His father, he said, and his grandfather, had represented a certain borough in Devonshire. When his father came to stand a third election, a court candidate was sent down to oppose him, and he lost his election by mandate of the then minister to the revenue officers.

A The *Solicitor General* rose in defence of the worthy baronet [Sir *T. Claver—g*], whom he thought unhandsomely treated, by having a resolution of the House read upon his speech. He insisted that neither he, nor any other gentleman who voted that resolution, were bound to vote for the present bill, or any other measure calculated to diminish the influence of the Crown. He argued in support of the rights of electors. Gentlemen had said that it would be a favour to the revenue officers. Where was their proof? Had the officers of the revenue asked any such favour of the House? No such thing. He was very severe on gentlemen who take upon them to assert suggestions of their own as matters of fact, without so much as the shadow of proof to support them.

Mr. *T. T—n—b—d* said, the influence of the Crown over the revenue officers was notorious; that the boroughs where they abounded were known by the name of Crown Boroughs; that the Cinque Ports were in the same predicament; and that no member was ever suffered to acquire a natural interest in any of them.

Sir *Ad—m F—rg—n* could not consent to disfranchise so numerous a body of electors upon bare suggestions—could not think the influence of the Crown so great over the officers of the revenue as had been contended, or more instances would have been stated in the course of the debate of its being exerted. He was therefore against the bill.

Sir *M—t—w Wh—e R—dl—y* argued upon the same ground. He said, the influence of the Crown was more conspicuous in his majesty's dock yards than over the revenue officers.

Sir *R. Wr—tt—st—y* said, he had early stood an election for the county of Southampton, but did not feel that influence among the men in the dock yards.

Mr. *F—x* recapitulated all that had been said in opposition to the bill, and endeavoured to turn the arguments of the speakers against themselves, but advanced nothing new on the subject. He was for the bill.

Lord *N—th* followed Mr. *F—x*, and endeavoured to invalidate the arguments on the opposite side. At length the House divided. Ayes 195, Noes 224.

This



This bill has been again brought in this session, and again rejected.

*April 14.*

The Speaker was taken ill, and the House adjourned till the Monday seven-night following.

*(To be continued.)*

*Minutes of the Trial of Lord GEORGE GORDON, in the Court of King's Bench, for High Treason, February 5, 1781.*

THE Court being assembled, and the Jury sworn, Mr. Norton, one of the counsel for the prosecution, acquainted the Court, That George Gordon, Esq. commonly called Lord George Gordon, stood indicted for high treason, in intending to levy war against his present majesty: that to effect this traiterous purpose, on the 2d of June last, and at divers other times, with a great multitude of persons, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, and colours flying, he most wickedly, maliciously, and traiterously did prepare and levy public war, &c. contrary to the duty of his allegiance, &c.—To this indictment the prisoner pleaded NOT GUILTY. And then the Attorney General rose, and entered more fully into the nature of the crime with which the prisoner was charged.

He observed, that the offence of levying war against the king, within Stat. 25 Edward III. was of two kinds: one immediately against the person of the king; the other, called constructive levying of war, is against the majesty of the king; as a great and numerous insurrection of the people to effect by force an alteration of the established law of the country, the redress of national grievances, or the reformation of evils, real or imaginary, in which the insurgents have no particular interest. It is, he said, of this latter kind, that the prisoner at the bar stands accused by the above indictment.

Having explained the nature of the offence, he then took notice of the law which gave rise to the society called the Protestant Association; justified that law upon the principles of civil and religious liberty, sound policy, and common humanity; touched lightly on the object which the society had first in view, which was no other than to represent their fears for the State and the Protestant Religion, from the encouragement given to Roman Catholics by the above law; upon this ground, he said, a petition was determined upon; and if they apprehended danger they did right to petition; it is the inherent right of the subject to petition parliament, but not in a tumultuous way; and tracing the outlines of all the violences attending that mode of proceeding, [of which an ample account was given in our last year's volume] he concluded (after just glancing at what other consequences might have followed, if the numerous body of Roman Catholics, provoked at

the ravage made on their chapels, &c. had retaliated, the cities of London and Westminster might, he said, all have been in flames before the military could have arrived for their salvation) with charging the prisoner as the author of all those violences.

He laid it down as a fundamental principle in law, that all persons who contributed to the perpetration of acts of violence, were as criminal as those who were the immediate actors; and in some cases more so, where the violence committed is to be ascribed to their incitement.

Having already mentioned the Protestant Association, he stated the prisoner as the president of that Association; that the Association, as has already been observed, meant no more than to lay their apprehensions before parliament by petition in a legal way; but this did not square with the views of their president. Being himself a member of parliament, he declared he would give no countenance to their petition, unless backed by 20,000 people; that these people should be formed into divisions; that they should be firm; and to encourage them, he recommended the conduct of the Scotch, which consisted in the most violent insurrection and tumult that could possibly alarm any city; adding, that it was to their firmness they owed their redress. And, in order to assemble the numbers he wished for, he caused an advertisement to be circulated, inviting all who wished well to the Protestant Cause to meet in St. George's Fields, to consider of the most prudent and respectful manner of attending their petition, which will be presented the same day (Friday June 2) to the House of Commons. The people being thus brought together, to the number of 30,000 and more, the prisoner appeared at their head with a blue cockade in his hat, the ensign or mark by which the friends of the petition were to be distinguished, harangued the multitude, and issued his orders how they were to proceed; that by a message from him they began their march; that he received them at the House of Commons, and there presented their petition; that all the while it was in agitation, he frequently conversed with them, gave them, from time to time, information in the Lobby of what was transacting in the House, encouraging them to be steady and to persevere; but at the same time leaving it to their own choice either to stay or disperse; he told them that the civil magistrates were called upon, but that they had nothing to fear, they had a good cause; that the guards, if they came, would not hurt them; that there was no doubt but that his majesty, when he heard of the insurrections of his people within ten miles of London, would send his ministers to procure a repeal; in short, by his persuasions and incitements he kept that body at the door, imprisoning the members. But, should this means fail, the Scotch, said he, had redress when they pulled down the mass-houses.

What



What ensued? They instantly flew to the chapels of the ambassadors; afterwards to the houses of the Roman Catholics, and of those who had given obstruction to their views. All this happened in consequence of presenting their petition.

On the Tuesday following, when it was to be taken into consideration by the House, the prisoner came again to the House with the same symbol of a blue cockade, which was soon surrounded by as numerous a body as before, with colours flying; from whence he was led off in triumph through the city, amidst the acclamations of his numerous host.

On the Wednesday he sent advertisements to the papers of a singular nature, importing that Lord G. G. had harangued the mob in three different places, but without effect; that he had stood a considerable time among parties of soldiers, accompanied by one of the sheriffs of London, to as little effect, Lord G. G. not being able to give them any assurances that the act would be repealed; adding, that several merchants had requested Lord G. G. to sign papers that they were friends to the Protestant interest. One of these papers, so signed, will be produced.

These were the naked facts which, with their aggravations, were charged by the Attorney General against the prisoner; with this caution, however, to the jury, to admit nothing that he had said till fully proved. God forbid, said he, that any thing I mention unsupported by proof should turn to the prejudice of the prisoner at the bar.

When he had concluded his charge, the witnesses for the crown were called. And first

*William Hay* sworn; examined by Mr. Solicitor General:

He knew the prisoner—Had seen him at Coachmaker's Hall, St. Margaret's Hill, at Greenwood's Rooms, and at the Old Crown and Rolls—Saw him at Coachmakers Hall on the 29th of May, where he acted as president to the Protestant Association—Heard him announce to a very numerous assembly, "That the associated Protestants, as they were called, amounted to upwards of 40,000 in number; that on Friday the 2d of June it was resolved, they should meet at ten in the morning in St. George's Fields, in four separate divisions or columns, arrayed or dressed in their best cloaths."

[Was it *arrayed* or *dressed*? said Mr. Kenyon, counsel for the prisoner.]

*Ans.* To have your best cloaths on, with blue cockades in your hats, as he himself should wear a blue cockade to distinguish them from Papists or friends to Roman Catholics. His lordship gave orders how these four bodies should take their ground; but the witness could not charge his memory with the position of these four columns.

Previous to this, at a meeting at the Crown and Rolls, prisoner as president, the witness recollects the prisoner's reading over certain

parts of penal laws of Charles II. William and Mary, and George II. and observing, that, by his majesty's giving his assent to the Quebec law, and the late act, tolerating the Roman Catholics in England, his counsellors had brought him to that pass in which James II. was after his abdication. He then read his majesty's coronation oath; and said, it was his opinion that his majesty had broken that oath, and that the people in his country did not mince the matter, but avowed it to be true.

Being interrogated if he went to the meeting in St. George's Fields—said, he did—Saw a vast multitude. They had all cockades, and there were banners. On the banners thinks he saw *Protestant Association*; and on one banner *No Popery*—Saw Lord G. G. haranguing the people, but could not hear what he said—Came home, and saw some come through Fleet Street, and march by St. Dunstan's Church in their way to the House of Commons, with cockades and banners—Was afterwards at the House of Commons, and saw a number who appeared to be the same people there with the same cockades and banners—Was in the Lobby. It was crowded with some of the same, very riotous. The noise was generally occasioned by chiming Lord G. G.'s name, Lord G. G. was the constant *chime*. Saw his lordship once in the gallery over the Lobby—Heard him exhort the people to continue steadfastly to adhere to so good and glorious a cause as theirs was. He promised he would persevere in it himself, and hoped, although there was very little expectations from the House of Commons, that they would meet with redress from a mild and gracious sovereign. Being asked if he could recollect seeing any other flags at any other place in the course of the mischief that followed—said, he saw one of the flags at the burning of the Fleet Prison, that flag which had the words *No Popery* on it—Was clear the same man carried it there that carried it in St. George's Fields—Saw him in Fleet Street, and saw him at Westminster.

He was asked, If he was either at the Sardinian or Bavarian Chapels? Said he was at the chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields about ten at night. Was astonished at the cruelty he saw there—Saw some with cockades in the chapel, but many without, encouraging the others. The cry was *No Popery*. Said he was present at several fires. At Langdale's, at the King's Bench, and at that in Fleet Market, the Fleet Prison, at the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields; and saw a house demolished in Great Queen Street; and heard the same cry at all, *No Popery*.

Cross examined by Mr. Kenyon.

Said he was by trade a Printer; had been a bankrupt. Went first to the meeting of the Protestant Association on the 10th of December, 1779. Went to all their public meetings afterwards; at some where the prisoner was not, and some where he was present—He



had said he had seen Lord G. G. at Greenwood's Rooms on the 21st of January. The Counsel press'd him hard on that fact. He prevaricated. He was cautioned to be positive. He referred to his notes. Court allowed him to refresh his memory—Owned the prisoner was not there. Was questioned about his notes. Said he went to those meetings purposely to take notes—Said he foresaw what would happen, and dreaded the consequences—Was asked, how soon he had this foresight? Said, as early as the 20th of February—Why his notes went prior to that date? Said, he never went to any public meetings but he had an errand. Said, he always took notes of what occurred, and entered them when he came home; *that* was his constant course in all occurrences through life.—Counsel. Have you, upon your oath before God and your country, put down every thing that passed at those public meetings? Said, He did not comprehend the nature of the question. He was asked, How near he was to the persons who carried the flags in St. George's Fields? Said, He was not in St. George's Fields, he was in the Road—Saw them pass—Saw one of the flags carried by a constable—Saw the other there, and from the leads of his own house, in Fleet Street, and at Westminster, carried by the same man; a coarse looking man, seemingly like a brewer's servant dressed in his best cloaths. Being pressed by the Counsel to say by what mark he could distinguish a brewer's servant in his best cloaths from another man, it pos'd him, and at last he said, "I cannot answer that question if you put it to me an hundred times." He was asked, If Lord G. G. desired the people to be arrayed in their best cloaths, to be drawn up in columns, and to march with banners? said, those were not Lord G. G.'s words. He was asked, If he informed the secretaries of state of his apprehensions in February? He said he communicated his fears then; and wrote his sentiments to Mr. Buller of Gray's Inn. Believed Mr. Buller might be a Roman Catholic. He had heard he was.

(To be continued.)

*The following Copy of a Letter from George Crochan to Governor Dinwiddie, dated Winchester, Aug. 24, 1753, is certainly authentic; and as it could not have been a secret when Captain Cook was sent out to examine the Western Coast of America, it is hoped that some further light concerning those People may be gained from his Voyage.*

*May it please your Honour,*

**L**AST year I understood by Col. Lomax, that your honour would be glad to have some information of a nation of people settled to the west, on a large river that runs into the Pacific Ocean, commonly called the Welch Indians. As I had an opportunity of gathering some accounts of those people, I make bold, at the instance of Col. Cresap, to send you the following accounts.

As I formerly had an opportunity of being acquainted with several French traders, and particularly with one who was bred up from his infancy among the Western Indians, on the West side of Lake Erie; he informed me, that the first intelligence the French had of them, was by some Indians settled at the back of New Spain; and in their way home happened to lose themselves, and fell down on this settlement of people; which they took to be French by their talking very quick; so on their return to Canada, they informed the governor that there was a large settlement of French on a river that runs to the sun setting: that they were no Indians, although they believed they lived within themselves as the Indians; for they could not perceive they traded with any people, or had any trade to sea; for they had no boats or ships as they could see; and though they had guns among them, yet they were so old, and so much out of order, that they made no use of them, but hunted with their bows and arrows for the support of their families.

On this account the governor of Canada determined to send a party to discover whether they were French or not, and had 300 men raised for that purpose, but when they were ready to go, the Indians would not go with them; but told the governor, that if they sent but a few men they would go and shew them the country. On which the governor sent three young priests, who dressed themselves in Indian dresses, and went with those Indians to the place where the people were settled, and found them to be Welch. They brought home some old Welch Bibles to satisfy the governor that they were there: and they told the governor that these people had a great aversion to the French; for they found by them that they had been first settled at the mouth of the Mississippi, but had been almost cut off by the French there, so that a small remnant of them escaped back to where they were then settled, but has since become a numerous people.

The governor of Canada, on hearing this account, determined to raise an army of French and Indians, to go and cut them off; but as the French had been embarrassed in war with several other nations nearer home, I believe they have laid that project aside.

The man that furnished me with this account, told me that the Messengers that went to make this discovery were gone sixteen months before they returned to Canada; so that these people must live at a great distance from here due West. This is the most particular account I ever could get of these people as yet. I am your Honour's most obedient humble Servant, **GEORGE CROCHAN.**

N.B. Governor Dinwiddie agreed with three or four of the back traders to go in quest of the Welch Indians, and promised to give them 500l. for that purpose, but he was recalled before he could set out on that expedition.

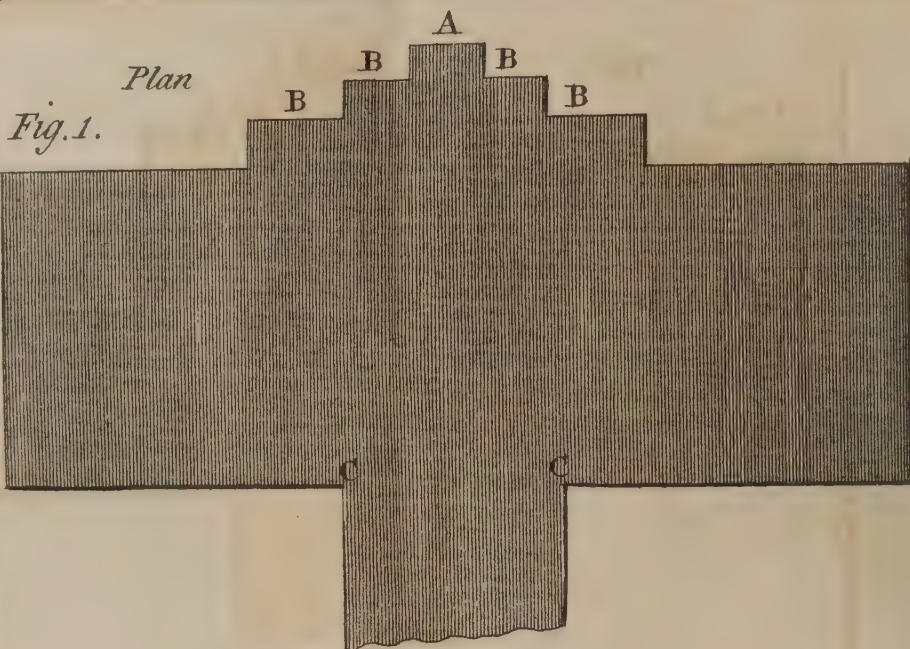


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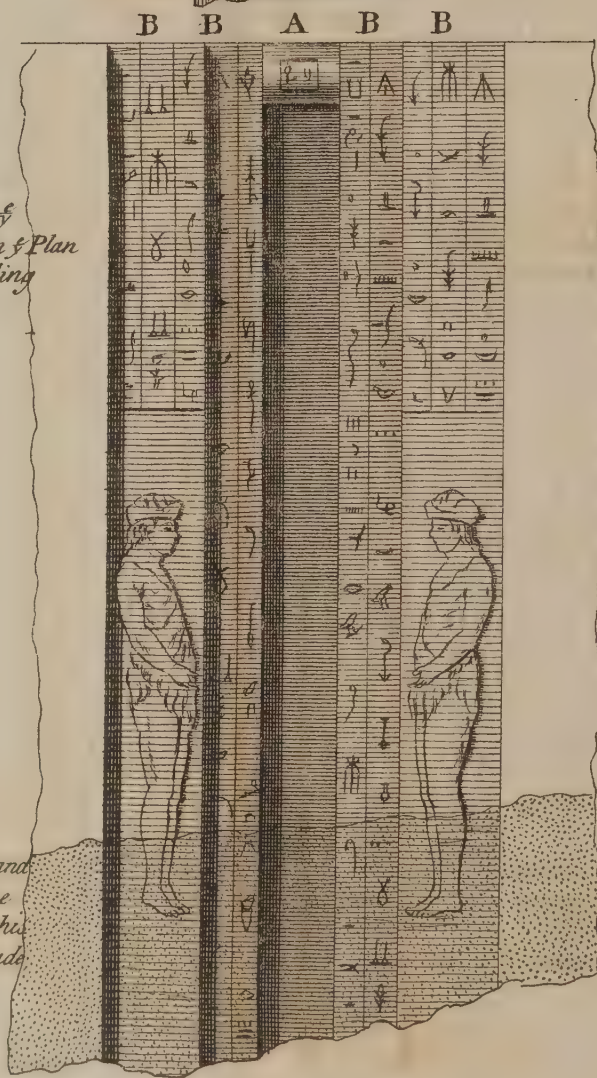
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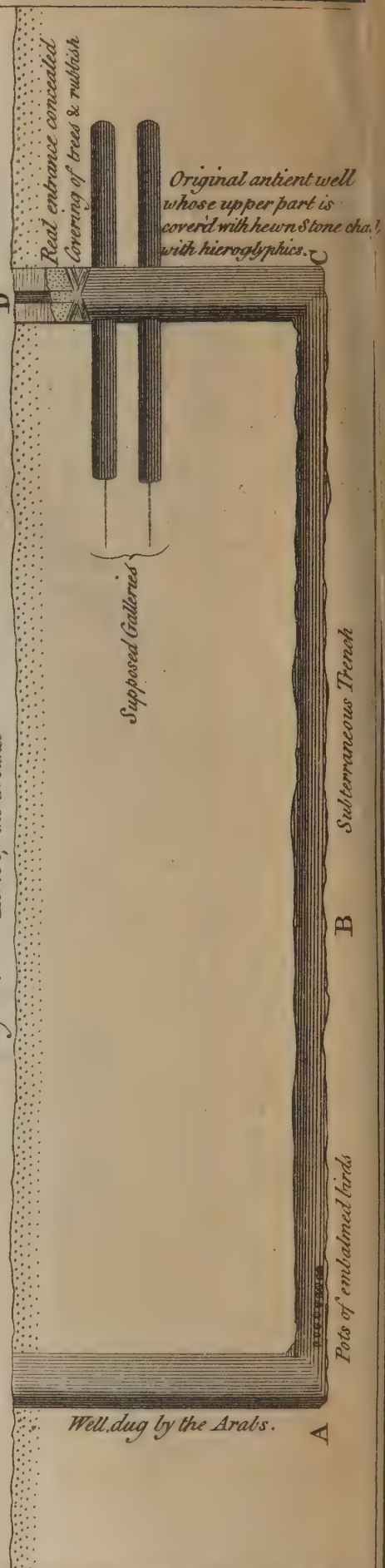
*Fig. 2.*  
Elevation of  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Parts marked in  $\frac{1}{2}$  Plan  
by corresponding  
letters.

Surface of the Sand  
which filled up the  
well at the time this  
drawing was made



Scale of 6 Feet  
1 2 3 4 5 6

*Fig. 3.* Level of the Ground





*Observations on the real Entrance of the Egyptian Monument, four Leagues from Cairo near Saccara, which has been consecrated by Superstition as a Burial-place for Animals worshipped during their lives; a Monument described by all the Writers who have travelled into Egypt, though not one of them was acquainted with it: on the magnificent Hieroglyphics which adorn this Entrance, and which are the only ones of their kind known: on their great Importance, and the Method by which they were procured; which method must be pursued by future Travellers into Egypt, if the Commission which has been given, and the Precautions which have been taken, should fail of Success. By the Duke de Chaulnes, F. R. S. Lond. Extracted from the Journal de Physique, May, 1777.*

IT has been agreed in all ages, that the true signification of hieroglyphics was of great importance to be recovered. The hieroglyphic language, which has generally been considered as a sacred language, of which the Egyptian priests alone had the key, was employed by them, according to the general opinion, to preserve the remembrance of the principal events and facts prior to the origin of the Egyptian nation, which in many countries passes for one of the first in the world. If this language were once known, all the monuments covered with hieroglyphics which we possess would become so many books, that would inform us of the state of sciences and arts in these remote times, and perhaps the history of the ages that preceded them. However interesting these enquiries, they have hitherto terminated in a very few attempts to obtain an acquaintance with their objects, through despair of success. Nor has any one even proposed any methods that might afford a probable hope of attaining them, except some groundless hypotheses which have been thrown out by the vanity of their authors, rather than from any prospect of real discovery, that would stand the test of authentication necessarily difficult in this pursuit.

My present design is to give some account of the hope which I think may reasonably be conceived as to the method of acquiring a more ample knowledge of these ancient characters, than has hitherto been obtained. I was led to this idea by the inspection of a very respectable monument which I discovered in my travels, of which I have not before published any account, because I could not flatter myself that I should have it in my power to prosecute the very scanty enquiries which I had an opportunity to make: but new circumstances engage me now to lay my plan before the public.

It is easy to imagine, that one of the first objects that engaged my attention in Egypt during my residence at Cairo, was to visit the famous pyramids, and the village of Saccara

distant about four leagues from them, and almost as far from the city of Cairo. The houses, or rather miserable huts, of this village, are built at the very edge of the Nile. They consist of a wretched wall built of moist clay, forming a square inclosure, and shaded by a palm tree, near which they always take care to place them, that they may be sheltered from the excessive heat of the sun, a sufficient precaution in this parched country, where no rain ever falls. In the sandy plains which surround this village the Arabs frequently find mummies, which they sell to strangers for the small sum of 2 or 3 louis, when they are of the commonest kind; for they break them up to look for gold when they are embalmed in a higher manner. It is probable they bury the fragments, for none of them can be found.

There are many pyramids near Saccara; the nearest is but 2 or 300 paces from the village, and is the only one that is built in the following manner. It is composed of 4 square layers of stone, one over another, each about 40 feet high, and diminishing, one above the other, almost as much. The total want of every assistance in such a country as this admits of no other method of estimating the height but by quick approximations of the eye to elevations within reach.

About 200 paces from the N. E. angle of this pyramid is a hole, between 20 and 30 feet deep, dug in the sand, and commonly called *The Bird Pit* (A). Into this I caused my people to let me down by ropes: when I was at the bottom, I found on the West side an entrance parallel with the opening of a burrow, into which it was possible, though with difficulty, to get, by creeping on one's hands. Some feet from the opening of the hole, which widens a little as soon as you are within it, I found a dozen conic vases of earth, which the Arabs had ranged on the side, and which contained embalmed birds: these birds and vases are well known here. I reserved the examination of them till my return, and pursued my way by the light of a dim lanthorn, carried by an Arab who was our conductor. I was followed by M. Gilly, who is now interpreter to the marine at Toulon, and was then 2d drogue-man to the French nation at Cairo, and by a French domestic of mine. Their company was of service to me; for happening to be alone a moment with the Arab at the turn of a branch of this vault, he seized this moment to demand of me in a very insolent manner the *Backshish*, or money to drink, which he hoped to extort from me by the sight of a kind of club which he carried; but that of an ox's bone, which lay at my feet, and which I took up, added to that of my companions who had now joined me, made him more civil. The gallery, or rather the irregular trench, in which we now were, varies in height, is between 120 and



130 paces long, and in this whole length are other little trenches, which meet at right angles in the principal way, and do not exceed the length of ten paces each. One may kneel in the highest parts. The square pit by which I went down, the long gallery and its branches, cannot possibly pass for a monument, or give the least idea of one. And yet all writers who have spoken of the bird-pits, have supposed it antient work. The difficulty of crawling along the trench prevented their passing above 8 or 10 paces beyond the opening. On the strictest examination, I could not discover in this trench any other proof of the burial-place of sacred animals than a great number of horns of large and small beasts, scattered about the ground on which one is obliged to crawl. It is almost at the end of this gallery that I discovered the well which is the principal subject of this paper. When I had reached this part, the place rose so high that I could stand upright. I saw over my head the opening of a well 15 or 20 feet high (C), whose uppermouth had been stopped up next the surface of the earth with trunks of palm trees laid across one another, and covered with rubbish. I also saw, notwithstanding the darkness which surrounded me, that there remained in the upper part of the well a covering of masonry of a rectangular form. I then conjectured and flattered myself that there would appear on the surface of the ground over the part choaked up some traces of this hole, or that it might not be entirely stopped up. I took the bearing with a compass which I usually carry about me, and found that when I came out of the well I should be about 100 or more paces East from the hole at which I went in, perpendicularly over the cavity at the bottom of which I now was under ground. Mr. Davison, my secretary, who had served Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu in the same capacity, perceived my intention, and told me that he was acquainted with this opening, and had been to visit it before with Mr. Montagu. We soon came to the entrance of the monument, which I found to be exactly as it appears on the plan which I have here given of it (D), and which circumstances enabled me to take geometrically. One can go down into it about 8 or 9 feet, and then you come to sand which probably covers boards or rubbish, supported by the trunks of palm trees laid across, of which I had a glimpse in the vault. All the upper part of the well, expressed by the plan in the drawing, is covered with the finest white stones. I had not time to prosecute my observations, for Mr. Davison having taken out of his pocket a compass to ascertain exactly the opening of this beautiful monument, and determine its situation in respect to the pyramid with steps, that we might find it again at leisure, the Arabs who stood round us, to the number of 40 or 50, snatched away his compass immediately,

and began to make a noise and threaten us. M. Gilly told me they looked upon it as a magical instrument, with which we had made ourselves masters of a treasure without their perceiving it, and that they talked of nothing less than making us ransom ourselves or murdering us, so that it would not be safe for us to stay any longer there, but that we must make the best of our way back. I was therefore obliged, though with the greatest reluctance, to content myself with the few hints I had obtained, to which I shall add some particulars and reflections on the principal interesting object.

It may not be amiss to premise here, that from the construction of this well, and its corresponding with what is now called The Bird-Pit, it is impossible to doubt of its being the true way to what was formerly the sacred burial-place of animals worshiped while living by the public or individuals. The well, the subterraneous galleries, and the adjoining branches, have certainly been dug by the Arabs purely to conceal the knowledge of the true monument. I imagine, however, that it is by this entrance the inhabitants of Saccara get in, and fetch the birds which they sell to strangers. The close examination I made of the whole length of the gallery, and of all the little branches, without being able to discover any thing but the pots which had been brought to the opening, confirmed me in this conjecture. I conceive then, that the secret lies in the space of the well (C. Fig. 3.) which you see perpendicularly over your head when you come to the extremity of the gallery B, and that it consists only in one or two horizontal galleries, which lead to the monument, and run between the lower trench B, and the surface of the earth: this, or these horizontal galleries, dipping at right angles into the channel of the well, there arise from it only one or more holes in the side at some height, which the darkness renders it impossible to discover, but which the Arabs may easily reach by different methods to take out the embalmed bodies, which they sell to strangers. Be this as it may, I think this discovery of the real entrance into the monument, and this conjecture about the manner of getting at it, may enable a traveller more fortunate than myself to discover the monument itself, if I should not succeed, which is the principal motive that has induced me to publish these hints.

In the drawing of this well, Fig. 2. it appears, that there have been drawn on its two sides 10 lines, including as many files of hieroglyphics, which, following the direction of the well, go down perpendicularly to the bottom of it. These hieroglyphics, carved on very fine white hewn stone, are the most precious remains of antiquity I ever saw; they are in relief, and the only ones of the kind that I know of. They are, as appears by the mention of the lines which include them,



them, about 4 or 5 inches high; their outline exactly resembles that of the hieroglyphics cut in other monuments, when their edges are carefully cut; but what makes them more interesting is, that the object represented by each character is cut with such a degree of perfection and precision that this representation renders the object as exact as if itself were there; the finest cameos are not executed with greater precision, and such is the exactness of the copy, that it is easy to guess the use of most of the objects represented by each hieroglyphic, though we are not at present acquainted with them. Thus, if a feather is the object represented, you see the expression of all the fine strokes of the feather; if an animal, the very hair of the eye-lashes is expressed with an expression and keeping to which our best artists would hardly confine themselves if they could\*. All these hieroglyphics being of equal perfection, we may make a two-fold use of them; we may, on the one hand, obtain 8 or 900 faithful portraits of so many birds, monuments, instruments, &c. known or made use of by the Egyptians; and, on the other, derive great help towards an essential progress in the knowledge of the hieroglyphic language, by acquiring a certainty about what is represented by all the hieroglyphics that are cut in, with which the monuments we are possessed of are covered, and all whose outlines are exactly similar to these, as I have already observed, with this difference only, that they are better or worse drawn. I do not lay too great stress on this second part of the discovery, when I express my hope that it may one day become of the utmost importance, as has been clearly demonstrated by the manner in which the Abbé Barthelemy discovered the Palmyrene alphabet, by uniting and comparing the character of the inscriptions in this language.

Since my return into this country I have frequently turned my thoughts to the methods of procuring either these hieroglyphics themselves, or faithful copies of them; but the difficulty of finding persons disposed to undertake a voyage to Egypt, or capable of properly pursuing the different processes that I should point out to them, had determined me to give it up; when lately M. Venture de Paradis, 2d drogouman of the French nation in Cairo, being at Paris on his own affairs, brought me a letter from Hussein Tchelebi, a young Turk, whom I was acquainted with during my voyage into Egypt. M. Venture informed me he expected to set out in a fortnight with M. de

Tott, an officer of well-known abilities, whom the court of France had charged with various commissions to the ports of the Levant; that he must pass by Cairo, and should return hither in six months. He added that M. de Tott was an excellent draughtsman, and carried with him an engineer equally skilled in that art. These considerations having awakened anew the hope I entertained of procuring farther information about the monuments here described, I thought only how I might best carry my scheme into execution, notwithstanding the difficulties the Arabs would not fail to throw in the way.

The first idea that suggested itself was to engage M. de Tott and his engineer to make faithful drawings of these beautiful hieroglyphics, but I reflected that it would be a long and difficult task to draw 7 or 800, independent of the time such a work would require, and the difficulty of obtaining so much time among the people of the country. It would certainly have been better to have brought off the hieroglyphics themselves; but they were carved on the surface of the stones that formed the facing, whose weight made it impossible to think of bringing them away, and still less could one indulge an attempt with the mechanical operations that might be employed to separate the surface. I found myself, therefore, reduced to engage M. Venture to take casts of them, as the easiest method. In consequence of this idea I wrote to M. de Tott, to beg him to assist in this attempt as far as he could. I shall soon give an account of the methods for compassing this; but I thought it necessary to premise, that it would not be amiss to break off with a hammer and chisel some pieces of the stone, in order to obtain some entire hieroglyphics, as proofs of the exactness with which the rest might be taken off. I shall also add a few words on an important fact respecting the monument in question.

I have already observed, that Mr. Montagu was acquainted with this extraordinary well. Mr. Davisson, my secretary, who gave me this information, added, that he had brought to Europe one of the stones that form the coins marked C. Fig. 1. of the little way choaked up with sand by the inclined plane of which you descend into this well. This little way, as may be seen in the drawing, exactly faces and sides that where are the ten pilasters covered with hieroglyphics. One of the stones of these coins having been carried off by Mr. Montagu, there remains entire only the parallel coin, which is like

\* It is not surprising that hieroglyphics of this sort should be uncommon. It is a confirmation of the general opinion that the hieroglyphic language was confined to the priests, and their meaning concealed from the vulgar: those which were exposed to public view presented only a bare outline, which conveyed no information but to those who had the key; but there was a sort of grammar of the hieroglyphic language, which is only to be found on monuments of this kind, the entrance into which was plainly reserved to the priests, for funeral ceremonies very important in the religion of the Egyptians.



that which has been displaced, except a small fragment, and all the rest is exactly similar. The bas relief remaining on these coins represents priests about 12 inches high, conducting victims for a sacrifice. I confess I am at a loss to conceive why Mr. Montagu, when he took the pains to carry off one of these stones from which no information could be derived, should not rather have taken one of those charged with the hieroglyphics before described, which were on all accounts preferable. I know not whether the stone which he took away was conveyed to Europe; Mr. Davison, not having followed Mr. Montagu at his departure from Cairo, could not inform me. I think, however, I recollect that he told me he had since heard that this stone had been sent to the Museum at London; if this be the case, it may at least give the English literati a just idea of the perfection with which the objects carved on this fine wall are expressed.

*Account of the Method contrived to obtain Impressions of the Hieroglyphics carved in Bas Relief on the Facing of the Wall.*

THESE hieroglyphics form, as may be seen in the drawing, Fig. 2. three perpendicular rows of writing, separated by as many straight lines cut on the surface of the stone. In the middle of these kind of pilasters is a groove, A, 10 inches broad and 5 deep, which divides them into two parts. Each of these 2 parts composed of 5 pilasters forms 2 double returns BB, BB, each 5 inches, on the plane formed by the wall of the well. One of these is 14 inches broad, and contains 3 lines of hieroglyphics, and the other, which is the deepest, is but 8, and contains 2 lines. Answerable to these breadths I have caused to be made 2 cases with boards 3 lines thick, having but one bottom and 3 sides; some are 14 inches broad by 12 long, others 8 inches broad by 12 long; and all are 2 inches deep. By this means the first will inclose the plaster necessary to take off the 3 lines on the same plane, and the second the 2 lines on the plane 8 inches broad and deeper. When this case is applied to the wall, the high relief of the carving will occasion no difficulty, the breadth of the boxes being measured by that of the lines that separate the hieroglyphics, only the under side may give some trouble. For this reason I have allowed it only  $\frac{5}{4}$  of an inch breadth, which is more than sufficient, the hieroglyphics not being above 5 or 6 lines thick. If any space remains between the plane of the wall and the lower part of the box, it must be stopped with tow or plaster applied on the outside; then pouring the plaster in at the upper opening, and allowing it a few minutes to take, when the case is removed there will be a cake of plaster 2 inches thick, perfectly smooth, having been formed by the very surface of the wall. The hieroglyphics will be represented hollow with

more or less exactness, according as the following precautions have been observed or not.

To preserve the hollows when they are removed, a second coat of plaster, must be laid on the first, the hollows of the hieroglyphics turned towards one another, care being taken to introduce between their surfaces a board of the same thickness and breadth with the bottoms of the boxes. The whole is to be tied together with packthread, and there will be a solid mass, surrounded with wood on every side  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick each, containing, in 2 parts, some 3, others 2 lines of hieroglyphics, each 3 feet long, and the characters will be perfectly taken off; the moulds completely covered with wood, and solidly packed. I found by the dimensions of the drawing, that the whole will require 8 boxes 14 inches broad, and 16 more 8 inches broad, by which means one may procure some hundreds of hieroglyphics, which, when taken, off will not occupy more than the same spaces of the boxes which I send, and will lie in a case of 1 foot broad, 18 inches high, and 28 long, which will be no difficult load to carry to Cairo, to which place you may go from Marseilles entirely by sea or the Nile.

To complete the impression the following precautions must be observed.

The whole surface of the wall to be taken off should be washed over with brushes about the size of one's thumb with a strong soap lather, till the surface is well penetrated; when the wall has absorbed it all, and no moisture appears, a light covering of oil must be laid on in the same manner, and when the wall has absorbed that (which, if it is too long in doing, may be hastened by a fine sponge), sprinkle over it very fine plaster that has been passed through a silk sieve, and moistened like fluid mud; blow strongly against this plaster while it is in a fluid state, which will make it insinuate the better into the finer strokes of the bas relief. This plaster passed through the silk sieve is to be laid on to the thickness of 5 or 6 lines; then apply the box with some force against the part, till its sides cutting the plaster still softly touch the wall. Nothing remains but to pour into the space between the fine plaster and the bottom of the box plaster a little thicker, and it will be still better to cross in this substance of plaster, while soft, several iron wires of the size of a packthread, which remaining crossed when the plaster is hardened will contribute greatly to increase the solidity of the mass, which you have then only to take off and remove. To save oneself the trouble of holding the box so long in its place, one or two sticks 4 feet long may be set against the wall opposite to the hieroglyphics.

The whole process here described is such, that if skilfully employed it requires but a few hours to obtain moulds of the whole surface of hieroglyphics. The only trouble will



will be to get the café carried; I have put into it samples of plaister in lumps and sifted, which may be easily procured at Cairo, or at least at Marseilles: but the surest way would be to carry from Marseilles a large sack of plaister in lumps. The outside of the sack must be well pitched, for moisture is apt to spoil the plaister; but if such an accident should happen, it may be burnt over again. I have also added brushes, sponges, silk to make sieves, and, in short, every necessary article.

I have but one more hint to offer against the obstacles which the Arabs will not fail to throw in the way of this design. There are two ways to obviate them: one is to go out privately in the night with a dark lantern to the well, which may have been reconnoitered the day before; the other, to make a hunting party at Saccara, as the Franks frequently do, during which it will be very easy to proceed to the operation with out interruption, taking care to set one of the company to watch the Arabs, and give notice if he sees any of them.

MR. URBAN, *Southampton Court, Mar. 9, 1781.*  
I shall esteem it as a favour if you will in your next Magazine correct two mistakes in the Plan of a Catalogue of the Sloanian MSS. p. 70. l. 9. for "Government of Teniers," read "Government of Tangier;" and in the last line but one, read "track of many able Antiquaries."

I shall include near 300 volumes of MSS. which have been at various times bequeathed, presented, or purchased, to the Museum, being the whole that are not described.

The following letter from Mr. Hearne to Sir Hans Sloane will perhaps afford some amusement to your readers, and be an apology for my giving you this trouble.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL AYS COUGH.

"Honoured Sir,

"I Thank you most heartily for the account you sent me of Cooper's MSS. and for your very kind offer. If you will be pleased to lend it me for a few days, I will run it over, take great care of it, and return it faithfully. It may be sent by Godfrey's waggon at the Oxford Arms. I am very sensible of your great treasure; and if I should come to London (where I never was yet), I would endeavour to make myself better acquainted with it, especially since there is so much in it about Antiquity. I wish Catalogues of such Noble Libraries and Museums as yours were published. It would be of great service to Learning, especially if the

owners were, like yourself, of a truly public spirit. I am, with great respect, honoured Sir, your most obliged humble servant,

Edm. Hall, Oxon,

THO. HEARNE.

Jan. 1, 1721."

MR. URBAN,

THE late conduct of the Dutch reminds me of the following observations of that discerning prelate Abp. Herring in a former war, when they were supposed and pretended to be our friends and allies.

"Surely it is not possible for the Dutch to act the part of which they are suspected. If they do, let France be our ally, and lord of the Seven Provinces. An open enemy is a friend compared to a secret and perfidious one. By this means they would reduce the royal Duke to the *Faucès Caudinæ*." Dated July 29, 1745.

And again, "The Dutch, I find, are likely to be incorporated with France. I shall begin to think myself a politician, for it was my wish, from the beginning of this affair, that Marshal Wade would have no occasion to fight. I am now convinced the Dutch troops \* would have betrayed us." Jan. 4, 1745-6.

Abp. Herring's Letters, pp. 82 and 92.

*Memoirs of Madam de Sévigné.*

MARY de Rabutin, lady-of Chantal and Bourbilly, born Feb. 5, 1626, was the only daughter of Celsus Benignus de Rabutin, baron of Chantal, Bourbilly, &c. chief of the eldest branch of the house of Rabutin, and Mary de Coulanges.

The Baron de Chantal, her father, was the son of Christopher de Rabutin and Jane Frances Frémiot †, illustrious for her virtues and her piety. He was killed † July 22, 1627, at the descent of the English on the isle of Rhé, where he commanded the Squadron of gentlemen volunteers; so that Mary de Rabutin, at the age of one year and some months, became sole heiress to the estates of that branch of Rabutin.

Aug. 1, 1644, at the age of 18, she was married to Henry Marquis of Sévigné, of a very ancient family in Bretagne. He was a major-general and governor of Fougères. She had by him a son and a daughter. It is pretended that her husband was not so much attached to her as she deserved, which however did not prevent Madam de Sévigné from sincerely lamenting his death, which happened in 1651, in a duel with the Chevalier d'Albret.

\* "These troops consisted chiefly of the garrison of Tournay, which by the capitulation were disabled from acting against the French. And the short marches and inactivity of Marshal Wade can only be accounted for from his being afraid to trust these false friends, who thus, when we asked them for bread, gave us stones."

† Foundress of the Order of the Visitation, and since known by the name of *The Blessed Mother of Chantal*.

‡ It is affirmed, that he was killed by the hand of Cromwell. See the Life of Cromwell by Gregorio Leti.



Her tenderness for her children appeared, not only by the care which she took of their education, but also by her attention in re-establishing the affairs of the house of Sévigné. In this she was assisted by the advice of an uncle\*, a most worthy and able man, who, after the death of M. de Coulanges, the maternal grandfather of Mad. de Sévigné, in 1636, was charged with the guardianship of his niece, and conceived such a friendship for her as death only was able to dissolve: it must also be added, that nothing could equal the attachment and gratitude of the niece towards her uncle; and that they lived in an union which did honour to them both. She learned Latin, Spanish, and Italian, which she understood well enough to be able to read the best authors, and even the poets, in each of those languages. But what cannot be sufficiently applauded in Mad. de Sévigné, is the constant application with which she discharged all the duties which she thought incumbent, so that, though she was left a widow at the age of 25, and with every thing besides that could render her desirable, she had not even a thought of marrying again.

A conduct so laudable had all the success that she could expect. Charles Marquis of Sévigné, her son†, distinguished himself by every thing that contributes to gain reputation in the world; and Frances Margaret de Sévigné, her daughter, appeared in it with great advantages. The fame of her wit, beauty, and discretion, had already been announced at court, when her mother brought her thither for the first time in 1663.

It is well known that the court of Lewis XIV. was at that time the centre of pleasures and ingenious gallantries. In 1664, Mademoiselle de Sévigné personated a shepherdess there in the royal *ballet* of "The Arts." In another entertainment, the *ballet* of "Disguised Cupids," which the king gave the same year, she represented a Cupid disguised as a sea nymph. And lastly in 1665 she represented Omphale in the royal *ballet* of "The Birth of Venus."

All the amiable qualities which could render the daughter like her mother were united in her person. She was married Jan. 29, 1669, to Francis de Castellane Adhémar de Monteil, Count de Grignan, knight of the king's orders, lieutenant-general in the government of Provence, and in the army.

Madam de Sévigné had flattered herself that by marrying her daughter to a courtier, she should pass her life with her, and did not foresee that Madam de Grignan, whose wit, youth, and beauty were so fit to adorn the

court of Lewis XIV. might for that very reason be removed far from it. Be that as it may, M. de Grignan received, some time after, the king's orders to repair to Provence, where he afterwards commanded almost always in the absence of the Duke of Vendôme, who was governor. This circumstance obliged Madam de Grignan to take frequent journeys into Provence, and was the source of the greatest uneasiness to Mad. de Sévigné. She was so extremely affected by this separation, that it was said that her friendship for her daughter was increased by it. All her thoughts then turned only on the means of seeing her again, sometimes at Paris, where her daughter came to visit her, and sometimes in Provence, where she went to visit her daughter. It was, however, impossible, but that in the intervals there should be absences long enough to give room for a correspondence by letters, kept up on both sides with the utmost regularity. The letters of the mother, which have been carefully preserved, contribute not a little to make us regret the loss of the answers. Indeed, nothing could be more agreeable than to hear Mad. de Grignan converse, after being present; as we are, in some measure, at the conversations of Mad. de Sévigné. But in 1734, when the four first volumes of the mother's letters were published, those of the daughter were sacrificed to a scruple of devotion.

At the latter end of May 1694, Mad. de Sévigné took her last journey to Grignan. She was there present at the marriage of her grandson, the Marquis of Grignan, to Mademoiselle de St. Amant: of this wedding she gives a pretty description in a letter to M. de Coulanges, Feb. 3, 1695. In another letter to the same, she mentions an illness of Mad. de Grignan in these terms: "My daughter has been three months afflicted with a kind of illness, which is said not to be dangerous, but which I think the most melancholy and alarming that she can have. I protest to you, my dear cousin, that I am dying of it, and that I am not able to support all the bad nights that it occasions me. In short, her last attack was so violent, that she was obliged to be blooded; a strange remedy, to take away more blood when too much has been taken already: this is burning the candle at both ends. This is what she said to us; for notwithstanding her extreme weakness and alteration, nothing equals her courage and patience, &c." In these circumstances it is easy to imagine what Mad. de Sévigné must have suffered: she could not be apprehensive, as

\* Christopher de Coulanges, abbot of Nôtre Dame at Livry, who died Aug. 23, 1687, aged 80.

† Born in March 1647. He was sub-lieutenant of the Dauphin's gens d'armes, and the king's lieutenant in the county of Nancay. The latter years of his life he passed in a strict retirement.



she was six months together, for her daughter's life, without its preying much upon her health; she rose in the night to go and see whether her daughter slept, and thus forgot herself to watch only over Madam de Grignan. Worn out at length with cares and fatigues, she was taken ill April 6, 1696, of a constant fever, which carried her off on the 14th day, at the age of 70 and two months. The grief of Madam de Grignan was proportioned to the greatness of her loss; and there seems not the least foundation for the opinion of those who have thought that the mother died at variance with the daughter: at most, there was nothing, in the course of their lives, but a few slight clouds which tenderness alone had formed; and indeed what subject of complaint could Mad. de Grignan have against such a mother, but that of being too well loved by her?

THE SCRIBBLER. N<sup>o</sup> II.

*Pertentant gaudia pectus. VIR.*

LANGUAGE cannot express, imagination may conceive, the raptures I felt on seeing myself in print.

No sooner had my first transports subsided, than I fell asleep, when the illustrious members of the Republic of Letters, Philosophers, Historians, Poets, all advanced to congratulate me on my admission into their state.

The first who presented himself was a venerable bard. Though blind, his countenance was animated and expressive; his snowy beard waved gently on his breast; and his lyre, notwithstanding its simplicity, was inexpressibly grand.

The next advanced with an air of conscious dignity. Through intense application, he was likewise blind. Though age had silvered his ringlets, and wrinkled his brow, he appeared to have been eminently beautiful in his youth. His lyre was as magnificent; but of a different construction.

The third discovered peculiar diffidence and modesty. His lyre was less, but exquisitely finished, and, though inferior in grandeur, was infinitely more elegant.

I was contemplating these immortal personages with the awe which superior Beings would have inspired, when the sun, suddenly darting his beams through my windows, awakened me.

This celebrated republic, of which I have now the honour to be a member, is of high antiquity, and has experienced several considerable revolutions since its origin. Other empires are enlarged by devastation and war; affluence and peace extend the confines of this, and liberty is essential to its existence.

MR. URBAN,

ON a late tour to Eton to see my son, a youth placed there for his education (from a partiality justly due to that school,

as well for its pre-eminence, in my opinion, to all other, classical seminaries, as for its being the place where I had imbibed my own learning), I was induced by curiosity to enter the chapel, where a vault was open for the purpose of taking up the body of a youth, son of the late Sir Robert Hildyard, who had been buried 25 years, and was to be removed into the North, to be redepotited with the remains of his late father. I could not on this occasion avoid contemplating the former happy days I had enjoyed, as well as mixing some reflections on the melancholy scene before me. Whilst I was promising myself every pleasure from the expectations I had formed of my own son, I was damped by the reflection, that the youth now removing was once the hope of perhaps as fond a parent as myself; and I indulged these gloomy ideas by the still further reflection, that the time would arrive, and perhaps shortly, when I, like Sir Robert, must submit to fate. But I solaced myself with the consolatory hope, that I should not, like him, see the joy of my eyes snatched before me to an untimely grave. The beauty of the chapel, the elegant structure of which had struck my infant mind, recalled to my remembrance a thousand scenes. I was in some degree happy to review a building within which, thirty years before, I had offered up my prayers for parents now in the regions of the blessed; and I could not but reflect on those excellent lines of my predecessor Gray, on occasion of a distant view of this college, who also has submitted to the ravages of death.

The walls bore melancholy records of former friends, some of them men of great learning, who now lie mouldering under the pavement. Here, I considered, was much employment for another Dugdale, a Weever, or an Ashmole; and, however unequal I might consider myself to the laborious task of recording the names of those here interred, I could not but thirst for an opportunity of dedicating some time to these researches. Distinguished beyond other coffins in this gaping grave, I beheld a more illustrious one than the rest, distinguished by its crimson ornaments, which upon enquiry I found was that of the late Most Noble Francis Duke of Buccleugh. In sable decency lay a distinguished divine, formerly head of the college. The gayer decorations of white nails exhibited a lady only 19, snatched from her parents' longing eyes to glut this maw of death. "Bless me, thought I, why does my lady paint, or his grace look proud! Here, ye living lords descend; ye blooming fair, look down this pit; and consider for a moment to what estate you must at length come!" Many were the questions which I put to my informer the sexton, as who lay here or there, when the solemn toll of a well-remembered bell warned me of another hour having elapsed; and I began to consider, "Good God! 'tis you alone can tell if this hour be not my last." I

was



was recovered from this reflection by the entrance of a gentleman, who by his walk, and the authority which he carried on his brow, confirmed me in the opinion, that worthier men lay in ashes under our feet; but however great, however proud, however arrogant, his appearance, it only taught me to think that all was vanity. Casting my eye on the ground again, "Here," thought I, "is a full lesson for all your college pride, for here lies Burton:" the name caught my eye, the tear flowed down my cheek. "Alas! here Virtue lies!" My heart grew big, religion humanized my soul. Revise your volume for the year 1771; you will there perceive, Mr. Urban, whence flowed my tears; they flowed for him who lately was the pride of this seminary, the great Dr. Burton, whose life you have recorded in that volume, as given by Dr. Bentham\*. Revise the story! View him when entering the widow's mansion in this cloister; the widow of a deceased fellow whom he succeeded †; a widow with many children, but without subsistence! View him with the generous tear of pity! view him with a heart susceptible of all her sufferings! view him the comforter of her heart! view him the parent of her children! view him the husband of her heart! taught by benevolence, taught by a Divine Spirit, he continued to her the same home. Such a scene, Mr. Urban, uncommon indeed, but heavenly, had taught me, together with his other virtues, to yield to his remembrance those tears which a combination of ideas had then particularly prepared me to contribute. Beloved as he was by the students and all degrees above them, I thought it my duty to copy the few words their gratitude had taught them to inscribe upon the marble; few, indeed they are but few, yet copious in their sense; teeming at once with their respect and his merits, and with which I shall conclude these reflections.

JOHANNES BURTON, S. T. P.

Collegii Eton. Socius,

Obiit A. D. 1771.

Æt. 75.

Vir inter primos,

Doctus, Ingeniosus, Pius,

Opum Contemptor,

Ingenue Juventutis

Fautor Eximius.

F. P.

MR. URBAN, *Bristol, Sept. 4.*

IN Page 363 col. 1. of your last Volume, the following words, "It makes LIEN in the preter tense," ought to have been o-

mitted, as they were in the CORRECTED copy sent to the correspondent from whom you received those remarks, and the whole passage read thus: "This verb LIE is always used in the sense under consideration in our translation of the Bible; the true standard of the English language. It makes in the preterite tense, I LAY:—I HAVE LIEN is the compound of the preterite, formed by the auxiliary verb HAVE, joined to the proper participle passive LIEN, after the model of the other modern European languages. I said the PROPER participle LIEN, agreeably to what we read in the Psalms, 'Though ye have LIEN among the Pots;' not ignorant, however, that this participle is now almost universally exploded, and LAIN, or LAID, contrary to analogy, substituted in the room of it."

In P. 376. you say, "The same custom [of giving the title of SIR to Bachelors of Arts] prevails at Cambridge †."—I add, and at Oxford too. *ÆNEANASENSIS.*

\*\*\* This Correspondent's favour was intended for earlier insertion, but has been mislaid.

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to your correspondent's query about the battle of *Cromdel*, fought by Montrose, please to inform him that the battle of that name was fought May 1, 1690, which is long after Montrose's days, of which see Mr. Shaw's History of Moray, 1775, 4to. p. 225. Yet some insist, that the Marquis had an engagement with the Gordons or others at this place, as handed down in an old ballad. *Q.*

#### AN ECDOTE.

IN one of the bed-chambers in Bishopthorp Palace, near York, on each side of the chimney, are (or were) two cherubims weeping most bitterly; and the story says, that when the carver was asked by somebody how it entered into his head to represent them crying, his answer was, that "he appealed to the Te Deum || for the propriety of what he had done."

P. 13. col. 1. l. 7. for "diversify the English from its derivatives," read "diversify the derivative from its source."

P. 76. col. 1. l. 3. for "Russian" r. "Prussian"

P. 79. col. 2. l. last, for "receive" r. "require."

\* P. 303. † Dr. Edward Littleton.

‡ Another Correspondent remarks on these words, "The Christian name is never used in those cases with the Sir; for instance, it would not be Sir *Hugh* Evans, or Sir *Oliver* Martext; but simply Sir Evans, or Sir Martext. At Cambridge honorary degrees, or degrees granted *jure natalitum*, do "confer a right of voting" in the Senate on all occasions." || "Cherubini and Seraphim continually do cry."



MR. URBAN, Feb. 17, 1781.

THE Lady your Correspondent enquires after in your last Dec. Mag. p. 562, was no obscure person. There are in my possession above 120 letters and notes all written by this lady to her beloved *Alexis*; and the greatest part of them expressive of the most violent and outrageous love.

It does not appear to me what her maiden name was, but I suspect it was *Fyge*, or *Fyges*; for in one of her letters, she says, *Direct to me at Deputy Fyges without Bishopsgate*; and I have some reason to think that this person was her Father. Her name, however, was *Field* when she wrote the most of her poems; and when she published them, it was *Egerton*. If your correspondent had sufficiently attended to the poem in p. 47, to *Josua Barnes*, he would have seen that her name was *Field*. Her christian name was *Sarah*. The author of the *Atalantis* (vol. I. p. 139 and seq. 7th edit.) has given a character of her; but perhaps not a little distorted. For, it is said, amongst other things, that *she brought her husband little or no fortune*; but I have pretty good authority for saying, that her fortune was 10,000l. She did not, indeed, bring her whole fortune to her second husband; as appears by a letter below inserted. It is also said in the *Atalantis*, that *her Alexis was a pitiful attorney's clerk*; but the epithet *pitiful* did in no sense belong to *Alexis*; he was a man of unblemished character in all respects.

Mr. *Field*, her first husband, was an attorney, and lived in or near London. It was during her widowhood that most of the letters above-mentioned were written, though some of them after her second marriage with the Rev. Mr. *Egerton*, of *Adstock*, in *Bucks*; who, probably, was related to her; for in her letters she speaks of a female cousin *Egerton*, at a time when her own name was *Field*. A volume of her poems, corrected by her own hand, was sent to *Alexis*, and with it the following letter:

"SIR, Though I have been taxed [viz. by her husband *Egerton*] with sending you so many presents lately, you can witness this is the first. And this so justly belongs to you, I could not in justice avoid it, had not gratitude to a person, to whom I have been so often obliged, directed it. For to your inspiring charms I am indebted for almost all that pleases best. But by placing them at the middle by some writ so long ago (for *Philaster* was a gentleman to whom I was engaged before I knew Mr. F.), and by transposing the letters of *Alexis*' name [making it *Exalis*], and by altering some copies, I have endeavoured to prevent any one tracing out the lovely original. And had not my misfortunes forced me to an extravagance of temper, I had never exposed these dear secrets of my soul. The Pastoral is my darling; in it I see *Alexis* in all his charms,

GENT. MAG. March, 1781.

confess my chaste eternal love, own all the transports of my passion, and with the fondest grief rage at the loss, yet bless the dear neglecting youth. Oh! could you read my soul, search the recesses of my tender breast, you'd find it all written there, and much more, and in it I am most unhappy! In page 42; read my severe and lasting fate [viz. the poem entitled, *To one who said I must not love*]. If you please, burn this letter, not that I need blush at loving *Alexis*; for sure a more great or innocent flame never warmed a woman's breast. And she whose temper is all ice, or dislikes the object, has no reason to plead, her chastity is virtue.

"That woman justly may her virtue boast,

"Who keeps her honour when her heart is

lost:

"Each glimpse of joy I must with art im-

prove,

"And learn to live without the man I love."

"I hope you'll excuse this long scroll; you know my pen is always tedious to you. I hope you'll pardon too the mistakes of the press in my poems, for I was sick when they were printing, and could not mind them. I did scarce know if I should make this present in respect of your humour more than others [her husband's], for I would avoid offending you, as I would tortures or dishonour. Oh! had I your discretion, I should be more happy! I cannot forbear troubling you with this piece of vanity, to tell you, that I had my Lord H—x's repeated thanks, and he made me a noble present; 'tis a secret to all but you, nor do I care the world should know it.—I go in three or four days.—Why should you proffer to shew a copy of my will? We are agreed as to estates."

This letter is without name or date; but the conclusion shews it to have been written soon after the following.

"SIR, I suppose you must needs be privy to my madam's secrets, being that lovely youth, the dear undoer of her soul, and charmer of her nicer fancy; and therefore desire you to acquaint me, what settlement she made upon her estate, or what will in the time of her widowhood, that I may be satisfied therein, to the best of your knowledge; otherwise you will have a subpoena in chancery served upon you by the order of your friend,

T. EGERTON.

*Adstock*, near *Winslow*, in the County of *Bucks*, March 26, 1703."

It appears by one of the letters of this lady, that she had a picture of *Alexis* drawn in colours, and about the size of a crown-piece. If this picture be still in being, I should be very much obliged to the present possessor (who probably sets but little value on it) if I could call it mine.

Very few of the seals of the letters in my collection are perfect enough to be intelligible; but the seal she seems to have most frequently used is the following, N<sup>o</sup> 1. One

of



of the letters is sealed with the arms N<sup>o</sup> 2. Some of your readers, who are skilled in heraldry, may possibly gather something from them, though it is impossible to make out the colours.



P. S. One of the letters dated Feb. 26, 1702<sup>3</sup>, begins thus: "Sir, I suppose you are by this time subpoena'd into chancery by Mr. E.: my father had one last night. As soon as you know any thing of it, let it be imparted to me at Mr. Taylor's, in Ludgate-street, at the Black Boy.—'Tis about my estate he sues, &c."

In another letter dated St. Cecilia's Day, 1704 (from Adstock), she says: "About a fortnight after I saw you last, I was sent for up to my mother's funeral, whom I left very well; it was no small grief to me, nor was it lessened by having my fortune doubled by it; for my tendernefs did, if possible, equal her merit. I would have called on you then, only I feared you would be surpris'd, and mistake the closeness of my mourning for a weed; and I would not give you one moment's uneasiness, &c."

Perhaps these extracts may throw some light upon the matter. M. J.

#### THE SPECULATOR, N<sup>o</sup> V.

*Non ignara mali miseris succurere disco.* VIRG.

MANY excellent moralists have disputed the real existence of Evil, and by a subtlety of reasoning have given their arguments no small degree of plausibility. Immoralities of every kind are looked upon as evils; but as the All-wise Maker of the world has appointed many things incomprehensible to us, so the admittance of such into his vast system of Nature, may be to produce some important and unknown revolution in the great machine of the universe, and not to appear as evils relative to the future welfare of mankind, but to produce some divine purpose hidden in the womb of time: but as controversial subjects seldom afford pleasure, we will leave those refined sceptics, and advert to the evils generally received and admitted by mankind. Evil is divided into two classes, viz. Natural and Moral. Natural Evil is that inconvenience or defect arising from natural causes, independent of our consent or knowledge. Moral Evils arise from natural causes by our own consent or choice; or that which arises from the abuse of our power of election. When applied to choice, or acting contrary to the moral and revealed law of the Deity, it is

called wickedness or sin; applied to a non-conformity to the laws of government, a crime; and applied to acting opposite to the mere rule of fitness, a fault: on the whole, Evil is what is apt to produce or increase pain—or diminish pleasure,—or else to procure inconveniencies—or deprive us of good.

The number of imaginary Evils have been increasing in every century. Our ancestors, when in a state of simplicity, were unacquainted with those brought on by luxury, but as vice made her gradual progress in the world, she seemed to enslave the minds of mankind. Custom has too great an influence over our manners. Some are so amazingly imprudent as to expose themselves to the torrent of prevailing fashions, when destruction inevitably attends the compliance: hence arise the embarrassments so many unwarily experience. Miseries brought on by our own imprudences seldom meet with that compassion which is the characteristic of a generous mind; and though we have been delusively led into the path of error, it does not exempt us from the assistance and consolation of our fellow creatures, which would heal the wounds of affliction, and palliate the severe reflections of an ill-spent life. What can reclaim a libertine sooner than the admonitions of a sincere friend? Forsake him not in this deplorable situation;—leave him not exposed to the innumerable temptations around;—his fortitude is weak;—he hastens on in his wild career;—and suffers all the calamities of life;—till death, his only friend, sets him at liberty from all his miseries.—But, ah! Eternity!

"Thou pleasing—dreadful Thought."

MR. URBAN,

IT was with inexpressible satisfaction that I read in your Magazine for October last, the pathetic account of the West Indian gentleman's feelings and behaviour towards his negro slaves.

I myself, Sir, have been in the West Indies. It is really a wonder to me, how compassionate persons can there enjoy life. We abhor the remembrance of those barbarous days when the feudal system prevailed, and when slaves and oppressors were almost the sole denominations under which mankind were comprized. We rejoice at the abolition of that hateful tyranny, and deservedly (at least in some respects) extol the humanity of the present age. In Europe, indeed, we may bless the happy change. But, alas! if we compare the hardships and sufferings inflicted on the negroes of our plantations, to the misery of feudal slaves, on which side will compassion turn the scale? Would not our negroes cheerfully give up their condition for the sweets of vassalage? They labour without hope of reward, often without sufficient rest, without that portion of food which a prudent master would allow to keep his cattle in good plight.

I wish



I wish I could faithfully represent all the horrors of their condition. The unfortunate Africans are by many considered as two-legged brutes, entirely subservient to the purposes of man. To the few well-chosen instances, intended by the generous West Indian already mentioned to reprobate this senseless and inhuman opinion, let me add one or two more.

Raynal, conspicuous among the most eminent writers of this age, and whose works almost throughout display genius fraught with benevolence, relates the following story. "A Dutch ship passing by the coast of Guinea, was visited by several negroes, whom curiosity drew on board. They soon found they were in a prison, and the Dutch soon converted their guests into slaves. The natives on shore, flaming with indignation at this perfidy, rushed into a house where an English surgeon lay sick. "His white brethren," said they to the owner, "have treacherously carried away our companions, and his life must atone for their villainy." "Wreak your vengeance," replied he, "on the guilty barbarians, if ever you find an opportunity; but my lodger is my friend; my house a fortress which he has chosen as a refuge, of which I am the garrison, and in which he shall lie safe as long as I breathe." Could fiction have portrayed a more glowing scene of hospitality? The same author affirms, that "a runaway negro, hearing that his former master was indicted for assassination, immediately surrendered himself as the guilty person, found means to make out plausible evidence against himself, and accordingly suffered death to save his benefactor's life." Is this a brutish action? Sure, *greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.*

Whatever this noble and humane author has written concerning the barbarity, injustice, and want of policy, of the Guinea trade;—the hardships, the agonies indeed, under which the miserable objects of it drag out their deplorable load of life;—the means by which their condition, if they still must be slaves, might nevertheless be rendered tolerable;—I say, whatever he has written concerning these subjects, deserves to be read by all who feel for calamitous innocence. I could never reflect on this part of his writings without showering a thousand blessings on this great champion for the unfortunate.

Raynal, and Helvetius, a philosopher no less illustrious, seem to think that the produce of sugar islands can hardly be legally consumed, while it is a harvest watered with the sweat and tears of enslaved labourers. But if among the civilised and wealthy such a number are found who readily undertake the culture of plantations by oppression and violence, can it be expected that the bulk of mankind, the heedless and sensualist, will voluntarily abstain from commodities which habit has ranked among their necessities,

and which, when they honestly pay for, they think they can innocently enjoy?

What expedient can then be found to stop or mitigate the desolations of Africa? It would perhaps be impossible for any civil power to attempt with success the abrogation of the negro trade. But if it were practicable to send missionaries to those parts where that inhuman traffic is carried on, it might perhaps be the most effectual method of suppressing it. A. Z.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 26.

I N Gent. Mag. 1763, p. 222, under the General History of Dorking in Surrey, you have mentioned the country seat of a gentleman who was long considered in the metropolis as an *arbitrator elegantiarum*. Amongst the papers of a deceased friend, I have met with the following particulars of that beautiful spot, which were written about 1764, and which, I believe, will not be unacceptable to your readers; and the more so as, having got into different hands, it is now not very easy of access.

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

About a mile beyond Dorking, on the summit of the hill, is a small country-seat of Mr. Tyers [called Denbys], who, having embellished Vauxhall Gardens with all the improvements of Art, retires hither on a Sunday, to a place which Nature has wonderfully diversified to his hands; and so far does this surpass the other, that, as Sannazarius said on a less proper occasion, *the one seems the work of man, the other of God*. The garden consists of green alleys cut out in a wood, the prospects of which direct the eye over the river at the bottom of the hill to the Wild, then to the South Downs in Suffex. About the middle of this garden is a square temple, thatched with reeds, and divided within into small stalls, which are wainscotted in imitation of stone-work after the Gothic manner; as the windows also at the entrance are formed like the rose windows in our cathedrals. On the right hand side of this awful edifice is a clock, which strikes every minute, one stroke succeeding another just as the sound of the former is dying away; incessantly admonishing us that Time is fleeting, and even the least portion of it to be employed in reflections on Eternity. A raven on the left hand stands with a label in its mouth, preaching the same doctrine. In the midst is a sloping desk, to which are chained Young's Night Thoughts, Blair on the Grave, &c. bound in black. Every pannel is full of verses, containing serious reflections on the vanity, shortness, or insufficiency of human pleasures. I will give the reader a specimen of some of them, from whence he may form a judgement of the rest.

At the upper end of the temple, called Il Penseroso, is a monument in stucco, by Roubilliac, representing an angel blowing the last trump, at which the stone pyramid

fall



falls to pieces, and the corpse inclosed in it with a mixture of joy and astonishment, throwing aside the grave cloaths, prepares to arise. Underneath are these lines, written by Mr. Robson, tutor to Mr. Tyers's sons.

To the Memory of

my great and much honoured FRIEND

ROBERT LORD PETRE,

Ob. 2 Jul. 1742: *Æt. suæ* 29.

This stone, ennobled by a PETRE's name,  
Changes its nature and becomes a gem,  
Bright with the virtue which appear'd in  
him:

Bearing his name, it bears all moral good,  
And all the noble ancestry of blood:  
The saint, the friend, philosopher, and peer,  
In all their lustre to your eyes appear,  
Perusing PETRE only written here.

Heu fragile humanum genus, heu terrestria vana,

Heu quam spectatum continet urna virum!

On the right hand side of the monument is a beautiful Ode to MELANCHOLY, written originally by Dr. Broome in 1723 on the death of a beloved daughter (and since reprinted in Dr. Johnson's Collection of the English Poets, vol. XLIII. p. 29.).

Over the door (written likewise by Mr. Robson).

WHAT Place is this? An universal school,  
The master Death, the scholar is the Soul.  
Confess thy faults, and mend. My fault is pride,

That stone, recording that a PETRE died,  
Cries, Know thyself. My fault is avarice,  
Gold and the grave are contradictories.  
My fault (if Nature's calls be faults) is lust,  
The worm will be thy concubine in dust.  
Nay farther speak thy state. I am a Lord;  
The dart of Death obliterates that word,  
And writes thee Worm. But be not so  
severe:

Suppose my trade were Law. Learn justice here.

Perhaps I practise a Physician's part:  
This scene presents a physic for the heart.

A Priest I am. 'Tis mine, not yours to teach:

Doctor, 'tis thine to live, as well as teach.  
And learn that lesson here. But still you err:  
A Lady, Sir, I am, both young and fair;  
And free my actions, and my thoughts from  
Boast immortality, and then be vain. [stain:  
Whoe'er thou art, whatever thy degree,  
Here may'st thou sit and read, reflect and see,  
And what thou art, and what thou soon  
wilt be.

In another part of the gardens is a young wood, which forms a gloomy amphitheatre, entered into through a portal made (or which seems to be made) of grey Sussex marble. In the wall is a compartment, containing two pictures by Hayman, one representing the unbelieving Christian dismayed and full of horror at the approach of Time, who exhibits an hour glass; the other, the dying Christian meeting the dart with a pious resignation. In both pictures are seen the books which have employed the serious hours of each. In one, *The Moral Philosopher*, Collins's *Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*, Christianity as old as the Creation.

I shall mention nothing of Mr. Tyers's house, except the well adjoining to it, which shews the resolution of its owner, capable not only of assisting nature, but of removing any obstructions she throws in his way; for on the top of this hill he has sunk a well 437 \* feet deep, supplied by an excellent soft spring; and, I am told, he would have dug to the bottom of the hill, even as low as the river, if he had not met with it sooner.

W. B.

MR. URBAN,

THE Writer of this having heard many prophecies of Old Nixon, the Cheshire prophet, which have been said to have been fulfilled, as well as others which have failed of their completion, would be greatly obliged to any gentleman, possessed of materials relative to him, which may be depended on, if he will oblige him with some information on that subject. His Prophecies are said never to have been printed, but are now in manuscript in the library of Mr. Cholmondeley of Vale Royal. One, relative to the death of the late proprietor of that seat, is reported to have been exactly fulfilled; "that he should die by a fall from his horse in the service of his country." He certainly did die by a fall from his horse; and, if he had been that day in the administration of his office of justice of peace, he may with propriety be said to have died by a fall from his horse in the service of his country. It is not doubted, but that many curious readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as well as the writer of this, would be much obliged to any person who could give authentic information on this subject.

J. P.

P. 95. col. 2. l. 6. from bottom, for "Dyke, bart," r. "Dick, bart. late consul at Leghorn."

\* At the seat of Mr. Spelman at High-house in Norfolk, are two wells; one for his tenant, the other for himself.—Mr. Spelman's well is 181 feet 2 inches, of the clearest and softest water, on a chalk hill like this; so soft that they can wash and brew with it as with river water.—We should be glad to know whether any of our correspondents recollect an instance of so deep a well as that of Mr. Tyers. By an accurate measurement taken Oct. 4, 1764, it appeared that the depth was 438 feet, and that there were then 22 feet of water. The diameter is 6 feet. A curious machine was improved by Dr. Barker, a celebrated mechanic at that time, which, by the assistance of a horse in a continual round, supplied a large reservoir in the house with water through pipes. The estate was bought by Mr. Tyers in 1734, and sold after his death to Lord King. EDIT.



15. *Narrative of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council at Patna, in the Suit of Behader Beg against Nadara Begum; and of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in the Suit of Nadara Begum against Behader Beg and others; and in the Criminal Prosecution instituted against Nadara Begum and her Accomplices for Forgery: forming together what is generally called in Bengal The Patna Cause.* 4to. 87 Pages, and an Appendix of as many more.

THIS Narrative, though not intended for publication, but only distributed among the members of both houses and others interested in the affecting complaint of the unhappy inhabitants of the provinces of Orissa, Bahar, and Bengal, under the oppression of a yoke which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear — an *English Court of Judicature*! deserves to be noticed here. Intoxicated with conquest and the spoils of the richest nations of the East, England in an ill-advised hour attempted in vain to bend to her system of legislation a code whose happy conformity to the manners of its subjects has been admired by all who have examined it. From the first grant of the revenues of the three extensive provinces before named to the East India Company by their native sovereign, the administration of civil justice, annexed to the superintendents of the revenues, was, with a few exceptions, permitted to remain with the natives, and so continued till in 1769 the Company's covenanted servants were invested with this twofold power; and in 1772 the governor-general Mr. Hastings (whose attention to the interest of the natives, and to every information to be obtained about their genius, &c. cannot be sufficiently praised) and the Council formed several courts, which, if not absolutely perfect, were on all accounts adapted to a people unaccustomed to refined speculation; and in order to accommodate them still more, the superintendents of the country courts were enjoined in all matters of *Cast, Marriage, or Inheritance*, on which points the prejudices of the natives are strongest, to consult the Mohammedan and Hindoo Doctors, and in their decision to abide by the laws of the Koran or the Shaster.

This mode of proceeding, which had been varied and improved by its founders, against which no material complaints appear to have been made, and which had been revised by the House of Commons and printed in their Reports, had scarcely

been tried, when in 1777 came over to Calcutta an Establishment armed with all the terrors and all the errors of the English Law, to distract the natives, to enrich a few hungry servants of the crown, and to complete the discredit to which English honour and English justice had been already brought by the avaricious servants of the Company.

The circumstances of the cause in question are briefly these. *Shabbaz Beg Khan*, an officer of rank and fortune, had retired from the Nabob's service to end his days in a private capacity at Patna. He had married a woman of low rank, since known by the name of *Nadara Begum*, but, having no issue, adopted his nephew Behader Beg, who was with him at the time of his death in 1776, and became his heir. A very few days after the demise of Shabbaz Beg Khan, a dispute arose between the heir and the widow. The heir preferred a suit before the Provincial Council at Patna (one of the six establishments before described), who directed the Mohammedan Doctors\* to make an inventory of the effects, and take charge of them till a division should take place. When they came to examine the rights of the two parties, it appeared that the widow claimed the inheritance exclusively under three Persian deeds, of whose authenticity they entertained some doubts, and therefore they assigned the whole property to the heir, he allowing the widow her  $\frac{1}{4}$ . She refused to deliver up the personals which were in her custody, and the proper papers, and leaving the house, took refuge in a tomb. The Council, in concurrence with the Mohammedan Doctors, ordered a guard to be placed over her, and this was their last act. The cause was removed to the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and the situation of the parties changed. The widow now became plaintiff, and the heir and the Mohammedan Doctors defendants. On the latter being arrested, they were bailed by the Patna Council. Behader Beg, excepting to the new jurisdiction, was thrown into prison, the authority of the Council under which the Doctors acted was denied, and their obedience to it pronounced illegal. Two gentlemen of the Patna Council undertook their defence, by prosecuting the widow for forgery; but, after a tedious process, and every delay that could be thrown in their way, the indictment was quashed, and the English

\* *Cawzee* or *Cadi*, a magistrate of the first character in the Mahometan government. The Mufti exercises the same functions in Bengal.



gentlemen, at the suit of the defendant, fined in 1500l. From this they have appealed to the King in council.

In stating these last proceedings we are shocked to observe such equivocation and uncertainty (we use the softest name) discovered on the trial of the unfortunate Nundocomar (of which see vol. L. p. 555).

"In answer to the objection of the statute (of felony) not extending to this country, it was urged that the town of Calcutta and the factories were governed by the English laws, but that the Court had already decided on that point in the case of Nundocomar, and made all argument unnecessary. The chief justice interrupted the advocate for the prosecution in the course of his argument, by asking him if he spoke from the printed trial of Nundocomar; and on being answered in the affirmative, he replied, that the indictment must be false printed in that respect; and on the subsequent day he said he had looked at the printed trial, which was right; but that Nundocomar had been charged on the counts for forging a writing obligatory, and not a bond. Mr. Laurence requested to be allowed to urge from the case of Nundocomar, that the present indictment was good as *non constat*, on which count the petit jury gave their verdict; and that it appeared from the charge delivered to the jury from the chief justice, annexed to the printed trial, that he had directed them to find the Rajah guilty on one of those counts, in which it was charged as a bond; and on Mr. Laurence offering the trial to the chief justice for his inspection, he said it mattered not, that if it had been so he was not ashamed to avow that it was a mistake." P. 82.

Is not the ghost of poor murdered Nundocomar hovering over the beds of these English Judges?

The writer goes on:

"Here were persons charged with a crime of the most alarming tendency to the community, by which innocent men have been deprived of their property and personal liberty, a crime which in England, under the strongest circumstances of compassion, and when not complicated with similar injury to individuals, had been deemed unworthy of the royal mercy, which even the *Judges themselves* had, in the case of Nundocomar, thought of too bad example to suspend the execution of the sentence till the royal pleasure could be known, yet even then these very judges take upon themselves to prevent the trial of the present offenders.—Before they had been six months in this country, and before the purpose of their coming could be understood by the people, a native of the highest rank and cast, who had served the office of prime minister under a former government, is charged before them as indi-

vidual magistrates, not sitting as a court, with the commission of a forgery near nine years before their arrival, a crime not capital by his own laws\*. On this charge the Rajah is immediately committed to the common jail, without regard to his rank, or feeling for the prejudices of his religion, where he is treated with such a degree of rigour as to occasion the interposition of three gentlemen of the Supreme Council in his favour; he is tried on a statute which one of the judges declares does not extend to this country; condemned, and, without leaving time for the interposition of the royal mercy in so new and uncommon a case, the sentence is executed. The sum meant to be fraudulently acquired by this forgery is 40,000 rupees, or about 4000l. sterling, and affects no individual further than, in the loss of that property. Now let us compare this with the case of Begnin and her accomplices. Here a woman of no superior rank, and five other persons, four of whom are to the greatest degree low and illiterate, are charged with forging two deeds to vest in the woman the whole estate of her deceased husband, to the prejudice of the heir at law; and with publishing these deeds, knowing them to be forged, in the court itself. The forgery, if true, must have been committed near three years after the sitting of the court, and after the law against that crime had been promulgated in so exemplary a manner in the case of Nundocomar; and in aggravation to that charge, the deeds, if not genuine, had been supported throughout the course of a long trial, in the face of the Court itself, by the grossest perjury. She obtained a judgment under these deeds to the amount of more than 30,000l. sterling against the heir at law of her deceased husband and three magistrates, who by such sentence, without any crime on their parts, are utterly ruined with their families, and their persons perpetually imprisoned. Yet, when gentlemen of unsullied honour, and the most respectable characters, stand forth to bring the persons who have been the cause of such grievous injuries to individuals, and of evils so dangerous to the community, to public justice, they are thwarted, opposed, and overruled in every attempt by those whose duty it certainly was to countenance and support them. Not only the persons accused of such enormities are saved by the hand of power, or by the chicanery of legal exceptions, from any thing that bears the appearance of punishment or restraint, but even a trial of the fact charged on them is shut out, and they are left at full liberty, under a strong well-grounded suspicion of forgery. Left any exception should be taken from the indictment being laid on a statute which did not extend to this country, as was declared by the counsel for the Begum, it ought always to be remembered that this was no error of the prosecu-

\* Nor by those of England till 2 and 7 Geo. II.



tors, their attorney, or counsel. The precedent was established by the judges themselves, to which, therefore, the prosecutors conformed, as the surest ground to take in a case which was to be tried before them. But let the impartial reader place himself in the situation of his fellow-subjects in Bengal, and ask himself what must be his feelings, and what his sentiments of the state of justice in a country where a man is capitally convicted and executed on a law which an able and learned advocate afterwards declares, in the face of the judges themselves, had no force where it was applied? If other facts were wanting, or if there were no other matters of grievance and complaint, these are surely sufficient to unite all orders of men in Bengal, in the representations they have made against the powers exercised by the judges. The proceedings in this cause alone are sufficient to prove that the apprehensions for the future, founded on the past, are just and well-grounded." P. 84—87.

16. *Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils.* Small 8vo.

THE subjects of these Letters, which are twenty-six in number, are important. They are as follows: "A teachable Disposition; Good Manners; Temperance; Diversions; Novels; The Use of Mathematical Learning; Reading and Pronunciation; Style; The Idioms of Language; The Use of History; Taste; The Origin and Use of Fables; The Use of Heathen Learning; The Consent between the Scriptures and the Heathen Poets; Horace's Love of Solitude; The Effect of Learning upon the Manners; True and False Honour; Literary Composition; To a young Gentleman going into the Army; The Practice of Devotion; Parties; The Character of Voltaire; Private Judgement."

Though we approve the general tendency of these Letters, we cannot implicitly assent to all their positions: e. g. "History will teach you, that there never was an instance of any government arising from compact and the general consent of the people, from whence our theorists suppose all government to have been derived." To disprove this, we need only refer to the Revolution, and to the tenure by which the present reigning family hold the crown. What was the Bill of Rights but *the general consent of the people*, declared by their representatives in parliament? And what was Magna Charta, what is the coronation oath, but *compacts* made by the king with his people?

It follows, "All the great kingdoms of the earth either came by descent, or were gained by conquest; and he who gave the victory gave the kingdom." Here again Britain surely is an exception, for, according to these principles, this writer must maintain that King William III. gained the crown *by conquest*, and that King George now holds it *by the sword*, descent being out of the question. But into such worse than absurdities must a writer fall, who revives "the right divine of Kings to govern wrong," and prefers the muddy stagnant pool of Filmer to the pure clear streams of Locke and Sidney. This is not to *use*, but to *abuse* History. It is no wonder that such a Tutor should also explode the *liberty of private judgement*, though without it, what would now have been our religion? And what did Cranmer and his fellow martyrs, what did even our Saviour and his Apostles, all "private persons," but exercise their *private judgement* "against the sense of the public, and in opposition to established laws and regulations?"

Of much less consequence is it to observe, which we cannot without surprise, that in the chapter of *Novels*, though the Author recommends Gil Blas, he classes Richardson, Sterne, and Smollett together, and prefers to all three, for instruction, as well as entertainment, "the lives of impostors, thieves, murderers, tyrants, &c." A writer who can bestow no other epithet on the "Letters of Richardson" than "thin-spun" and "long-winded," and at the same time recommend a Newgate Calendar, or—but we will not stain our page—deserves our pity. Who would leave the banquet of the Gods to feed on carrion?

In *The Origin and Use of Fables*, the resemblance of Æsop to Joseph, as being a *slave*, persecuted by his mistress, having a golden cup, &c. and their names being plainly the same, and in the next chapters, the ideas that Horace\* borrowed from the Scripture History of the Fall, "Prometheus's fraud against Heaven," "the change which it made in the period of human life," &c. and Virgil Aristæus's making a way by miracle through the waters from the passage through the Red Sea, his swarm of bees in a dead carcase from Samson's lion, Æneas's wife left behind him to Lot's, and Orpheus "going down to the regions of death as a mediator, to redeem a beloved wife,

\* "You have begun to read Horace," p. 92. This, we presume, is the Printer's blunder, but should have been noticed as such, as a Tutor's example is a law to his Pupils.



who had perished by a serpent," from the wonderful redemption of mankind, impresses us, however, with a very favourable opinion of the Author's ingenuity.

17. *Russia; or a complete Historical Account of all the Nations which compose that extensive Empire. Vol. III. 8vo.*

THE two former volumes of this work were mentioned in vol. L. p. 84. This contains an account of the Samoyede nations, or the provinces lying to the westward of Mount Oural, with their various hordes; Mandhour nations, who occupy vast deserts in Eastern Siberia and the Northern Mongalia; the inhabitants of the easternmost parts of Siberia; the Eastern Islanders, and of Schamanism, that confused, absurd, and most ancient system of idolatry which they profess, the source of the worship of Lama, that of the Bramins, and various other sects. Of its absurdity one instance may suffice: "The Teleoutes and the Altayan Tartars believe that God appears to men in dreams, and makes revelations to them. These revelations represent him as an old man with a long beard, and dressed in the uniform of an officer of dragoons; for their imagination can fix on nothing more magnificent and sublime than a particoloured coat. He keeps a brilliant court, and maintains a great number of horses. When he goes forth on horseback, the noise of his couriers, and those of his retinue, causes thunder; and lightning is produced by the sparks that fly off from the collision of the horses shoes with the pavement of heaven." To the ceremonies of Judaism which the author has observed in the articles of the Schamane faith, he might have added their exception of swine in sacrifices, and the great care taken not to break the skeletons of the victims\*. Annexed are, "Observations on the Formation of Mountains, and the Changes the Globe has undergone: particularly with regard to the Empire of Russia," in which, exploding the "horizontal layers" of Woodward and Buffon, and the "subterranean fires" of some Italian naturalists, &c. this writer lays it down as an axiom, that the highest mountains of the globe, which form chains, are composed of that rock which is called granite, and the sand formed by the decomposition of it, irregularly dispersed; that in Russia secondary mountains, and the plains abound with calcareous and clayey earth, replete with shells and other marine productions; and

therefore that all the vast plains of this empire were once the bottom of the ocean; that the elevated grounds and high chains have always been isles and continents; and that all the calcareous Alps, which are more than an hundred perpendicular fathoms above the level of the sea, have been raised by the action of subterraneous eruptions. From the weeds and plants of the Indies imprinted on the flates of Europe, and the remains of terrestrial animals (elephants, rhinoceroses, &c.) which live only between the tropics, heaped together even in the Arctic lands, it is evident (he adds) that "this deluge, of which the tradition is preserved by the Chaldees, Persians, Indians, Tibetans, and Chinese, must have come from the South, or the Indian Ocean."

In this volume are two plates, I. representing the Samoyede method of killing the rein-deer, whose bones they eat quite raw, and their manner of hunting the wild deer: II. an Eastern Islander, sitting in his cave, cloathed with the skins of the sea-dog, and covered with a wooden hat in the shape of a duck's bill.

The account of Kamtschatka seems to us the most curious.—Another volume is to follow.

18. *Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn between 1765 and 1776. By Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and late Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. Vol. II. and III. 8vo.*

A former volume of these Sermons, with a larger discourse on Christ's driving the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, appeared in 1776. These two, to which we shall now confine ourselves, were printed in 1779 and 1780. They all display that uncommon penetration and sagacity, as well as erudition, for which this prelate has been always distinguished, which so justly recommended him to this respectable Society, and have enabled him to follow even a Tillotson, a Jortin, and a Warburton, *passibus æquis*. In Sermon I. from Mark iv. 24. he cautions his auditors to *take heed what they hear*, 1. because what is spoken is delivered to them *as the word of God*; 2. because they are required to judge for themselves whether what is delivered to them be, *indeed*, the word of God; 3. that they are expected *to profit by the word spoken*; and 4. that they will finally be judged by it. In the II<sup>d</sup> and III<sup>d</sup>, from Rom. xvi. 19, he explains the properties, or characters, of Religious or Christian Wisdom. The

\* A bone of the paschal lamb was not to be broken.



IVth (John v. 44.) shews how inconsistent a true practical faith in the Gospel is with the solicitous and undistinguishing pursuit of human glory. In the Vth it is proved (from John ix. 41.) that *Faith* and *Knowledge* are not enemies to each other, and that neither the *evidences* nor the *doctrines* of Christianity need decline the scrutiny of the most improved reason. The VIth (1 Cor. viii. 1.) shews in what respects, and by what means, Charity is the proper cure of learned Pride. In the VIIth (Acts xxvi. 9.) from the example of St. Paul in his unregenerate state, we are taught never to act wrong on the pretence of conscience. The VIIIth (Luke vi. 26.) illustrates and justifies the *voice* of being *well spoken of by all men*. The IXth (John viii. 9.) proves that the decision of our Lord in the case of the woman taken in adultery, is founded on the highest wisdom. The Xth (Matth. xi. 29.) gives the history of Pride, and the particulars and advantages of Christ's humility. The XIth (Luke xvi. 14.) exposes the base origin, and dangerous consequences of ridicule or irreligious scorn. The XIIth (Eccles. v. 10.) shews the proper use and misapplication of riches. The XIIIth (1 Cor. vi. 20.) expatiates on St. Paul's argument against the sin of uncleanness. From Job's example (xiii. misprinted xxiii. 26.), the XIVth proves that in the order of things men suffer in their riper years for the iniquities of their youth. The folly, danger, and wickedness of an impertinent and anxious curiosity (Eccles. vii. 21. 22.) are set forth in the XVth. From the striking example of Felix (Acts xxiv. 24. 25.) we are taught, in the XVIth, 1. that *procrastination* is the usual support of vice: 2. that the *sophistry of vice* is the great support of procrastination: 3. that a *final impenitence* is the too common effect of this pernicious confederacy. From this discourse we will select an instance of our preacher's animated manner:

"The PLACE, too, we may believe, was as little suited as the time to this business. What! in a public apartment of his palace! in the presence of Drusilla, whose tenderest interests were concerned in the case, and whose delicacy required managing! before his pagan courtiers, and many, we may suppose, of his Jewish subjects, who would be equally scandalized at this precipitate conversion of their master and governor! These, and other pretences of the like sort, without doubt, occurred to him: and on the strength of these he concludes his procrastination to be fit, and decent, and justifiable,

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in a good degree, on the principles of virtue and prudence.

"But why, unhappy man, (if one may presume to expostulate the case with thee) why this hasty and unweighed conclusion? Could there be any time more convenient for thy conversion, or any place more suitable, if thou wert in earnest to be converted?

"Wast thou ever so prepared for this change as now? Was thy mind ever so convinced, or thy heart so affected? Didst thou ever hear and tremble till this day, and wilt thou expect such a miracle a second time? Can thy bad life be reformed too soon, or can it need an after-thought to justify such reformation? Can any other business come in competition with this? and can it deserve the name of weakness or surprise to give way to the powerful workings of thy own conscience? In a doubtful case, it may be well to deliberate: but can it be a secret even to thyself, that nothing is questionable here; but thy sincerity?

"For what, let me ask, is that *convenient season*, which flatters thy present irresolution? Wilt thou find such a monitor, as Paul, in thy dependants? Will thy tax-gatherers preach *righteousness* to thee, and thy Centurions *temperance*? or, thy philosophers (if, perhaps, thou hast of these about thee, to grace thy provincial pomp) will they reason with thee, on a *judgment to come*?

"But the PLACE is unfit: and thou wilt send for Paul to confer in private with thee.

"Wast thou then afraid to expose thy honour by this step? And did it seem too much to give to God and truth, the glory of thy conversion? True penitence knows nothing of these punctilios. The example had edified thy unbelieving court; and might have had its effect upon the insensible Drusilla. Thy injustice and incontinence had been open to all men. Was it not fit thou shouldst atone for this scandal by as public a reformation? Yet still thy pretence is, a *convenient season*! As if the first season, that offers for renouncing a bad life, were not always the most convenient."

Sermon XVII. is a scriptural comment on *Eternal life in the Son of God*, from 1 John v. 11. The XVIIIth (Gal. vi. 8.) proves, that though eternal life be *the gift of God in his Son*, it is only insured and finally conveyed to us by the ministry of *his Holy Spirit*. The XIXth enforces the advice which St. Paul gave the Corinthians (2 Cor. vii. 1.) to *cleanse themselves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit*. And the XXth gives a brief collective view of Christianity as displayed in 1 Tim. iii. 16. concluding with this reflection:

"Ye will not derive from this brief comment on the text, a clearer insight into the reasons of all the wonders presented to you:

for



for I intended only to lay before you those wonders themselves, not to account to you for them: but, if ye feel yourselves touched with a view of these things; if ye find your hearts impressed with an awful sense of your divine religion, and *nourished* in the faith of it, then will ye be in a way to reap that fruit from this discourse, which is better than all wisdom and all knowledge; the fruit of HOLINESS, in this short but unspeakably momentous stage of your existence; and of HAPPINESS without measure, and without end, in the kingdom of glory."

Having been so full in our account of the IId volume, we shall only say of the IIId that it contains XX Sermons, and cannot better express our sentiments of the whole than in the words of Mr. Mainwaring:

"No person ever understood the art of *method* so thoroughly, or has been so successful in shewing the advantages of it, as the present Bishop of Lichfield. It would be difficult indeed to mention any other excellence of writing which his Lordship does not possess in a very eminent degree."

19. *The Ascension: a Poetical Essay.* By Samuel Hayes, M. A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4to.

MR. HAYES, after having gained the Seatonian laurel for four successive years, has, it seems, missed it in the last. Who his fortunate competitor was, we do not recollect. But, though unsuccessful, he has lost no credit in the contest, having, in our opinion at least, done justice to his subject, by treating it in a scriptural as well as poetical manner, and not being *wise above what is written*. We will select a short extract:

"O for a spark of that æthereal flame,  
Which glow'd within th' Apostle's breast,  
what time,  
Bold in the cause of Truth, and unappall'd  
By tyrant menace, the converted Saint  
Display'd the Christian faith! Aw'd by the  
doom [sink,  
Of that tremendous day, when guilt shall  
'Whelm'd in the fiery gulph of endless woe,  
Proud Felix trembled. To th' enlighten'd eye  
Of Conscience\*, stern Oppression's ruthless  
deeds,  
Extortion, foul adultery's wanton lust,  
In all their complicated guilt appear'd.  
O that the Muse could, touch'd with hal-  
low'd fire,  
Thus elevate her glowing numbers; thus,  
In strong simplicity of eloquence,  
Hold up the mirror to presuming Vice!

\* "Tacitus, lib. V."

† Author of the justly-admired "Life of Handel, 1760;" of which see an account in our volume for that year, pp. 159 and 213.

‡ We have been told that Mr. Gray, though he constantly attended St. Mary's, once said, that he had never heard a *Sermon*.

§ To the above charge against Dr. Ogden a reply has been given by his friend and editor Dr. Hallifax. See an account of his Sermons, vol. XLVIII. p. 275.

Then should her awful voice, like the dire  
peal

Of thunder, waken the unconscious heart  
Entranc'd in prosperous guilt, and from the  
earth

To heaven exalt th' illuminated soul."

20. *Sermons on several Occasions, preached before the University of Cambridge. To which is prefixed, A Dissertation on that Species of Composition.* By J. Mainwaring†, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College. 8vo.

"ONE principal object of this Dissertation is to vindicate Sermons in general from certain vague and indiscriminate charges which have been brought against them; and to free those of a particular class from some objections which have been admitted at least by the friends of religion." Mr. Gray‡, our Dissertator contends, is equally mistaken in recommending Sterne's Sermons as being penned "in the style most proper for the pulpit," and in censuring "our Divines ever since the Revolution" for "*hopping logic* (or affecting the forms of strict reasoning) *in the pulpit*." In particular, as a model of clear and close reasoning, this writer mentions Bp. Butler. He wishes also, that *some* Sermons were written chiefly with a view to readers, to such as are *inaccessible to the preacher*. His subsequent Observations are classed under the heads, or articles, of *Perspicuity, Purity or Correctness, Elegance, Pathos, Piety, Eloquence*. As a master of the art of method, Mr. Mainwaring mentions the bishop of Lichfield; the reverse of the late Dr. Ogden§, with all his other merit. "For his style (our author adds) though correct and chaste, is in general unconnected and desultory; and, although his matter may be well arranged, yet the order, so far from being *lucid*, is almost invisable. A consequence which always follows from unprepared and absurd transitions." On the subject of *Correctness*, every Englishman must feel the force of the following observation: "Besides the Grammar which Bp. Lowth has condescended to compose, and from which the ablest scholar may derive instruction, a Dictionary also is at length constructed on a rational plan by Dr. Johnson, and though one cannot help lamenting that his prejudices should occasion such blemishes in his writings, yet the work,

upon



upon the whole, may be very useful; and if the Author had met with encouragement equal to his industry and merit, might perhaps have been still more perfect." For instances of the *false pathos* we are referred to Dr. Heylin on the Passion, Dr. Langhorne, and the Methodists in general; and for those of a *genuine pathos* to Dr. Ogden *On the Duties of Parents and Children*, and Dr. Blair. On the article of *Piety* the Author reprehends "the *familiar pertness*" of Sterne, and also "the lively air of the Socratic (or *snip-snap*) dialogue" assumed by Dr. Ogden, as creating obscurity. He adds, "No writer ever united so much learning, argument, and good sense, with the familiar manner of preaching, as the late Abp. Secker. And to this uncommon excellence was added another felicity still more peculiar. For that *earnest and persuasive plainness* in his *delivery*, which made every hearer in a crowded congregation fill fancy himself was the person addressed, is also the leading characteristic of his style; and although this was aided and enforced by the art of the speaker, yet its effect doth not depend on any such accident, as little indeed as on the ornaments of expression, which he rather avoided."

Mr. Mainwaring then justly reprobates the "negative and niggardly commendation" of Pope, "Secker is decent"—though (with his commentator) he thinks it may mean the *verum atque decens* of Horace. But surely, to ascertain the positive meaning, we need only observe that Secker is at the bottom of a regular climax, which by Rundle and Benson gradually ascends to and ends with Berkeley. On the subject of *Eloquence*, "in the sermons and charges of the late Dr. Powell, taste and genius" are said to be "powerfully united with learning and good sense." Dr. Jortin should also have been mentioned.

In the conclusion of his notes, after lamenting the *fatal jealousy of authorship*, which divided Pope and Addison for ever, Mr. M. gives "a striking instance of the contrary kind, and perfectly in point. For (he adds) the late Mr. Gray and his illustrious friend not only excelled greatly as poets, but precisely in the same species of poetry—a circumstance, which, instead of impairing the early affection that subsisted between them, served only to strengthen and cement it."

This writer instances some new verbs invented or revived by the Bp. of Lichfield, viz. *proselyte*, *symbolize*, and *emblematize*: to which he has added two others, pp. vii. and xxv. viz. *sanctify* and *solemnify*.

In treating on *Elegance* we wish he had avoided the expression 'compensate for' now generally exploded by *elegant* writers. — Having enlarged more than usual on this Dissertation, though we could only give the above detached passages, sufficient, however, to shew the good sense and true taste with which the author preaches to the preacher, we shall only add that his Sermons (which are ten in number) exemplify many of his rules.

21. *De Rebus Gestis Richardi Angliæ Regis in Palæstinâ. Excerptum ex Gregorii Abulpharagii Chronico Syriaca. Edidit, vertit, illustravit Paul. Jac. Bruns, LL. D. 4to.*

GREGORY ABULPHARAGIUS, or Bar-Hebraeus, who flourished in the thirteenth century, a Physician, and afterwards Primate of the East, is well known in Europe by his "History of the Dynasties," which Dr. Pococke published at Oxford in Latin and Arabic, 1663. To all his other Works, whose names and subjects are given by Asseman in his *Biblioth. Orient.* tom II, p. 268, &c. p. 275, he far prefers, and has fully described this Syriac Chronicle. Of the first part (there are three) which is an universal History from the Creation to the year of our Lord 1209 (being continued by an unknown hand from the death of Abulpharagius in 1286), he has extracted only a few fragments. But this part, towards the end, differs widely from the Arabic, being much longer, and giving many particulars of the Crusades, which are omitted in the "History of the Dynasties." Our learned editor has therefore thought proper to extract this part of the Chronicle from the Bodleian MSS. It relates to that magnanimous king and hero, Richard I. surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, who distinguished himself in Palestine in the years 1191 and 1192, and whose actions were not only related in many Arabic tracts, now hidden in the Bodleian Library, but also (as it now appears) in Syriac. Dr. Bruns has given a close Latin translation, and a few notes, his approaching return to his own country allowing him little leisure.

The most remarkable part of this Extract is the account of the assassination of the Marquis of Montferrat, who was at variance with Richard, by two Ishmaelites in the habit of Monks, who being taken and tortured by the French, said, the king of England had employed them, though it appeared afterwards that their employer was Simon the head of the Ishmaelites. The following passage is also curious:

"When



“When a mutual exchange of presents was proposed by Richard, and agreed to by Saladine, the English ambassador said, ‘We have eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey, which are ill; if you will give us some fowls and pigeons to feed them, and recruit their strength, we will then bring them to you.’ Saladine’s brother jocosely replied, ‘The king of England, as he is recovering, is in want of pigeons, and makes his hawks a pretence.’ Saladine, however, sent him several fowls and young pigeons.”—The number of Turks slain by the French on the walls of Acon, in sight of the Turkish camp, this writer says, was “100,800.” Could Turks be more inhuman?

22. *The Mummy. An Epistle to Angelica Kauffman.* By George Keate, Esq. 4to.

A preparation from the gums which envelop the mummies brought from Egypt, which, if skilfully used, has a very happy effect in some parts of painting, observed on the palette of this distinguished artist, suggested the idea of the poem; in which the ingenious author has done justice to “the very uncommon talents, the unaffected diffidence, and amiable disposition,” of the lady to whom it is addressed. After mentioning her birth at Coire, the capital of the Grisons, and her travels into Italy, Mr. Keate supposes her thus welcomed to Florence by old Arno:

“How were my Tuscan shores once fam’d!  
When every art here rang’d along,  
When every Muse attun’d her song!  
My brother Tiber mourns like me  
The sad reverse of destiny;  
For his deserted banks, like mine,  
No more with rising genius shine!  
Our bright meridian hour is past,  
And Gothic gloom advances fast;  
Science no more exalts her head,  
The Muses droop, the Arts are fled\*:  
Sweet Daughter of the Mountains, come,  
Dispel our fears, avert our doom;  
Recall the fugitives, and try  
To lure them by your harmony†.—  
If haply Painting be your choice,  
She’ll ne’er resist your soothing voice,  
But fly with ardour to your arms,  
And by your aid regain her charms;  
Which shall her pristine powers restore,  
Vig’rous as ere they shone before.—

\* A manifest allusion to the late D. of Dorset’s pastoral ballad, *Arno’s Vale*.

† “This passage will be more clearly understood, when the reader is informed, that the ear, the voice, and the taste for music, which Nature hath superadded to the extraordinary talents of this lady, might have distinguished her as one of the first fingers in Europe, had not her superior passion for Painting totally engaged her mind, and induced her to reserve this captivating accomplishment for the elegant entertainment of her friends.”

‡ The writer has here committed a small mistake, as Job, not Solomon, was the author of this exclamation, *O that mine adversary had written a book!* xxxi. 35.—In like manner, quoting, no doubt, from memory, he makes Othello style a Turk “th’ uncircumcised dog.”

Fontaine,

’Tis yours to renovate her fame;  
Hers, to immortalise your name.”

“Thus Arno prophesied.”—

And after urging her to pursue her bright career in historical paintings, family-pieces, and other portraits, our poet too thus prophesies:

“Time shall protect a name so dear;  
Shall guard your works, and hand them down  
Amongst the foremost in renown;  
And rank you with that splendid train  
Which dignify’d a Leo’s reign.”

In conclusion, the modern use now made of the mummy is aptly and beautifully illustrated by a reference to some of the old Egyptian kings and queens, who are supposed to have erected the pyramids; and the poem thus concludes:

“’Tis thus, Angelica, to raise  
Your fame, the East its tribute pays;  
Resigns its dead to your command,  
And claims fresh glory from your hand:  
Your art for ages shall endure,  
What pyramids could not secure;  
The flatter’d reliques they enshrin’d,  
To your enlivening touch consign’d,  
Shall in far happier forms appear,  
And new existence seem to wear;  
From you repute and power derive,  
And Egypt’s Kings once more revive.”

23. *Letters on several Subjects.* By Martin Sherlock, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Bristol. Vol. I. small 8vo.

THESE thirty Letters are not a translation: they are originally printed in England; and display that happy union of taste and erudition, that knowledge of men and of books, which we have had occasion to admire, with a few grains of allowance, in the former foreign productions of this writer. Of some critics, or reviewers, at home he complains in his Preface, for the acrimony with which they have treated his vanity, a most tender point, and supposes that Solomon† was smarting under some such criticism when he uttered the exclamation, *O that my enemy would publish a book!* The chief subjects are, the King of Prussia, Genius, Wit, Taste, Judgement, Delicacy (in which, by the way, the author himself loses sight of it), Voltaire, Shakspeare, Richardson (to whose *Clarissa*, he asserts, there is not an equal in the universe for wit, sentiment, and sense), La



Fontaine, the French, Women, the pious Æneas, and Mr. SHERLOCK.

We will give our readers part of the first and seventh Letters:

"The King of Prussia asked me, 'What was the reason there was so little genius at this instant in Europe?' I had often looked for an answer to this question before, but never could find one. I thought, however, it would be making a sorry figure not to say something; so I said, 'Nature had exhausted herself in producing his Majesty.' This was nonsense, and old nonsense too; but the compliment at the end of it gave it an air of novelty. The king's eye widened. He said nothing."

"His Majesty talked a great deal about Shakspeare. He speaks eloquently, and attacked our poet with vigour. He began, indeed, with gentleness and goodness in his manner—'You admire Shakspeare?' [he had seen it in my book.] 'I do, Sire, as the greatest genius that ever existed.'—'Permit me to observe,' he had the condescension to say, 'that when a man undertakes to labour in any art, of which the rules are fixed and determinate, he ought to confine himself to those rules. Aristotle—' and then he spoke for some minutes with great strength and learning. I soon saw that Voltaire had corrupted him; and though I said all I could, consistent with the respect I owed a Royal Opponent, it was to no purpose. I was always obliged to agree that he was right, while I endeavoured to prove that he was wrong. I appealed from Aristotle's rules to the tribunal of Nature and Reason. I insisted humbly upon the incontestible prerogative of Genius to create, and that consequently Shakspeare had the same right to invent a species of poetry that Theſpis had. The attack was *à la Prussienne*; the defence was *à l'Angloise*—I confess I liked the defence but I am afraid I was partial.

"He asked me, 'Whether there was any successor in England to Shakspeare, Newton, and Hume?' I said, 'None.' He asked, 'Why was there so great a dearth of literary genius in a country which had produced so many great men?' I thought this question less difficult to be answered than his first. 'The great roads to emoluments and honours in that country, Sire, are the Bar and the Houses of Parliament; and therefore every man aims to render himself famous by his tongue rather than his pen.'—His Majesty seemed satisfied with this reason."

... "The unfortunate Princess of Brunswick, who was married to the Prince Royal of Prussia, was condemned, for conjugal infidelity, to suffer perpetual confinement in the town of Stetin, where you know she now is. The King always liked this Princess.

She sent to France for a handsome gown. All French goods pay very high duty in the Prussian dominions; and when the robe arrived, the officers of the customs refused to send it to the Princess till he had received the duty. She sent him a very civil message, requesting he would bring the stuff, and that she would give him the money. As soon as she had taken it from him, and locked it up, she flew upon him, and gave him two most violent boxes in the face. The man complained to the King: said he was dishonoured, and demanded redress. His Majesty wrote the following determination:

'The loss of the duty shall be placed to my account. The gown shall remain with the Princess. The two blows with him who has received them. From the pretended disgrace I discharge the complainant: the application of a fair hand can never dishonour the face of a custom house officer.'

'FREDERIC.\*

"Though this decision is pretty generally known, I give it you here, that you may compare Voltaire's manner with the King of Prussia's. They are both of the same school; but there is a shade between them, which I defy language to express, though it is very perceivable, and very easily felt."

The Bristol family share, as usual, our author's panegyric. To the Countess the work is dedicated—but "*the richness of a shape*" we understand not. And in his panegyric on Count d'Estaing Mr. Sherlock, as well as the French, seems to have forgot that in the last war he broke his parole, and in this behaved most cruelly at Grenada, and was defeated by Gen. Meadows at St. Lucia, and by Gen. Prevost in Georgia. If rashness be a proof of valour, he is indeed valiant; but as to generalship, what proof has he given?

On what authority the famous pentameter *Lympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit*† is here ascribed to Dryden, we know not. *Tolerance* and *impugn* are not English, and the exclamations of "G—knows," "My G—!" &c. though English, hurt an English ear. When Mæcenas gave the scroll to Augustus, *Tandem desine, carnifex*, we have always understood, though we recollect not where it occurs, that he was signing death-warrants (as we phrase it) or passing sentence of death, not "feasting his senses with the spectacle of gladiators." In his XXIIId Letter, on the words *le bon homme*, applied to La Fontaine, Mr. S. observes, "this phrase is generally used by the French when they speak of a good-natured man who has scarce common sense." Surely Mr. S. did not use it in this sense when he applied it to the King of Prussia!

\* In Mr. Sherlock it is in French only.

† We have transposed each hemistich.

\*\* Mr. Gibbon's Roman History, Mr. Barrington's Miscellanies, Wycliff on Government, &c. &c. in our next.



## PROLOGUE to THE ROYAL SUPPLIANTS.

*Supposed to be written by Mrs. THR—LE.*

WITH countenance thrice chang'd  
from red to pale,  
Our Author sends me forth to tell his tale;  
Cæsus, said he—who rul'd those lands that  
lie—  
Cæsus—the Nabob of Antiquity;  
When satiated with war, with wealth, with  
praise,  
Desir'd new pleasures still to sooth his days;  
And publish'd vast rewards (sure out of spite)  
To him who should produce some new delight.  
This flame, unquench'd, burns on from age  
to age;

Panting for novelty you seek our stage.  
To please this taste, a Classic Bard will try  
To make soft bosoms heave a classic sigh;  
Feel Deianira's faded charms, and trace  
Alcides' godlike virtues in his race:  
Hard is the task who strives your praise to  
gain,

And hard the part a Poet must sustain.  
Herculean labours might our Prologue fill,  
And prove the club less powerful than the  
quill.

To clear the course, to turn the tide of wit,  
To charm the watchful Dragon of the pit;  
The Hydra's hiss to check, the Giants quell,  
And bind the barking Cerberus of Hell;  
Might the best strength of Hercules require,  
Tho' to his force were added Orpheus' lyre:  
Yet we will not despond—Alcides' race  
In every one's remembrance holds a place;  
The tale has trembled on each infant tongue,  
The tale that Busby taught—that Dryden  
sung:

This night attend, one generous tear bestow,  
To weep the Hero's wrongs, the Daughter's  
woe;

Like kind protectors grant the Widow's suit,  
And crown your Poet with the golden fruit.

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Mrs. CRAWFORD.*

WELL! these heroic times—I scarce  
can speak—

These ancient fables, borrow'd from the Greek,  
Are all so full of passion, rage, and death,  
So violent—they take away one's breath—  
Let me recover, pray:—this tragic strife,  
Night after night, leads me a weary life.

Through what variety of folks long dead,  
Through what strange times and beings are  
we led!

Now a fond daughter, trembling for her fire;  
Now Phædra, burning with unlawful fire;  
A Heroine now, for Greece my brain I rack;  
Now Desdemona, smother'd by a Black.  
To take these various shapes, and fill the  
whole,

An Actress needs a transfiguring soul.

This night you'll own I've had full cause  
to mourn;

A chief renown'd from my embraces torn.  
Well might a widow weep the best of men;  
Oh! such a husband I shan't have again.

With bright renown he fill'd the eastern  
climes,

And differ'd, ladies, from these modern times.  
In life's first dawn, to deeds of terror bred,  
The youthful hero crush'd the serpent's head.  
In these our days, when men their object miss,  
There are who like to hear the serpent hiss.  
One thing there is, which I must not disguise;  
Though brave, heroic, generous and wise,  
The lover tam'd, aside his club could throw,  
Chain'd to the distaff, like a modern beau!

Yet, all his toils and all his labours past,  
By Death ev'n Envy was subdued at last.  
We read,—(so says our Bard) in Ovid's style  
How for himself he rais'd the funeral pile.  
Thereon his club reclining,—like a guest  
With garlands crown'd—he sunk to endless  
Yet even now, in these degenerate days, [rest  
Heroic virtue still can merit praise.

When round the ship, in the deep roaring tide,  
Devouring flames advance on every side;  
Lo! on the anchor where the Hero lies,  
With looks serene, and still the foe defies!  
He views the flame, he views the brawling  
wave,

Then sinks—undaunted sinks in [grave.  
Glory's

May his example every breast inspire,  
And kindle through the land our ancient fire:  
For nought, as Shakspeare sings, can make  
us rue,

“If Britain to herself will prove but true.”

PROLOGUE TO  
THE WORLD AS IT GOES.*Written by R. J. GOODENOUGH, Esq.**And spoken by Mr. LEE LEWES.*

IN each varied class and degree of mankind,  
From the rough, sturdy clown, to the cox-  
comb refin'd; [curl'd;  
From the frail string of carrots to locks nicely  
All alike are ambitious of seeing the World.  
What is seeing the World?—'tis the pleasure  
of viewing

Just somewhat beyond what we daily are doing;  
Some trifling addition of novelty proving,  
A circle just wider than that which we move  
in. [prim'd with good ale,

When Hodge mounts old Dobbin, and,  
To the neighbouring town drives his cattle  
for sale, [his care,

His importance extends with th' extent of  
And he fancies he sees all the World at the fair.  
The journey repeated, he holds his head higher,  
Now see him to London's great city aspire—

“Zooks! this is the World!—Plague o' skit-  
tles and bowls— [and Pow's.”

The World is the Monument, Wax-work,  
A Serjeant surveys him—“Your hand, my  
fine fellow! [we're mellow;

For love of bright honour, let's drink till  
Serve with us, my brave lad; you'll eclipse  
Alexander; [Commander.”

And the World will behold you a greater  
The World!—honest Hodge to resist has no  
power— [hour.

So, he's shot at and flogg'd for a farthing an  
The



The Fribble, at Paris instructed to dance,  
Takes the son of the World from the caper of  
France;

While he who to Rome has e'er ventur'd  
to go, [dal can know,  
Swears, nought of the World the dull Van-  
Who never has kiss'd—old Infallible's toe.

To-night, with permission, we fondly pre-  
sume  
To exhibit the World—all in this little room.  
We mean not maps, views, plans, and build-  
ings, to gaze on; [Mason;  
No—those you may see in our Harlequin  
But the true microcosm, the small World of  
the heart, [face is Art;  
Where Nature's the ground, though the fur-  
You'll see what you'll see—and, if I may  
advise, [your eyes.  
Be pleas'd where you can, and to faults that  
Let no needless troubles disturb your repose,  
But complacently smile on *The World as it Goes*.

# EPILOGUE.

Enter Miss YOUNGE, brandishing a Cane.

WHO is 't that murmurs there? Be  
still, I say! [play!—  
What bullies Operas, sure may tame a  
O, you're quiet now!—we'll throw our  
cane away.

Well—who's the dupe this evening, I or  
you? [that be true?  
You're charm'd they say—to sleep. Can  
Can I have caught you napping? let me peep—  
French in our *works*, and Englishmen asleep!  
Yes—Jersey centinels here nodding fit;  
There Woodfall, Lieutenant-Governor of the  
Pit.

What—at a female play your naps to take!  
Wants woman arts to keep you men awake?  
A female play—ah damn it, the Devil  
take her!

To let a husband be a mischief-maker;  
A bearded poet ne'er had made that brute  
Snatch in the instant, the forbidden fruit.  
No Charles had then spoilt sport. No prudish  
madam [father Adam.  
Had lopp'd the garden scene, nor banish'd  
Besides, she has mis'd a joke. We all  
have heard,

That D'Eon with the veil conceals her beard.  
The Chevalier, had she been made a nun  
In the same convent, might have shewn some  
fun. [critics well,  
That thought had pleas'd your beaux and  
That Stratagem had not disgrac'd a Belle,  
That unexpected stroke—

PROMPTER.

"Miss Younge! Miss-Youngel!"

Miss YOUNGE.

Hah! who the deuce can that be?—Hold  
your tongue.

PROMPTER. [sings.]

"The swooning Author's almost dead with  
Miss YOUNGE.

Up with the curtain then, and let 'em see her.  
A fainting Bard will have a fine effect.—  
They wait your sentence, Sirs, with all respect.  
Come, critics of the jury, must we swing?  
Has war been levied 'gainst the drama's king?  
Deserve we death, damnation, for our plot?  
Guilty of treason 'gainst the stage, or not?  
Who sees such treason here, without some  
grudge,

By—that man's a ruffian, not a judge!  
—Not guilty! For a farthing I'll insure her;  
Mercy will always mark a British juror.  
I thought so—Sirs, your verdict is not wrong.  
Here you may mob it, forty thousand strong.

Going off the Stage and returning.

Your hands have stamp'd, to-night, with  
lasting fame,

Our Author bids me add, a third great name.  
The godlike trio runs, she'd have you know it,  
The King of Prussia, Vestrus, and our Poet.—  
Even I, Miss Younge, if you applaud my  
pains,

Shall bear up one of their immortal trains!

# ROUNDELA Y.

In the new Comedy called "DISSIPATION."

FIRST SHEPHERDESS.

SMILING Love, to thee belong  
S Festive mirth and rural song:  
Come ye youthful, come ye gay,  
Haste and join our roundelay.

Shepherds sighs in former years  
Oft were melted into tears;  
Now in Britain's happier ile  
Every sigh shall yield a smile.

SECOND SHEPHERDESS.

Sullen sorrow, fierce disdain,  
Now no more afflict the twain;  
Cupid's free and kindly dart  
Seldom fails to wound the heart.

Smiling Love, &c.

# SONNET

Said to have been written by MILTON, on Oc-  
casion of the Plague, and to have been found  
on a Glass Window at Chalfont St. Giles's  
in Buckinghamshire. 1665.

FAIR mirror of foul times, whose fragile  
sheen\* [dence  
Shall, as it blazeth, break; while Provi-  
(Ayewatching o'er his saints with eye unseen)  
Spreads the red rod of angry pestilence,  
To sweep the wicked and their counsels  
hence;

Yes, all to break the pride of lustful kings,  
Who Heaven's lore reject for brutish sense;  
As erst he scourg'd Jessides' sin of yore  
For the fair Hittite, when on Seraphs wings  
He sent him war, or plague, or famine fore †.

\* Shining.

† Though it cannot be denied that there is an obvious mistake in this  
Sonnet, in attributing the pestilence to David's adultery, whereas it was on account of his  
numbering the people, yet it must be owned that it is much in Milton's style and manner.  
It is taken into the English Poets, vol. V. p. 184.



SONNET, by H. CHILESTER.  
*Prefixed to "The Curtain of Consolation,"*  
*&c. Lond. 1580. 12mo.*

THE wary and the well-advise'd wight,  
 That seeks to build a seat to bide for  
 aye, [pight,  
 To which no boistrous blasts may worke dis-  
 Or surging seas with waltring waves anoye,  
 On top of haughty hill, or yeelding fande,  
 Must never builde, for there may nothing  
 stand.

So he that will the doubtfull dangers flie  
 Wherto this wretched world is subject stil,  
 To modest mirth he must his mind applie  
 Contented live by wisdoms brideling will  
 For wheras will hath leave to run his race  
 Their wicked deedes drive honoure out of  
 place.

H. CHILESTER on his own MOTT;  
*Ne trop, ne peu.*

NOT over much, least plenty make me  
 proude,  
 Not over little, least I pine in payne,  
 The high degree doth many dangers shrowde,  
 The base estate (alas) doth breede disdayne.  
 The mery meane therefore accounte I best,  
 Whiche meane I crave, to keepe my mind  
 in rest.

CHILESTER'S *Fancy upon a FLOWER.*

TO praise a flower fain would I prove my  
 skill,  
 But in my flower such parts to praise I finde,  
 That feare to sayle, or feare to want my will,  
 Doth make me feare to shew my willing  
 mynde. [brayne,  
 Yet minde I once to prove my barren  
 In covert wise to couch my fruitlesse vaine.  
 Frans is a flower de lice, a flower of fame,  
 Regarded much, compared with the best,  
 A flower is ours, as sweete, but not the same,  
 Vowed to one that vauntes amongst the rest,  
 Ne pretty Praunce it is, nor Primrose sweete,  
 Such flowers as those, in every garden growe,  
 In every ground, where Nature thinks it  
 meete.

So doth not oures, and yet as brave in show.  
 Flourish thou flower, that arte the flower of  
 flowers,

Let neither heate nor cold thy roote infect,  
 O heavenly Jove from storms, and foking  
 showers, [protect

Wind, frost, and haile, this only flower  
 Erect this flower to some assured place,  
 Respect this flower, that is the flower of grace.  
*Ne trop, ne peu* doth bid me hold my peace,  
 That to my flower may flourish in his kinde,  
 I will therefore my praise and prayers cease,  
 And give men leave to fancy as they finde,  
 But this I know who knowes as much as I,  
 Will prayse this flower, and not his praise  
 denie.

POETÆ vigilias Hertfordienses obeunti, qui  
 capite vix tecto nocte intempestatâ, "bides  
 "the pelting of the pitiless storm," salutem  
 et galerum impertit Poetafter.

*Past 12 o'clock! a rainy morning!*

UT caleat caput id quod nunc laudatur et  
 alget,  
 Et doleat timeat nil nisi Musa dolet,  
 Ecce galerum! sparsos tandem coge capillos!  
 Atri Ditis non atrior est facies  
 Nabe cadente gravi tibi quæ fuit obvia nuper,  
 Imbribus ah! misero veste fluente mihi,  
 Nec sine lege capis, quod, lætâ luce diei  
 Deserat ædes noctis repetatque meas.  
 Fiet utrique galerus sic capiti æquus et aptus;  
 Annuimus, nobis itque reditque decus,  
 Hoc restat votis, venturo incognitus ævo  
 Ne peream omnino cui Dea nullâ favet;  
 Cum Dominos Dominaque bonos cantabis,  
 amico  
 Fertis me invidias vivere carminibus.

THE EXPOSTULATION;

*Written in 1764.*

I.

WHY, POLLY, why must CUPID'S  
 dart,  
 With such resistless sway,  
 Compel a Youth's distracted heart  
 Its homage thus to pay?  
 Oh! why, oh! why must your Alphonso prove  
 The pangs, the soul-tormenting pangs, of  
 Love?

II.

Alas! you smile!—In pity turn  
 That smile to cold disdain:  
 For now, furcharg'd with woes, I burn,  
 Yet plead my suit in vain:—  
 In vain I paint my misery and grief,  
 Whilst POLLY hears, yet will not give re-  
 lief!

III.

Oh! CUPID, thou capricious boy,  
 Keep thy afflicting smart  
 From that supreme of every joy,  
 Angelic POLLY's heart.  
 Oh! may the ne'er thy fated victim be,  
 Unless thy mandates bid her sigh for me!

IV.

Then, quicker than the rapid flood,  
 With eager speed I'd wing  
 To earth's most valuable good,  
 A lenient balm to bring!  
 With love sincere her honest flame to crown;  
 And fix ~~HEE~~ bliss by what secures ~~MY~~ own!  
 N.

E X T E M P O R E.

THE VESTRIS came over, from Calais  
 to Dover,  
 Unknowing of moods or of tenses;  
 But they car'd not a fig, for they gave them a  
 jig,  
 And danc'd the folks out of their senses.

HISTORICAL



*Answer to the Manifesto of the British Court, from the Amsterdam Gazette of the 20th inst.*

THE long-promised, and much-expected answer from the States General to the manifesto of the Court of England is at last made public, under the title of *Contra-Manifesto*. It cannot, says the Gazette Writer, but make a very strong impression on minds already ulcerated by the conduct of the enemies of the Republic. This interesting piece, is to the following purport:

"If ever the annals of the world have furnished an instance of a free and independent State being attacked by an enemy in the most unjustifiable manner, and without the least appearance of right or enquiry, by a neighbouring power, allied for a long time, and bound by ties founded on the basis of common interest; it is, without doubt, the Republic of the United States of the Netherlands, which finds itself in that case with his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Ministers. From the beginning of the disputes which had arisen between that kingdom and its American Colonies, their H. M. no wise obliged to interfere, had taken the firm and determined resolution to adopt and strictly to adhere to the most exact neutrality; and when the said disputes had kindled the flames of a war, which hath embroiled more powers than one, and spread in several parts of the world, their H. M. have constantly observed and maintained the same line of conduct; whilst, in the mean time, they have taken care to give, on many occasions, and in some instances of a very essential nature, the most convincing proofs of their sincere inclination to conform to the wishes of his Majesty, so far as they could do it without going against the rules of impartiality, or bringing in question their rights of sovereignty.

It was with this view, and for this purpose, that their H. M. from the beginning, and at the requisition of his B. M. caused most express inhibitions to be published against the exportation of all warlike stores to the Colonies of his B. M. in America; and against all fraudulent trade with the said Colonies: and, in order that the said prohibitions should be more effectually carried into execution, their H. M. made no difficulty to take such further steps as greatly circumscribed their own navigation, and the trade of their subjects with the Dutch Colonies in the West Indies.

It was to further the above purposes, that their H. M. sent the most exact orders to all Commanders and Governors of their Colonies and Settlements; as well as to the commanders of their ships of war, carefully to abstain from doing, in regard to the American flag, any thing from which could be justly inferred or deduced an acknowledgment of the independency of the said Colonies: and it is also especially to the above intent, that their H. M. having received a memorial,

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presented to them by the English Ambassador, full of the heaviest complaints against the Governor of St. Eustatia, condescended to deliberate on the said Memorial; though couched in terms little consonant with the regard which sovereign powers owe to each other: the consequence of the said deliberation was the immediate recall of the said governor, whom their H. M. called to an account for his conduct, and who was not permitted to return to his residence, till he had cleared himself of all the charges brought against him before a court of justice; a copy of whose proceedings was soon after transmitted to the minister of his B. M.

It is by means of the above measures that their H. M. always endeavouring to avoid giving the most distant grounds of dissatisfaction to his B. M. have constantly strove to entertain and keep up friendship and good harmony.

But the conduct of his B. M. towards the Republic has been diametrically opposite.—The controversy between the Courts of London and Versailles had no sooner broke out, than the English ports were filled with Dutch ships, taken and detained. The said ships were pursuing their navigation upon the faith of Treaties, and were laden with no other merchandize than that which is by treaty declared free and lawful—the cargoes were forced to be subjected to the dictates of an arbitrary and despotic authority. The Cabinet of St. James's, knowing no other rule than the pretended right of a temporary convenience, thought proper to appropriate those cargoes to the Crown by a compulsive purchase, and to apply the same to the use of the royal navy: the most urgent and serious remonstrances from their H. M. against such proceedings, were disregarded. In vain was it for them to claim, in the most positive manner, the observance of the Treaty of Commerce between England and the Republic. By this treaty, the rights and liberties of the Neutral Flag were clearly stated and evinced. English subjects had enjoyed all the advantages of the above treaty, in the first and only instance where the Court of London was pleased to stand neuter, whilst the Republic was at war. Now in a parallel case, the above court could not, without the most palpable injustice, refuse the same privileges to the said Republic; and by the same rule that his B. M. had no right to suspend the effects of the above treaty to the disadvantage of their H. M. it was as ill founded to pretend to make them forsake a neutrality which they had adopted; or to compel them to take part in a war which was not immediately connected with the rights and possessions of his B. M. within the limits of the Defensive Treaty; and notwithstanding this is the very treaty which his majesty, on the first rupture with France, made no scruple to infringe and violate. Infractions  
against



against this treaty on the part of G. B. and the arbitrary decisions of the courts of justice in that kingdom, in direct violation of the letter of the said treaty, were daily multiplied. The merchantmen belonging to the Republic fell an innocent sacrifice to the vexatious and repeated violence of English armed ships. Nor was this sufficient; the very flag of the States was not spared, but openly insulted and affronted by the hostile attack made upon the convoy under the command of Rear Admiral Count Byland. Useless were the strongest expostulations of the States with his B. M. The ships then taken were condemned as lawful prizes; and this insult offered to the flag of the States was soon followed by an open violation of their neutral territories, both in Europe and America. Let two instances suffice: At the Island of St. Martin his majesty's ships attacked, and carried away by force, several vessels riding in the road under the batteries of a fortress, where, according to the common rights of nations, the said vessels should have found a safe protection: the insolence of an English armed ship off the coasts of the Republic, near the Island of Goedereede, is another proof of those violations; these were carried so far, that the inhabitants of the said island, who stood along the shore, where they had a right to suppose themselves safe from all injury, were, by the fire from that ship, exposed to the most imminent danger, which they could escape only by retreating into the inland parts. These are unheard-of provocations, for which the Republic, in spite of the most serious and best-grounded remonstrances, could obtain no redress.

Whilst affairs were in that situation, which left to their H. M. no other alternative, than to suffer their country's trade and navigation, on which the prosperity or downfall of the Republic intirely depends, to be totally annihilated, or to act openly against their old friend and ally; the Empress of Russia, from her natural magnanimity, was induced to invite the Republic, with as much affection as humanity, to take the most equitable measures, and best consonant with the treaties that subsist between her and the other Northern Powers, in order to maintain and protect, in conjunction with her majesty and the above-said powers, those immunities and privileges, which the rights of nations and the treaties secure to the neutral flag. Such an invitation could not but prove acceptable to their H. M. as it afforded them the means of protecting effectually the trade of their subjects on the best foundation, and opened a way to secure their independence from all encroachments, without foregoing the engagements entered into both with his B. M. and the other B. M. Powers.

Yet of these very means the Court of London has endeavoured to deprive the Republic, by precipitately carrying matters to extre-

mity, recalling its ambassador, publishing a Manifesto replete with supposed grievances, and granting Letters of Marque and pretended reprisals against the States, their subjects, and their property. By this conduct, that Court has but too plainly evinced its long-concerted plan of setting aside the essential interests which united the two nations, and of breaking off the former bond of friendship, by levying against those States the most unjustifiable war.

It would be needless minutely to refute the reasons and pretended grievances alledged in the Manifesto, to convince every impartial man of their futility. Let it suffice to observe, in a few words, in regard to the tender made by his B. M. to open amicable conferences, that the Maritime Treaty above-mentioned could be their only object: that the meaning of the said treaty, expressed in the clearest manner, could be liable to no doubt or equivocation; that it intitles every neutral power to carry freely into the ports of the Belligerent States all kinds of naval stores; that their H. M. aiming at, and desiring nothing more of his B. M. than the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of the rights stipulated by the treaty; a matter so clearly evident, so incontestably just, could not be the object of a negotiation, or of a new convention derogatory to the said treaty: as long as their H. M. could not bring themselves to betray any disposition to give up voluntarily their just rights, nor desist from them through regard for the Court of England: a renunciation, which, being favourable to one of the Belligerent Powers, must have militated against the principles of neutrality, and by which their H. M. would have, in another manner, brought the state into dangers that they were obliged studiously to avoid; a renunciation which would moreover have done to the trade and navigation, the chief support of the Republic, and the source of its prosperity, irreparable prejudice; as the different branches of trade, intimately connected together, form an aggregate body, from whence so essential a part cannot be cut off, without impairing, of course, and totally destroying the whole. Without saying further, that at the same time, that their H. M. objected, with great reason, to the proposed conferences, they have, in great measure, modified and tempered the effective exertion of their rights by a provisional resolve.

As for the succours required, their H. M. cannot dissemble, that they never could conceive how his B. M. thought himself justified to insist, under the most distant appearance of right or equity, for the assistance stipulated by the treaties, at the time when he had already foregone the obligation which they imposed on him towards the Republic. Their H. M. were not less surprized to see that, whilst the disturbances in America and their direct consequences, could not affect the Republic



public by virtue of any treaty, and that the assistance had not been required before the declaration of the Court of Spain had increased the number of the Belligerent Powers; his B. M. had nevertheless taken occasion, from this event, to insist on his demand with so much ardour and earnestness, as if his Majesty had a right to pretend and maintain, that a war being once kindled between him and some other power, was alone sufficient to compel the States to grant directly, and without any previous examination, the said stipulated assistance.

The Republic, it is true, had bound itself by treaties to aid and assist the kingdom of G. B. whenever that power should be attacked, or threatened with an unjust war: the Republic was moreover to declare war in such a case against the aggressor; but their H. M. never intended to give up that right which is the nature of a defensive alliance, and which cannot be disputed, to the allied power; to examine first, and before they grant the required assistance, or take part in the war, the principles of the dissensions which have prevailed; the nature of the differences from which they sprung; as also to investigate and maturely weigh the reasons and motives which may enforce the *Causa Fœderis*, and which are to form the basis of the equity and lawfulness of the war, on the part of that confederate state claiming the aforesaid assistance. There is not a treaty extant, by which their H. M. have foregone the independence of the States, or sacrificed their interests to those of G. B. so far as to deprive themselves of the right of so necessary and indispensable an examination; by taking such steps as might insinuate, that they should be looked upon as compelled to submit to the pleasure of G. B. by granting the required assistance; even when the above court, being at variance with another power, thinks proper to prefer a war to an amicable accommodation on well supported complaints.

It is not therefore through spirit of party, or the scheme of a predominant cabal, but after a mature deliberation, and by a desire of supporting the dearest interests of the Republic, that all the Provincial States respectively have, with one voice, testified they were of opinion, that the assistance required should be politely refused; and their H. M. would not have failed to communicate to his B. M. in consequence of those resolutions, an answer to the repeated requests for assistance, had they not been prevented from so doing by the violent and unprecedented insult offered to the Dutch flag under the command of Rear-Admiral Byland; by their being refused redress on so serious a matter, and by his Majesty's declaration, no less strange than unjust, in regard to the suspension of the treaties which subsisted between him and the Republic. There were so many events, which, as they required deliberations of a different kind, put an end to

those which were held in consequence of the aforesaid requisitions. It is in vain, and in opposition to all truth, that endeavours have been used to multiply the number of grievances, by alledging the suppression of duties on exports, as a measure calculated to facilitate the carrying of naval stores over to France: for, besides, the said suppression is an object which respects the interior regulation of commerce, to which all sovereigns have an uncontroverted right, and for which they are accountable to no one, the matter has been put in deliberation, but never finally resolved upon; so that those duties are still on the former footing; and what is set forth respecting this matter in the Manifesto is totally groundless, though it cannot be denied, that the conduct of his B. M. towards the Republic furnished their H. M. with but too many motives to justify such a measure on their part.

The displeasure of his B. M. in regard to what has been done for Paul Jones is equally groundless. Their H. M. had for many years before given general and positive orders for the admission, into their ports, of all privateers and armed ships, with their prizes; orders which have been observed, and executed without the least exception: in this case their H. M. could not dissent from such orders, in regard to an armed ship, which, provided with a commission from the American Congress, was in the Texel, together with the frigates of a sovereign power, without assuming the part of judges, and giving a decision in a matter which their H. M. were not obliged to take any cognizance of, and in which it seemed to them contrary to the interest of the Republic to interfere: their H. M. therefore thought it best not to swerve from the rules established for so long a time, but resolved to lay the strongest injunctions, lest the said privateers and armed ships should take in any warlike stores, and desired them to quit the road as soon as possible, without being admitted to sojourn, but just as long as would prove absolutely necessary to repair the damages suffered at sea; declaring formally at the same time, that, in case of a longer delay, their departure should be positively insisted upon. To this purpose, the commanding officer in the said road took care to make every requisite disposition, the effects of which the privateer of P. J. had hardly time to prevent. In regard to what has happened in other parts of the world, the informations transmitted to their H. M. from time to time, from the East Indies, are in direct opposition to those which seemed to have been laid before his B. M. The frequent complaints of the East India direction addressed to them, and which the love of peace hath obliged the latter to smother, as it were in their breasts, are so many incontrovertible proofs of the assertion. The measures taken in regard to the West Indies before mentioned, will serve at all times for an unquestionable



unquestionable proof of the sincerity, of the zeal, and of the attention with which their H. M. have assiduously endeavoured to observe in these countries the most exact and strict neutrality; nor could their H. M. find out the least legal proof of any infraction of their orders in this respect.

As for what concerns the project of an eventual treaty of commerce with North America, framed by a member of the government of the province of Holland, without the sanction of any public authority, and the memorials presented on this matter by the Chevalier Yorke, the matter happened as follows:

As soon as this Ambassador had presented a Memorial, dated Nov. 10, 1780, their H. M. without noticing the expressions, rather unbecoming between Sovereigns, with which this memorial abounded, did not delay entering into the most serious deliberation on that matter; and by their resolution of the 27th of the same month, they did not hesitate to disclaim and disapprove publicly whatever had been done in this affair.

After this they had every reason to expect that his B. M. would have acceded to this declaration, since he could not be ignorant that their H. M. have no jurisdiction over the respective provinces; and that it was to the States of Holland to whom, as being invested as the States of the other provinces with a sovereign and exclusive authority over their subjects, was to be submitted an affair which their H. M. had no reason to doubt but the other States of the said provinces would regulate according to the exigency of the case, and conformable to the laws of the State, and the principles of equity. The eagerness with which the Chevalier Yorke, by his second memorial, insisted on the punishment, could not, of course, but appear very strange to their H. M. and their surprise still increased, when, three days after, the same Ambassador verbally declared to the President of their H. M. that if he did not receive, the very same day, an answer to his memorial in every respect satisfactory, he should find himself obliged to acquaint his Court thereof by an extraordinary courier. Their H. M. informed of this declaration, soon perceived its importance, as a manifestation of the measures already determined on in the King's Council; and although, according to the established custom, such verbal declarations from foreign ministers admit of no deliberation, they nevertheless thought proper to set it aside on this occasion, and to order their Recorder to wait on the Chevalier, and inform him, that his memorial had been taken *ad referendum* by the deputies of the respective provinces, according to the received custom, and constitution of government; adding at the same time, what seemed designedly omitted in the Manifesto, that they would endeavour to frame an answer to his memorial as soon as possible,

and the constitution of government would permit. In consequence thereof, a few days after, the deputies of the province of Holland gave notice to the assembly of their H. M. that the States of their province had, *una voce*, resolved to require the advice of their court of justice in regard to the requisition of punishment, requesting the said Court to give their opinion as soon as possible, foregoing all other affairs. Their H. M. did not fail to acquaint the Chevalier Yorke with the above resolve; but what was their surprize and astonishment when they understood that the said Ambassador, after having read his instructions, had sent a note to the Recorder, in which he called the abovesaid resolve illusive, and flatly refused to transmit it to his Court! This obliged their H. M. to send it to Count Welderen their minister at London, with orders to lay it immediately before the minister of his B. M. but the refusal of the latter created an obstacle to the execution of those orders.

All the circumstances of this affair being thus exposed, the impartial public will be enabled to appreciate the principal motive, or rather pretence to which his B. M. has had recourse in order to give a scope to his designs against the Republic. To this we may reduce the whole matter; his majesty was informed of a negotiation which would have taken place between a member of the government of one of the provinces, and a representative of the American Congress; which negotiation intended to lay the plan of a treaty of commerce to be concluded between the Republic and the said Colonies *casu quo*, that is to say, that in case the independency of those Colonies should be acknowledged by the crown of England; this negotiation although conditional, and holding by a clause, which depended on the anterior act of his Majesty; this negotiation, which without the said act or anterior declaration could not have the least effect, was so misconstrued by his Majesty, and excited his displeasure to such a degree, that he thought proper to require from the States a public disavowal and disapprobation, as well as a complete punishment and satisfaction; it was in consequence, and without the least delay, that their H. M. acceded to the first part of his requisition; but the punishment insisted upon was not within their power, and they could not assent to it without striking at the root of the fundamental constitution of the State. The States of the province of Holland were the only ones to which it pertained lawfully to take cognizance of it, and to provide thereto by the ordinary means, and the authority of the laws. This Sovereign State adhering to the maxims which oblige them to respect the authority of the laws, and fully convinced that the maintaining that department in all its integrity and impartiality which are inseparable from it, is the firmest basis of the supreme



preme power; that sovereign state, obliged by what is held most sacred to defend and protect the rights and privileges of its subjects, could not forget itself so far as to submit to the will of his B. M. by attempting to overturn those rights and privileges, and exceeding the limits prescribed by the fundamental laws of its government; these laws required the intervention of the judicial department, and those were the means which the above States resolved to use, by requiring on this object the advice of the court of justice established in their province. By an adherence to this method it was, that, before the eyes of his B. M. the English nation, and all Europe, were displayed the unalterable principles of that justice and equity which form the leading feature of the Dutch constitution, and which, in so important a part of public administration, we mean that which concerns the exercise of the judiciary power, will for ever serve as a bulwark against whatever could militate with the security and independence of a free nation. It was also by these means, and by following this road, that, far from precluding justice or evading the punishment required, a free course on the contrary has been laid open to a regular process, conformable to the constitutional principles of the Republic; and by the same reason, in short, depriving the Court of London of any pretence to complain of a denial of justice, care has been taken to anticipate the least shadow or appearance of reason, which might have authorized that Court to make reprisals; to which nevertheless it has had recourse without scruple, in a manner equally odious and unjust.

To these ends, and since, after the repeated outrages and heavy losses which the subjects of this Republic must have experienced from his B. M. their H. M. find themselves furthermore provoked, and assailed by his aforesaid Majesty, and compelled to use those means which they have in hand, in order to defend the precious rights of their liberty and independence; they entertain the firmest hope that the Lord of Hosts, the God of their fathers, who by the palpable direction of providence supported and carried this Republic through the greatest dangers, will blest the means which they have determined to employ, by crowning the justice of their arms with the ever triumphant assistance of his omnipotent protection; whilst their H. M. will ardently sigh after the instant, when they shall see their neighbour and old allies, but now their enemy, recalled to sentiments more moderate and equitable. And it is at that period, when their H. M. will improve all the opportunities, which, consonant with the honour and independence of a free state, may tend to a reconciliation between them and their old friend and ally.

*Thus given and settled in the Assembly of their H. M. our Lords the States General of the*  
GENT. MAG. March, 1784.

*United Provinces, at the Hague, the 12th day of March, 1781.*

Signed, COCQ. HAAFTAN, Vt.

By command, H. FAGEL.

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

AN account has been published, by authority, at New York of the proceedings of the detachment sent by Gen. Clinton to Virginia under the command of Brig. Gen. Arnold.

The fleet, that had been separated on their first setting out by a hard gale of wind, rejoined again on the 26th and 27th of December last, off the Capes of Virginia, and arrived in Hampton Road on the 30th, except three transports and one armed vessel, with upwards of 400 troops.

On the 31st the troops were embarked in small vessels and boats (some of which were captured) and proceeded up James River with the Hope and Swift armed vessels.

On the 3d of Jan. they anchored about half a mile from Hood's Fort, which kept up a heavy fire from a battery of three 18 pounders, one 24 pounder, and one 18 inch howitzer, which killed only one man. Lieut. Col. Simcoe, with 250 men, landed and took possession of the battery without opposition, spiked the cannon, and brought away the howitzer.

The 4th the fleet proceeded up the river, landed, and marched to Richmond, the militia every where flying at their approach. From thence a detachment of the army marched to Westham, burnt and destroyed the finest foundry in all America, with cannon and stores as hereafter specified. At Richmond Gen. Arnold found vast stores of all forts; and what was public property he destroyed. This service effected, they marched back with five fine pieces of brass cannon six-pounders, having performed a march of 66 miles in three days, through an enemy's country, where they were sometimes retarded for hours by the breaking down of bridges.

On the 8th, Lieut. Col. Simcoe, with 42 cavalry, marched and surprized about 200 of the enemy's cavalry at Charles City Courthouse, within nine miles of Richmond, killed 20, and took 8 prisoners, with the loss of one man killed and three wounded.

On the 9th, the army was joined by the troops in the missing transports.

On the 10th, the whole fell down the river to Flour-de-Hundred, where the General being informed there was a party of 6 or 800 rebels under the command of Baron Steuben, he sent Lieut. Col. Simcoe, with 300 men, to surprize them. Capt. Hatch, who commanded the van-guard, drove in their piquet on the main body. A very heavy fire from the rebels killed three men, wounded Capt. Hatch, Ensign Sword, with  
about



about 20 privates: but were soon routed, and pursued, till night favoured their escape. On their return, the troops embarked with the spoils of the enemy, and fell down the river to Harding's Ferry.

On the 14th, they landed; and on

The 15th, marched to Mackey's Mills, to dislodge about 200 of the enemy, who fled at their approach.

On the 18th, the army moved to Sleepy-Hole, on Nanfomond River, which they passed, and the whole army arrived at Portsmouth just time enough to prevent that town from being burnt by the Rebels; which they had determined to do, to prevent the army from making a lodgment there.

The Empress of Russia has, by her respective ambassadors at London and the Hague, formally offered her good offices and mediation in order to put a stop to that discord and war which has broke out between them.

The following account of the loss of the General Barker East Indiaman seems to be authentic. See p. 93. "In the hard gale of wind which came on between 11 and 12 at night on the 12th of February, we parted with three cables a-head, and soon after lost every anchor and cable we had. The following day we fired several guns as signals of distress, but could get no assistance. We were at last drifted against the Kentish Knock, where we lay for six hours; by the help of a strong tide we got off in the evening, but not without the loss of all our boats, and cutting away our main and mizen masts. The gale continuing on the 15th, we were driven on shore on the coast of Holland, in which dreadful situation we remained all night, expecting every moment to be our last, and in which horrid suspense 15 of the crew actually perished. In the morning the Dutch very humanely came out to our assistance, and rescued about 60 of us from a situation more easily to be imagined than described."

Jan. 23.

The vast and magnificent Theatre called the Firdiona at Rome by some accident took fire and was burnt to the ground, but happily no lives were lost.

Feb. 24.

A most shocking affray happened at Bristol, owing to the party-spirit that prevailed there on account of the election of a member for that city, in the room of Sir Harry Lippincott, their late member, deceased. The candidates were Mr. Cruger, one of their members in the late parliament, and Mr. Daubeney. The election ended, and the numbers declared in favour of Mr. Daubeney. A parading party of Mr. Cruger's, seeing the American colours contemptuously displayed upon some of the churches, in their progress pulled them down, and proceeding along the Back, saw a Swansea trader with her flag out, which they likewise ordered to be struck. They then went peaceably off. But they were no sooner gone, than the colours were

again hoisted, and, in order to protect them, some swivel guns were loaded with ball, which, on their return in the evening, were fired among them; two men were shot dead, and eleven wounded, together with three children, one of whom was at a chamber-window two stories high, who had it's eye shot out, and the ball went through it's head. The coroner's inquest who sat upon the bodies of the two men, brought in their verdict *self-defence*, as it appeared by the evidence that the people who fired were assaulted with stones by the mob.

Feb. 25.

The American John Adams, Esq. opened a loan for a million of florins at Amsterdam, for the use of the United States of America, according to a printed plan of which, each share is to amount to 1000 florins, and bear 5 per cent. interest per annum.

Feb. 27.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, at which it was resolved, "that the use of the new Common-Council-Chamber be allowed the Delegates of the petitioning or associating counties, cities, boroughs, and corporations, to meet in, to deliberate on the carrying into execution the declared purposes of their meeting, on Saturday next at noon, and on any subsequent days they may want it, when a Common-Council is not summoned."

A benefaction of 100l. given by the Bishop of Winchester to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, and a legacy of 300l. left by the late Edward Barwick, Esq; of Friday-street, were reported to the General Court held at Bridewell; when a motion was made, that his lordship and Mr. Barwick's brother and executor be nominated governors.

A most violent storm of wind broke from W. N. W. and did considerable damage to the shipping. It was severely felt at Spithead, where the Portland of 50 guns lost her mizen mast; the Prothée of 64 guns, and Latham outward-bound Indiamen, drove ashore, but got off. Several other ships received considerable damage, and some were lost along the coast.

At Blundworth, in Hampshire, the violence of the storm was dreadful. In less than three hours scarce a house but what was stripped of its tiles and thatch; three houses were blown down, and not a tree of any size left standing in the neighbourhood. For ten miles round scarce a house escaped without damage, more or less.

By this storm the French suffered considerably in their shipping; the Mentor of 64 guns was lost 6 or 7 leagues S.S.W. of the Dauvette.

Feb. 28.

The Sessions at the Old Bailey which began on the 21st inst. ended, when the following convicts received sentence of death, viz. William Ruffel, John Lamb, Henry Webber, Ebenezer Harcup, for different highway-robberies;



robberies; Jane Vincent, for robbing Anne Evers in a house in Lukener's-lane, where she was sent for under pretence of wanting a midwife, but when she came there she found herself in the hands of ruffians, who stripped her of all she had valuable about her; Catherine Dicks, for personating the next of kin to Richard Wallister, deceased, late a seaman on board the navy, taking a false oath, in order to receive the wages of the said Wallister; and Th. Dicks, for inciting her to take the said oath (see p. 93); and Susannah Steward, for stealing goods to a considerable amount from William Turner, to whom she had been servant only seven days.

At this Sessions among many others felons was Samuel Shelley, for purchasing plate knowing the same to be stolen. He was, before this, accounted a very reputable silversmith in the Strand. He was sentenced to one year's labour on the Thames.

A midshipman for deserting from the Romney man of war, and entering into the Spanish service, was hanged on board the Victory at Portsmouth.

Mr. Townson was chosen into the Direction of the East India Company, in the room of Mr. Becher, who is going abroad.

#### THURSDAY, March 1.

At a Court of Delegates held at Serjeant's Inn, to determine upon the validity of the marriage of Mr. Morris with Miss Harford, according to the decree of Sir George Hay, Judge of the Court of Arches, it was the judgment of the Court, that the decree of Sir George Hay should be reversed, the libel admitted, and the cause brought to issue in the Court below.

Being St. David's-day, the same was observed at Court as usual. The Society of Antient Britons held their anniversary-meeting at Free-Mason's Hall. The Duke of Rutland president. The sermon was preached at St. Martin's by the Bishop of St. David's; and the collection for the maintenance and education of poor children was very considerable.

#### Saturday 3.

By the Flanders mail of this day, accounts are received from abroad of the great devastation made by hurricanes and inundations in France, Flanders, and Holland; particularly in the latter country, where several Dykes have been borne down, houses washed away, numbers of cattle perished, and many people drowned.

This day the cause between Mr. Langdale and the City of London came on at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Buller and a special jury. Mr. Langdale brought his action against the late Lord Mayor upon the Riot Act, to recover the damages he sustained by the destruction of his premises and goods by the mob during the late disturbances, which he estimated at 51,559*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* and the jury gave a verdict for 18,725*l.* 10*s.* but it seems a motion has been made for a new trial.

After the above, came on the actions of Mr. Charlton of Coleman Street, and Mr. Malo of Moorfields; when the former had a verdict for 900*l.* and the latter for 3667*l.*

#### Monday 5.

Charles Logie, Esq. his Majesty's late Consul General at Morocco, arrived in town with dispatches from Gov. Elliot of Gibraltar. Before Consul Logie left Morocco, the Emperor, under the influence of the gifts he had received from the Spanish Court, threatened the inhabitants of Tangier with the most dreadful effects of his resentment if they held any friendship with the English; and at his injunction, 50 of the principal inhabitants went to the Consul's house, and demanded an audience; on an interview being given, they successively went up to Mr. Logie, spit in his face, pointed their daggers to his breast, and called him by every opprobrious appellation that could be used. Mr. Logie reports, that the greatest scarcity of grain prevailed through the country, no rain having fallen for these three last years.

#### Wednesday 7.

Lord North opened the Budget, and Prometheus-like spread forth, as from the box of Pandora, all sorts of evils and calamities through this poor nation. He expressed his sorrow that the circumstances of the times required such burdens to be laid upon the people; but in the same breath rejoiced that he had found ways and means to render them supportable.

His plan for the present year was, he said, to throw the loan into the 3 and 4 per cents. For every real 100*l.* subscribed, he proposed to give nominal 150*l.* in the 3 per cents; and 25*l.* per cent. in the 4 per cents. The benefits arising to the public, in the loan, in consequence of the prospect of peace, was this:

On Saturday the 3 per cents were at	£. 55
4 per cents at	68
Therefore 150 <i>l.</i> in the 3 per cents	
were then worth	£. 82 10
25 <i>l.</i> in the 4 per cents	17

Total £. 99 10

But the Stocks having risen in consequence of the news, he had been enabled to make the terms more advantageous to the public, by 5 per cent. the benefit therefore to the subscribers would be this:

150 <i>l.</i> stock in the 3 per cents,	
valued at 58 <i>l.</i>	£. 87
25 <i>l.</i> ditto in the 4 per cents at 70 <i>l.</i>	17 10

Total £. 104 10

To this he would add the benefit arising from lottery tickets, which at the rate of four tickets to every 1000*l.* subscribed, and valued at one per cent. would make the whole 105*l.* 10*s.*

The rise of Stocks having been occasioned by the report of a tendency to a peace, so it was likely, if that tendency should disappear, that



that the subscribers would lose considerably, if they had lent upon the value of stock on Saturday or Monday; but if stock should continue as it is now, they would gain 11. 10s. more per cent. so that in such a case their profits would be, exclusive of the lottery ticket, 1071.

Such were the terms upon which he had borrowed the money.

Advice was received at the Admiralty Office of the capture of the Grana, a Spanish frigate, Don Nicholas de Medina, of 22 six-pounders, 8 fours, and 166 men, by his Majesty's ship Cerberus, Capt. R. Mann, Commander, after an action of 15 minutes, in which time the enemy had her first lieutenant and six men killed, and 17 wounded. The Cerberus only 2 men slightly wounded.

Friday 9.

Mr. Purling presented to the House a petition from the Directors of the India Company. The purport of it, he said, was to inform the House, that the conduct of the Judges in the Supreme Court of Judicature had made it necessary for the Governor and Council of Bengal to employ the army, maintained for the preservation of our Indian settlements, to oppose a force, armed by the Judges, for the purpose of carrying their judgments into execution; the safety and existence of our provinces in that part of the world depended upon the interference of the executive power; and every thing might have been apprehended, if they had not taken the step he alluded to, which, though contrary to law, was sufficiently justified by necessity. The petitioners, he said, made no charge against any one; but they prayed that parliament would, by an act of the legislature, indemnify the Governor and Council, for the opposition they had given the Supreme Court.

Saturday 10.

Came on in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield and a jury, part special and part common, the trial of Mr. Alderman Kennet, late Lord Mayor of London, for having (as the indictment set forth) wilfully, obstinately, and contemptuously neglected to do his duty during the riots in June last. After hearing several witnesses for the prosecution, and others in favour of Alderman Kennet, the judge summed up the evidence, and left it to the jury to bring in their verdict; which they did in these words, "Guilty of neglect of duty only." This verdict not satisfying the Clerk of the Court, they again withdrew; and, after some deliberation, they agreed to wait upon Lord Mansfield at his house, to abide by his interpretation of the charges contained in the indictment.

Tuesday 13.

This morning Capt. M'Allester, Aid de Camp to Maj. Gen. Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands, arrived at Lord G. Germain's

office with dispatches, of which the following are extracts:

In obedience to his Majesty's command transmitted to me by the Childers Brig, I immediately embarked on board the Sandwich, and proceeded with all possible expedition to St. Eustatius, and anchored before the town about two o'clock on the 3d of February, and in conjunction with the Admiral, summoned the Governor to an immediate surrender of the Island with all its dependencies. On the following day I dispatched a proper detachment to the Islands of St. Martin and Saba, which have likewise submitted to his Majesty's arms.

*Summons to the Governor of St. Eustatia.*

We the General Officers commending in chief his Britannick Majesty's fleet and army in the West Indies, do, in his royal name, demand an instant surrender of the Island of St. Eustatia, and its dependencies, with every thing in and belonging thereto.

We give you one hour, from the delivery of this message, to decide: If any resistance is made, you must abide by the consequences.

GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

*Sandwich, February 3, 1781.*

*The Governor's Answer.*

Governor De Graaff not having it in his power to make any defence against the British forces which have invested the Island of St. Eustatia, surrenders the same, and all its dependencies, to Sir George Brydges Rodney and Gen. Vaughan. Well knowing the honour and humanity of these two Commanders in Chief, the Governor recommends the town and its inhabitants to their clemency and mercy.

JOHANNES DE GRAAFF. JACOBUS SEYS.  
OLIV. OYEN. HEN. PANDT.

Admiral Rodney's dispatches brought by Capt. Stirling in the Swallow Sloop is still more particular [we omit compliments, and have room only to insert facts.]

\* \* \* \* \*

"On the third instant the General and myself, with the remainder of the fleet and the troops, arrived in the bay. The men of war being stationed against the batteries, and the troops ready to disembark, the General and myself, in order to save the effusion of blood, thought it necessary to send to the Dutch Governor the summons I have the honour to inclose, with which he instantly complied.

"The surprize and astonishment of the Governor and inhabitants is scarce to be conceived. The Mars, a Dutch ship of war of 38 guns and 300 men, commanded by Count Byland, and belonging to the department of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, having arrived at St. Eustatia, had allayed their fears of hostilities.

"I most sincerely congratulate their Lordships on the severe blow the Dutch West-India Company, and the perfidious magistrates of



of Amsterdam, have sustained by the capture of this island. Upwards of one hundred and fifty sail of ships and vessels of all denominations (many of them richly loaded) are taken in the bay, exclusive of the Dutch frigate called the Mars, which I have commissioned, manned, and in a few days she will cruise against the enemy as a British ship of war.

"There are besides five ships and vessels of war, from 14 to 26 guns, all compleat, and ready for service.

"A Dutch convoy, consisting of 30 sail of merchant ships, richly loaded, having failed from St. Eustatia under the protection of a 60 gun-ship, about 36 hours before my arrival, I detached Capt. Reynolds, of his Majesty's ship Monarch, with the Panther and Sibyl, to pursue them as far as the latitude of Bermudas, should he not intercept them before he got that length.

"All the magazines and storehouses are filled, and even the beach covered with tobacco and sugar.

"The islands of St. Martin and Saba have surrendered, no terms whatever having been allowed them."

"Since my letter of the 4th inst. by the diligence and activity of Capt. Reynolds, the Dutch convoy, which had failed from St. Eustatius before my arrival, has been intercepted. I am sorry to acquaint their Lordships, that the Dutch Admiral was killed in the action."

By another letter from the admiral, there is this farther advice; that since the capture of St. Eustatia, three large Dutch ships from Amsterdam have been taken and carried into St. Christopher's; and their cargoes of naval stores ordered to English Harbour for the use of the fleet. The admiral adds, that the acquisition of this island appears of more and more consequence to his majesty's service every day, and of distress to his enemies. A convoy from Guadaloupe for St. Eustatia for stores have been seized, and are now safe in the bay.

*Adm. Office.* By a letter from Capt. Inglis, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Zephir, just arrived at Spithead from the coast of Africa in 57 days, that officer requests Mr. Stephens to acquaint their lordships, that he had taken the *Senegal*, a French frigate, of 18 six-pounders, and 126 men (formerly the *Racehorse*, commanded by Ld. Mulgrave) after a most obstinate engagement, in which both ships were grounded, and fought more like two batteries on shore, than between ships at sea; but that unhappily, after she was in the possession of Lieut. G. Crofts, and 22 of the Zephir's men, she was by some unknown accident blown up, and every soul perished.

The grand fleet commanded by Rear Admiral Derby failed from Spithead with upwards of 200 merchantmen and victuallers under convoy.

Commodore Johnstone failed at the same

time with his squadron, having the East India fleet under convoy.

*Wednesday 14.*

Lord North opened his second budget to propose the taxes, which are as follow:

Five per cent. on all exciseable commodities, beer, malt, soap, and leather excepted	£.150,000
Abolition of Discounts on Customs	167,000
Additional duty of seven farthings a pound on tobacco	61,000
Additional duty of 4s. 8d. per cwt. on sugar	326,000
New mode of rating the duty on paper.	
Sum wanted to pay the taxes is only	660,000

*Thursday 15.*

Lord Beauchamp moved in the House of Commons, that the late Sheriffs of Coventry be committed to his Majesty's goal of Newgate, which was carried.

This day a numerous Court of Common Council at Guildhall rescinded their former resolution for granting the use of the Council Chamber to the deputies of the County Associations.

Persons appointed to receive subscriptions at Amsterdam for the relief of their countrymen, prisoners in England, have remitted 1000l. sterling to the Duke of Richmond, requesting his Grace to appoint a proper person to have the distribution thereof.

*Saturday 17.*

The 6th regiment, commanded by Sir William Boothby, embarked at Portsmouth for Jersey, against which the French are said to be meditating another attack.

*Monday 19.*

The grand fleet under Admiral Darby passed the Island of Seilly in the afternoon. The number of ships with which he was attended appeared to be about 300.

*Tuesday 20.*

Two gold medals of 15 guineas each, given annually by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the encouragement of classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. George Law of Queen's, and Mr. Robert Pedley of St. John's, B.B.A.

*Thursday 22.*

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to 11 public and private bills.

*Wednesday 28.*

*India House.* By some papers lately taken on board a French ship from Mauritius, there are accounts that Hyder Ali had made an irruption into the Carnatic, and that a detachment under the command of Colonels Baillie and Fletcher had been defeated, but the Court of Directors of the East India Company have no advices thereof from any of their Presidencies.

*Friday 30.*

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland have it in view, if they can procure funds to accomplish their plan, by the purchase of a house



house and repository for the purposes of their institution. The Earl of Buchan, their president, has subscribed 20*l*. a year towards such an undertaking; and the Earl of Bute has given them 100*l*.

Accounts have been received from America of a smart action between Lieut. Col. Tarleton and the American General Morgan on the banks of the Pacolet, in South Carolina. The American accounts report the issue much in their own favour. Our accounts say, that though the numbers killed and wounded on either side cannot as yet be well ascertained, there is great reason to believe our loss is by no means so great as the enemy would insinuate. They add, that by all accounts Col. Tarleton was never more distinguished for spirit and intrepidity than on this occasion.

At the beginning of this month the distemper among the horned cattle broke out in the Isle of Thanet. It began at Mrs. Cowell's, at Salmston, near Margate, and is supposed to have been brought over from Ostend by two sheep skins, which being thrown on the beach were taken up with some seaweed, and laid on a dung-hill. To these a cow smelt, and rolled on them. Six other beasts died at Manston; five more were shot there, and buried on the 9th; several others died; some were shot. On the 12th, an order of council was issued (as usual) prohibiting the removal of distempered cattle, and ordering them to be killed, and buried at least four feet deep, with their hides flayed, &c. Two more were seized with it at Minster on the 16th, and immediately killed and buried. By the above, and other precautions, it is hoped, that it will spread no further. Some had been previously removed to Ash and Chilket; though nothing seems easier than to confine them in this island, there being only three outlets, viz. at Sandwich, Sarr, and Reculver.

Sir George Rodney last year was just three weeks in his passage to Gibraltar, leaving Spithead Dec. 26, and entering the Straits Jan. 16. Admiral Darby therefore may be expected to arrive there the beginning of April. In the mean time Great Britain, perhaps for the first time, must rely solely on her internal defence, as she has not above 12 ships of the line at home fit for service, viz.

100 Victory	}	At Spithead.
74 Berwick		
70 Diligent		
60 Buffalo		
50 Portland	}	At Plymouth.
80 Princess Amelia		
70 Monarca		
64 Asia		
64 Belleisle	}	In the Downs.
60 Rippon		
50 Hannibal	}	At Chatham or the Nore.
50 Preston		

And 15 more are fitting or repairing in the several dock-yards, and will probably be fit

for service before they can be manned, viz.

90 Blenheim	74* Sultan
80 Cambridge	74* Elizabeth
74 Arrogant	70* Boyne
74 Kent	64* Reasonable
74* Fame	64* Yarmouth
74* Conqueror	64 Prothée
74* Magnificent	50 Assistance, just
74* Prince of Wales	launched.

Those marked \* are lately returned much disabled from the West Indies.

The late Rev. Mr. Chapman, who died in Windsor Castle a few days since at the advanced age of 93, after a constant residence as Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel near 50 years, has left his fortune, which by great economy he had saved (and having no family of his own) to augment the salaries of the Minor Canons, which the interest will increase from 60*l*. to 70*l*. per annum.

#### BIRTHS.

Feb. 8. **H**ER Highness the Dutchess of Courland, a princess.

Mar. 2. Lady of Alex. Hume, esq; a dau.

6. The lady of Sir And. Hammond, a dau.

9. The lady of — Drummond, esq; of Charing cross, a daughter.

12. The lady of John Eardley Wilmot, esq; a daughter.

15. The lady of the hon. Fra. Talbot, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. **R**EV. Rowland Berkley, LL.D. of Writtle, Essex, to Miss Eliz. Wathen, of Clapham.

At Avening, co. Glouc. rev. Mr. Thornbury, rector of that place, to Miss M. Webb.

27. Robt. Vincent, esq; of Hampstead, to Miss Cuzins.

28. Dr. David Pitcairn, of St. Bartholomew's hospital, to Miss Almack, of King-st.

Mar. 6. By special licence, the hon. Lord Althorpe, son of Earl Spencer, to Miss Bingham, dau. of Lord Lucan.

Sir Tho. Jones, knt. to Miss Fitzgerald, dau. of Lady Fitzgerald.

Dr. Darwin, of Litchfield, to Mrs. Pole.

10. Lord Mahon, to Miss Grenville, daughter to the late right hon. Geo. Grenville, and sister to the present Earl Temple.

15. John Dawes, esq; of Sackville-st. to Miss Akerman.

John Warde, esq; of Squirries, in Kent, to the hon. Miss Grimston, sister to the right hon. Lord Viscount Grimston.

22. Mr. Hulme, of Chatham dock-yard, to Miss Spray, of Canterbury.

27. At Canterbury, the rev. Rich. Sandys, vicar of Reculver, to the right hon. Lady Frances Alicia Aflong, relict of Wm. Aflong, esq; and young. sister to the E. of Tankerville.

Tho. Hake, esq; of Clapham, to Miss Keeling.

#### DEATHS.

**T**HE Mrs. Turbervilles, who died Dec. 30, 1780, were representatives of that ancient family which flourished at Bere Regis, co. Dorset, from the time of Henry III. Their younger sister Mary married, in 1721, Wm. Duckett, esq; who died 1749. See Hutchinson's Dorset,



Dorset, l. 42. where they are by mistake made daughters instead of sisters of the said Mary.

At Bombay, John Paxton, esq; an eminent historical and portrait painter.

Mr. Travers, aged 74, formerly an eminent oilman in Fenchurch-street.

At his chambers in Lyon's-Inn, Alex. Baillie, esq; many years solicitor of the wine licence branch in the stamp-office, possessed of a large fortune, 1500l. of which he has left for the erecting of a monument to the memory of William Earl of Mansfield, at that nobleman's death, with 20l. to the author of the best inscription for it; and the remainder principally to charitable uses.

Rev. Mr. Tomkin, rector of St. Winnoc, Cornwall.

At York, Jos. Thompson, farmer, aged 103: he has left a son near 80 years of age.

At Thornock-grove, near Gainsborough, Sir Neville George Hickman, bart. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the co. of Linc.

At Carlhalton, the rev. Edmund Lodge.

Rev. Martin Nunn, rector of Holbrook, Suff.

At Chelsea, aged 80, Mrs. Frances Nelftrup. In Berkshire, Lord Robert Kerr, colonel of the Inniskilling reg. of dragoons.

At Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. J. Wragg, sen.

Dec. 2. Mr. Geo. Cotton, of the Grafton man oi war, in the W. Indies, 3d son of Sir J. H. Cotton, bt. of Madingley, Cambridgesh.

Jan. . Of the small-pox, the lady of Mr. Rich. Grindall, surgeon, and sister to Tho. Brand Hollis, esq;

Feb. . At Hodsdon, Mr. Jeaves, formerly an eminent linen-draper in London.

15. At Nice, Edw. Sneyd, esq; of Dublin, one of the representatives in the Irish parliament.

20. At Gamlingay, Cambridgesh. Mr. Tho. Shepherd, aged 108.

23. Rev. Tho. Monro, B.D. rector of the two Worchams, and vicar of Bargate.

24. At Oxford, the rev. Tho. West, D.D. fellow of Magdalen College.

At Homamerton, Mrs. Collyer, a wid. lady, aged 81.

At Rathreigh, near Shanagoldon, in Ireland, Mary Foley, aged 117.

26. Tho. Knight, esq; at Godmersham, in Kent, in the 80th year of his age. This gentleman, who died possessed of a large estate, was elected citizen in parliament for Canterbury A. D. 1734, and was many years chairman at the quarter sessions. His paternal name was Brodnax, which early in life he exchanged for that of May, and afterwards by a statute of 9 Geo. II. he took the name of Knight, which occasioned a facetious member to propose "a general bill to enable that gentleman to take what name he pleased." Through a long extent of life he ever maintained a dignity ornamental of human nature, and a piety irreproachable, which nothing but the sincerity of his religion could inspire; evidenced by a constant attendance on his Christian duties, and realized by a most exemplary patience and resignation during a

tedious and painful illness. His own family have lost in him a most indulgent parent, his relations and friends a ready and able help, and the neighbourhood a munificent patron and benefactor. Thus, as he lived not to himself, it justly may be asked, in an age like this, and in the words of an eminent poet:

— *Pudor, et Justitiæ soror  
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,  
Quando ullum invenient parem?*

He has left a son, member in the last parliament for the county of Kent.

At Lambeth, Tho. Thornton, esq; formerly a timber-merchant at the Bankside, Southwark.

On Epping Forest, Edw. Brightwell, esq; late a wholesale druggist in Leadenhall-street.

In Kirby-street, aged 94, Mrs. Fergusson, relict of Col. Fergusson.

At Taunton, the rev. Tho. Hurell, rector of Drew's Teighton, Devon, and prebendary of the cathedral church of Exeter.

Mar. 1. Mr. Chace, printer at Norwich.

Near Sevenoaks, Mr. Demetrius James, R. of Ightoun.

At Bath, John Hubbock, M. A. fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxf. R. of St. Trinity and St. Peter's, Dorchester, of Batcomb and Down-Frome, Dorset, prebendary of Chichester, and official to the bp. of Bristol.

2. Of a lingering illness, Mr. Draper, master of the free-school and vestry-clerk at Edmonton, and clerk to the justices and deputy lieutenants.

Mrs. Huthwaite, wid. of Mr. H. of Ham.

Prince Eugene of Dessau, field marshal of the Saxon army, in the 76th year of his age, at his palace at Dessau.

3. At Illington, most justly and universally regretted; Mrs. Mary Altham, wife of Roger Altham, esq; of Doctor's Commons.

4. At Newington, John Jones, esq; late dep. of Cripplegate Ward Without.

6. At Hendon, Step. Depré, esq; formerly a mercer in Chandos-str. Covent-Garden.

At Stebbing, in Essex, Mr. Worm, master of the George inn, aged 101.

At Colchester, Edw. Griffith, esq; late lieutenant col. of the 4th reg. of dragoons.

At Deptford, Capt. Wm. Walker, many years in the E. I. company's service.

7. At Wrest-House, in Bedfordshire, aged 30, Lord Polwarth, only son of the E. of Marchmont, and son-in-law to the E. of Hardwicke. Dying without issue, the English barony of Hume, created in 1776, is extinct.

In Berkeley-squ. Sir Fra. Reynolds, knt.

At Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, Mr. Stokes, sen. many years coroner for that co.

Mrs. Sarah Fynney, widow, in her 76th year. She was one of the daughters of Smalbroke Best, of Binley, in the county of Warwick, esq; by Mary his wife, one of the dau. of Basil Feilding, of Barnack-Hall, in the same county, esq; the first collateral branch of the Earl of Denbigh's family. She was buried in the chancel of the church at Cheddleton, in the county of Stafford, with her husband



husband Samuel Fynney, late of Fynney, in the same county, esq; who was descended, by the greatest line by birth, from John baron Fenis, kinsman to King William the Conqueror, of the last-mentioned place in the year 1066, as well as hereditary constable of Dover Castle, in the county of Kent, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports in the year 1083. None ever surpassed, if any equalled, her as an affectionate wife, a tender parent, and a benevolent neighbour.

8. In Conduit-str. aged 92, Mrs. Paterfon, wid. of Lieut. Col. Paterfon, and moth. of Jn. Paterfon, esq; of New Burlington-str.

10. In Bloombury-squ. Bardulph Beaumont, esq; aged 68, formerly a Virginia merch.

13. Tho. Warren, esq; formerly a Turkey merchant in Crutched-friars.

14. At Winchester, the rev. Wm. Bowles, sen. fellow of that college, and rector of Donhead St. Andrew, co. Wilts.

At Quedgley, in Gloucester, in his 75th year, Tho. Hayward, esq; formerly member for the borough of Luggershall in two successive parliaments.

Near Maidstone, Kent, aged 102, Joshua Freeman, esq; formerly a commander in the royal navy.

15. David Morrison, esq; a W. India merch.

At Islington, aged 74, Benj. Warner, esq; formerly a wholesale laceman in Wood-street.

At Edinburgh, Lady Mary Douglas, daugh. of William first Earl of March.

16. Matth. Wyldbore, esq; one of the representatives for the city of Peterborough in the two last parliaments.

17. At Lillinghall, Yorksh. Thomas Plummer, esq; aged 70, formerly many years one of the directors of the bank of England.

At Middlewich, Chesh. Mr. Jas. Hayley, farmer and grazier, aged 112.

18. In Clerkenwell, aged 75, Rich. Westmoreland, esq;

At Clapham, Mr. E. Brownsword, aged 73.

19. Hezekiah Norman, esq; aged 72.

Mr. Cramer, an eminent musician, belonging to the band of the horse guards.

21. Alex. Dalrymple, esq; aged 72.

22. Horatio Donaldson, esq; aged 69.

24. John Burton, esq; formerly clerk of the spicery at St. James's.

Danby Pickering, esq; barrister at law, and reader of the law lectures, of Gray's-Inn.

25. At Highgate, Joseph Whitaker, esq;

In Bloombury, Mr. I. De Lacour, merch.

Mr. Mich. Harrington, of Thames-str.

26. Edmund Boehm, esq; aged 79.

Suddenly, John Morse, esq; a W. I. merch.

At East-Grinstead, John Cranston, esq;

At Camberwell, Barnaby Champion, esq;

27. At Clapton, Mr. J. Forrest, of Bishopsg. str.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Mar. 3. **R**ALPH Heathcote, esq; appointed his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of the Elector of Cologne, in the room of Geo. Cressener, esq; dec. Wm. Browne, esq; appointed to be governor

of the Bermuda or Somer's Islands in America, in the room of J. G. Bruere, esq; deceased.

13. Wm. Hamilton, A. M. professor of botany and anatomy in the university of Glasgow.

16. John Jervis, of Darlaston, esq; to be sheriff of the county of Stafford, in the room of Philip Keay, of Abbots Bromley, esq;

24. The dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz. Sir Robt. Barker, knt. of Busbridge, in the county of Surrey; Joseph Banks, esq; of Revesby-Abbey, in the co. of Lincoln; John Ingilby, esq; of Ripley, in the West Riding of the co. of York; Alex. Craufurd, esq; of Kilburney, in N. Britain; Valentine Rich. Quin, esq; of Adair, co. of Limerick, in Ireland; Wm. Lewis André, esq; (captain in his Majesty's 26th reg. of foot) of Southampton, co. of Southampton; Fra. Sykes, esq; of Basildon, co. of Berks; John Coghill, esq; of Richings, co. of Buckingham; and John Mosley, esq; of Ancoats, co. of Lanc.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**H**IS Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester has appointed the rev. Dr. Duval his treasurer, in the room of Edw. Le Grand, esq; deceased.

Tho. Shirley, esq; late governor of the island of Dominica, appointed to the government of the Leeward Islands.

John Colquit, esq; town clerk of Liverpool.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**D**R. Strachey, archdeacon of Suffolk.—Wm. Leech, M. A. prebendary of Norwich.—and Robt. Sole, A. M. the united R.R. of Bixley and Framlingham Earls, all vacant on the death of Dr. Goodall.

Tho. Scott, B.A. Lenham V. Kent.

Rev. Mr. Raffleigh, New Romney R. Kent.

Rev. Edw. Otter, Scarcliffe V. co. Derby.

\* \* \* Lifts of Bankrupts, &c. &c. in our next.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

Mar. 14.	Mar. 23.
Bank Stock, shut	shut
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	shut
Ditto New Ann. —	57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Ct. Bk. red. shut	shut
3 per Ct. Conf. 59 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	shut
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. shut	shut
Ditto New 1777, 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 76 op.	74 $\frac{3}{8}$
India Bonds, par a 1s. Pr.	3s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, 17 $\frac{1}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	16 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$
Short ditto, —	shut
3 per Ct. Scrip. 59 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 76 $\frac{1}{4}$	75.
Omnium 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 a 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Annuity 1778, 12 $\frac{7}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{9}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lottery Tickets, 131 10s a 11s	131. 7s.
Exchequer Bills —	— pr.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
Morning Herald  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2



Nottingham 2  
Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For A P R I L, 1781.

C O N T A I N I N G

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with an accurate Delineation of the ancient Market Cross at SHIPTON MALLETT; and a beautiful View of the fine old Bridge at MERIDA in Spain.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.



# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 16, to April 21, 1781.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
London	6	6	2	7	2	1	1	7	2	6	Essex	6	1	0	0	2	1	1	10	2	8
COUNTIES INLAND.																					
Middlesex	6	3	0	0	2	4	2	3	3	0	Suffolk	6	1	2	8	1	1	1	8	2	5
Surry	6	5	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	Norfolk	6	8	0	0	1	10	1	8	0	0
Hertford	6	8	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	4	Lincoln	5	7	3	2	1	10	1	5	2	7
Bedford	6	4	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	11	York	5	9	4	1	2	0	1	9	2	10
Cambridge	6	3	3	9	2	3	1	7	2	6	Durham	5	11	3	6	0	0	1	10	3	3
Huntingdon	6	3	0	0	2	2	1	9	2	10	Northumberland	5	2	3	7	2	1	1	9	2	7
Northampton	6	1	3	9	2	3	1	8	2	10	Cumberland	5	10	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	3
Rutland	5	10	3	6	2	4	1	7	3	2	Westmorland	6	4	3	9	0	0	1	10	3	4
Leicester	5	9	3	3	2	2	1	7	2	11	Lancashire	6	1	0	0	2	5	1	10	3	1
Nottingham	5	5	3	11	1	11	1	10	3	1	Cheshire	6	1	4	7	2	4	1	10	0	0
Derby	5	10	0	0	2	2	3	0	3	5	Monmouth	5	10	0	0	2	3	1	7	0	0
Stafford	5	11	0	0	2	4	1	11	3	2	Somerset	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	2	6
Salop	5	8	3	10	2	1	1	9	3	0	Devon	6	8	0	0	2	7	1	5	0	0
Hereford	5	4	0	0	1	8	1	7	2	4	Cornwall	6	9	0	0	2	1	1	6	0	0
Worcester	5	4	0	0	1	10	1	11	2	9	Dorset	6	5	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	4
Warwick	5	8	0	0	2	1	1	11	2	10	Hampshire	6	4	0	0	2	1	1	10	2	11
Gloucester	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	4	Suffex	6	5	0	0	2	0	1	10	3	5
Wilts	6	1	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	5	Kent	6	5	0	0	2	3	2	9	2	4
Berks	6	2	0	0	2	0	1	11	2	10	WALES, April 9, to April 14, 1781.										
Oxford	6	3	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	8	North Wales	5	7	3	8	2	3	1	5	3	5
Bucks	6	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	10	South Wales	5	1	3	5	1	1	1	2	2	4

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MAY, 1780.

May	1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	SW	little	29 5	59	a good deal of rain, some very heavy showers
2	N	ditto	29 6	59	heavy morn. with some trifling rain, bright aftern.
3	NE	fresh	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	foggy gloomy morning, bright day, churlish wind
4	SW	little	29 9	57	cloudy morning, fine bright day, much warmer
5	Ditto	fresh	29 7	57	chiefly cloudy, but bright at intervals, chilly air
6	Ditto	strong	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	56	frost in the night, coarse churlish day
7	Ditto	fresh	29 7	56	chiefly cloudy, a little sun at times, some trifling rain
8	SSW	fresh	29 5	59	ditto, a good deal of rain, cold wind
9	SW	strong	29 $4\frac{1}{2}$	57	a very heavy, cloudy, wet day
10		Ditto	29 $1\frac{1}{2}$	57	Sunshine and cloudy at interv. some showers, cold wind
11		Ditto	29 5	58	ditto, some exceeding strong showers, hail and rain
12		Ditto	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	57	a very fine bright day, wet evening
13		Ditto	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	56	clouds and sunshine at intervals, some small showers
14	SSW	fresh	29 6	56	ditto, rainy evening
15	NE	little	29 6	56	ditto, no rain, cold wind
16	WNW	ditto	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	58	ditto, fair and warmer
17	SW	ditto	29 8	59	ditto, fine warm afternoon
18	W	fresh	29 9	58	ditto, fine warm pleasant day
19	SW to NW	ditto	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	59	chiefly cloudy, but fair
20	NW	little	30	56	some flying clouds, but a fine day, cold wind
21	SSW	ditto	29 8	57	chiefly cloudy, but fair
22	Ditto	fresh	29 $3\frac{1}{2}$	60	a wet morning, fair afternoon, coarse and churlish
23	W	fresh	29 4	58	chiefly cloudy, a few showers, very cool wind
24	SW	ditto	29 8	56	ditto, no rain, hot sun, cold wind
25		Ditto	29 8	58	heavy cloudy morning, fine bright afternoon
26		Ditto	29 8	61	misty morn. bright aftern. soft air, first summer's day
27	SW	little	29 8	62	very bright, and very warm
28	Ditto	fresh	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	65	ditto, very hot
29	NE to SW	little	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	65	extremely bright, and excessive hot
30	N	fresh	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	67	chiefly cloudy, very cool and pleasant
31	NE	strong	29 7	63	ditto, ditto

Bill of Mortality from March 27, to April 24, 1781.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	839	Males	856	Between	2 and 5 188
Females	805	Females	846		5 and 10 78
					10 and 20 63
					20 and 30 131
					30 and 40 119
					40 and 50 172
					50 and 60 131
					60 and 70 140
					70 and 80 80
					80 and 90 31
					90 and 100 4

Whereof have died under two years old 566

Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For A P R I L, 1781.

*Debates in Parliament, continued from*  
p. 106.  
Nov. 24.



HIS day Sir Guy Carleton, accord-  
ing to order, pre-  
sented the follow-  
ing paper \* at the  
bar of the House:

A Report of the  
Commissioners ap-  
pointed to examine, take, and state,  
the Public Accounts of the Kingdom.

THE act of parliament that consti-  
tutes us commissioners for examining,  
taking, and stating, the public ac-  
counts of the kingdom, being passed,  
we entered immediately upon the exe-  
cution of the powers thereby vested in  
us; we took the oath prescribed, and  
settled the necessary arrangements of  
office and forms of proceeding.

The legislature not having left to  
our discretion, which of the various  
subjects referred to our consideration  
we should begin our enquiries with,  
but, on the contrary, having expressly  
directed us, "in the first place, to  
take an account of the public money  
in the hands of the several account-  
ants; and for that purpose to call upon

them to deliver in a cash account; and  
to consider what sum it might be pro-  
per to leave in the hands of each ac-  
countant respectively, for carrying on  
the services to which the same is or  
might be applicable, and what sums  
might be taken out of their hands for  
the public service;" we, in obedience  
to the act, immediately applied our-  
selves to that subject.

The public accountants may be dis-  
tinguished into three classes.

1<sup>st</sup>. Those who receive public money  
from the subject, to be paid into the  
exchequer.

2<sup>dly</sup>. Those who receive public  
money out of the exchequer by way  
of imprest, and upon account.

3<sup>dly</sup>. Those who receive public  
money from certain of this last class of  
accountants, subject to account, and  
who may be called sub-accountants.

We began our inquiries in the first  
class, and of that class with the re-  
ceivers general of the land tax. To  
come at a knowledge of their names,  
and of the balances of public money  
in their hands, we procured from the  
tax office the last certificate of the re-  
mains of the land tax. By that certi-  
ficate it appeared, that of the land tax,

\* It should be remembered, that when Col. B—ré proposed a *Committee* of Accounts to examine into the expenditure of the public money, Ld N—th, instead of opposing, changed the nature of the motion, and brought in a bill for a *Commission* of Accounts. Col. B—ré's committee was to consist of members of the House, who were to serve without pay; Ld N—th's commission consists of gentlemen, whose names are subscribed, with a salary of 1000l. a year each. On which Sir Cha. B—nb—y wittily observed, that we were in the situation of a stranger at a Dutch inn. If he complains of an extravagant reckoning, and sends his bill back to be lessened, the Dutch landlord pretends he has forgot something, and never fails to return it with an additional charge. A motion was made soon after the opening of the new parliament for the Commissioners to lay before the House the progress they had made in their new office, in consequence of which the above paper was delivered in.

window,



window, and house tax, to Lady-day last, the arrears in the hands of the receivers general, upon the 14th of July last, amounted to the sum of three hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-eight pounds, nine shillings, and five-pence half-A penny.

As this certificate was grounded upon returns not made to us, but to the tax office, we issued our precepts to every receiver general of the land tax, and to the representatives of those who were dead, requiring them forthwith to transmit to us an account of the public money in their hands, custody, or power, at the time they should each of them receive our precept.

Returns were accordingly made to all our precepts; a list of which returns, with their several dates, is set forth in the Appendix to this report; and from these it appears, that the balances of the taxes on land, windows and houses, servants, and inhabited houses, remaining in their respective hands upon the days therein mentioned, amounted together to the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence.

We proceeded in the next place, pursuant to the directions of the act, to enquire to what services these sums were or might be applicable, in the hands of the respective accountants.

And we find, that by the militia act, of the second of his present Majesty, the receiver general of the land tax for every county, is required to pay to the commanding officer of every company of the militia of that county, being ordered out into, or being out in, actual service, one guinea for each private man belonging to his company, upon the day appointed for marching; and that by the act of the twentieth of his present Majesty, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, he is ordered to pay to the clerk of the general meetings five pounds five shillings for each meeting, and to every of the clerks of the sub-division meetings, one pound one shilling for each meeting: and,

except the charges of collecting, receiving, and accounting, we do not find, that, when the militia is embodied, the duties collected by these receivers are liable to any payments, or applicable to any other services whatsoever.

In the returns made to us by the receivers general, such sums as are stated to have been paid for these services of the militia, for the year 1779, are different in different counties; but as these payments cannot from the nature of them amount in any county to a considerable sum, we conceive they may be made out of the current receipts of these taxes.

As the receiver general is required by the land tax act, within twenty days at farthest after he has received money for that duty, and by the acts which grant the duties on houses, windows, servants, and inhabited houses, within forty days after he has received those duties, to pay the same into the exchequer; it became necessary for us to enquire upon what grounds, and for what purposes, the receivers general retained in their hands so considerable a part of these duties, so long after the same ought, according to the directions of the several acts above-mentioned, to have been paid into the exchequer. To this point, amongst others, we examined George Rose, esq; secretary to the tax office; John Fordyce, esq; receiver general for Scotland; William Mitford, esq; receiver general for the county of Suffolk; Thomas Allen, esq; receiver general for part of the county of Somerset; Thomas Walley Partington, esq; receiver general for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, and town of Northampton; and George Rowley, esq; receiver general for the county of Huntingdon.

In these examinations, two reasons are assigned for this detention of the public money; one is, the difficulty of procuring remittances to London, especially from the distant counties; the other is, the insufficiency of the salary of two pence in the pound, allowed the receiver by the land tax and other acts,



acts, upon the sums paid by him into the exchequer, to answer the trouble, risque, and expence, attending his office; to supply which, and to render the employment worth having, he has been accustomed to retain in his hands a considerable part of these duties, for the purpose of his own advantage.

As an examination into the manner and charge of collecting and remitting, in an office of receipt, similar in its circumstances, might enable us to form some judgement upon the validity of these reasons; we directed our inquiries to the collection and remittance of the duties of excise.

For this purpose we examined Goulston Bruere, esq; first general accountant; Richard Paten, esq; second general accountant in that office; Mr. Richard Richardson, collector of excise for the Hertford collection; Mr. Thomas Ball, collector of excise for the Bath collection; and George Rowley, esq; who is collector of excise for Bedford collection, as well as receiver general of the land tax for the county of Huntingdon; and George Lewis Scott, esq; one of the commissioners of excise. We procured too, from that office, an account of the gross and nett produce of the excise, received by each collector for the year 1779; in which it appears, that the gross produce amounted to the sum of three millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one pounds, sixteen shillings, and an halfpenny, exclusive of the receipt at the excise office in London, paid in by the persons charged, without the intervention of a collector; which gross sum being, as we apprehend, considerably more than the amount of the duties paid to the receivers general, is collected in England and Wales by fifty-three collectors, being only two more than the number of receivers general, of the land tax, including Scotland.

From these last examinations we learn, that each collector of excise goes his rounds eight times in the year; that he remits the whole of his nett collection in every round to the excise

office, chiefly by bills at twenty-one days after date, in the counties near London; at thirty days, in the more remote counties; and at fifty or sixty days, in the most distant, and none at a longer date; that he is continually remitting during his round; and, within a week after it is finished, sends up by a balance bill all that remains of the duties collected by him in that round; that he finds no difficulty in procuring bills; could return more money by the same method; and is never suffered to keep any money in his hands.

Each collector is paid a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds a year, subject to deductions amounting to one shilling and nine-pence in the pound; and is allowed perquisites to about one hundred pounds a year more; and gives security for five thousand pounds.

We endeavoured to form some computation of the loss sustained by the public, from the detention of the money by the receivers general, and for that purpose we called for an account of the quarterly returns made by them to the tax office; from whence it appears, that the average sum in their hands, from the 5th of July, 1778 (when the mode was adopted of transmitting the accounts on oath), to the 7th of July last, amounted to three hundred thirty-four thousand and sixty-one pounds, the interest of which, at four per cent. being thirteen thousand three hundred sixty-two pounds a year, we conceive the public have been obliged to pay, for want of the use of their own money.

But the loss has been, not of interest only, the revenue itself has suffered; for by an account of the arrears and defaulters of the land tax, and other duties, from the year 1756, which we called for from the tax office, those arrears in the hands of the defaulters, not included in the first certificate, appear to amount to one hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one pounds, seven shillings, and two-pence halfpenny, of which twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-



fifty-seven pounds, seven shillings, and two-pence three farthings, is actually lost upon composition; of the remainder, part is in a course of legal proceedings, and the recovery of a great part doubtful: whereas by a like return which we required from the commissioners of excise, for the same period, we find there have been no arrears or defaulters among the officers of excise, except in one instance, to the amount of three thousand six hundred pounds.

From this comparative view of the modes of collecting and remitting these different duties, and of the advantages accruing to the receiver and collector from their several employments, we are induced to think, that the receiver general of the land tax is not warranted in his detention of the public money, either by the difficulty of procuring bills, or by the insufficiency of his salary.

Supposing, however, the difficulty of procuring bills really to exist, though it might occasion some delay in the remittance, it yet is no justification of the receiver for constantly keeping a large balance in his hands; and, admitting the poundage not to be an equivalent for his pains, yet we are of opinion, that the present mode of supplying the deficiency, by permitting him to withhold the duties, is injurious to the public, and ought to be discontinued.

The revenue should come from the pocket of the subject directly into the exchequer; but to permit receivers to retain it in their hands, expressly for their own advantage, is to furnish them with the strongest motive for withholding it. A private interest is created, in direct opposition to that of the public; government is compelled to have recourse to expensive loans; and the revenue itself is finally endangered.

We are therefore of opinion, that there are no services to which the said sum of six hundred fifty-seven thousand four hundred pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence, is or may be applicable, in the hands of the re-

ceivers general of the land tax, or of the representatives of such of them as are dead; and that it is not proper to leave any part of it in their respective hands; but that the same, or so much thereof as now remains with them, ought to be paid into the exchequer, at such times, and by such installments, as may be thought reasonable, after a practice of so long continuance, and as shall be consistent with such engagements as may have been entered into with any particular receivers.

GUY CARLETON, RICH<sup>d</sup>. NEAVE,  
T. ANGUISH, S. BEACHCROFT,  
A. PIGGOTT, G. DRUMMOND.

November, 1780.

The above paper, being read, was ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members, and the House proceeded to business.

Mr. M<sup>—nch—n</sup> moved, “That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House, an account of the number of forces now under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton in North America; and also the distribution of the same, according to the last returns made up and transmitted by him to the office of the Rt. Hon. Ld Geo. Germain.” He pre-  
faced his motion by observing, that before the House proceeded to impose upon the public the enormous expence of the army estimates, it was their duty to enquire on what services so great a sum was to be expended, in order to judge what probable advantages might reasonably be expected from the employment of it. It was with a view to obtain satisfaction in this point that he had framed his motion.

Mr. J<sup>—nk—n</sup>, secretary at war, believed it would not be expected that he should use many words in expressing his entire disapprobation of the motion. Motions had been made at different periods, which went not near so far in their object, and yet had all been rejected by this House. The present motion was of all others the most objectionable, because it went to publish to our enemies what it was the interest



interest of the nation to conceal from their knowledge; and therefore he should endeavour to avert the mischief, by moving, "that the order of the day be now read."

Mr. M—n—n said, the answer he A had just received was so hackneyed, that he never heard it given to a motion like that he had taken the liberty of making, without being ashamed of the person from whose mouth it came. The idea of danger to the country, B and service to its enemies from acceding to his proposition, was ridiculous and absurd. The real motive of his objection, if the hon. gentleman chose to speak out, was not the fear of giving C information to France and America, but that he was afraid of giving information to that House.

Mr. T—r—r rose to second the motion of the secretary at war, that the order of the day be now read, in D order, he said, to see whether the war was to be continued in America or not; to meet ministers in the teeth on that point, and to know whether they dare spend more of the public money in so frivolous and fruitless a project. E He wished to know if they meant to bamboozle the nation any farther, and the sooner it was known the better. He reminded the Speaker, that ten or a dozen years ago he had told the House, that the war with America F was an unconstitutional war; and, he said, he had told the House truth; but the last was a hired House of Commons, and did just what the hirers pleased. After a few more observations, spoken with a blunt integrity, G Mr. T—r—r repeated it, that he seconded the motion, that the order of the day be now read; and it was read accordingly.

(To be continued.)

# THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY-LANE.

- Mar. 1. Royal Suppliants—Robinson Crusoe.  
3. Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.  
5. School for Scandal—Ditto.  
6. Maid of the Mill—Ditto.  
8. Richard the Third—The Critic.  
10. Dissipation—Comus.  
12. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.  
13. Ditto—Ditto.

15. Ditto—All the World's a Stage.  
17. Royal Suppliants—Robinson Crusoe.  
19. Venice Preserved—The Irish Widow.  
20. Royal Suppliants—Robinson Crusoe.  
22. Dissipation—Ditto.  
24. Ditto—Ditto.  
26. School for Scandal—Bon Ton.  
27. Distress'd Mother—Harlequin's Invasion.  
29. Royal Suppliants—Robinson Crusoe.  
31. Lord of the Manor—All the World's a Stage.  
Apr. 2. School for Scandal—Robinson Crusoe.  
3. The Rivals—Catherine and Petruchio.  
5. Dissipation—Robinson Crusoe.  
7. School for Scandal—Ditto.  
16. Clandestine Marriage—The Camp.  
17. Alexander the Great—The Critic.  
18. Recruiting Officer—The Defenter.  
19. Dissipation—Robinson Crusoe.  
20. Royal Suppliants—Robinson Crusoe.  
21. School for Fathers—Who's the Dupe?  
23. Lord of the Manor—All the World's a Stage.  
24. Way to keep him—The Camp.  
25. The Hypocrite—Bon Ton.  
26. Beggars' Opera—The Apprentice.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

- Mar. 1. Belle's Stratagem—Harlequin Freemason.  
3. Merry Wives of Windsor—Flitch of Bacon.  
5. Macbeth—Harlequin Freemason.  
6. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
8. Jane Shore—Thelyphthora.  
10. The Chances—Ditto.  
12. Fair Penitent—Harlequin Freemason.  
13. Belle's Stratagem—Deaf Lover.  
15. Much Ado about Nothing—Flitch of Bacon.  
17. The Islanders—Harlequin Freemason.  
19. Hamlet—Ditto.  
20. Comedy of Errors—Flitch of Bacon.  
22. Merry Wives of Windsor—Harlequin Freemason.  
24. Second Thoughts are best—Upholsterer.  
26. King Lear—St. Patrick's Day.  
27. Belle's Stratagem—Harlequin Freemason.  
29. Careless Husband—Ditto.  
31. Jane Shore—Poor Vulcan!  
Apr. 2. Charles the First—Midas.  
3. Belle's Stratagem—Tom Thumb.  
5. The Gamester—Harlequin Freemason.  
7. Belle's Stratagem—Tom Thumb.  
16. King Henry the Eighth—Harlequin Freemason.  
17. Dianna—Tom Thumb.  
18. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Bar naby Brittle.  
19. The Islanders—Ditto.  
20. Merchant of Venice—Chit Chat.  
21. Provok'd Husband—Tom Thumb.  
23. Jane Shore—Midas.  
24. Beggars' Opera—Tom Thumb.  
25. Merry Wives of Windsor—Flitch of Bacon.  
26. New Way to pay Old Debts—Sir Bar naby Brittle.

\*\*\* TRENCHARD in our next.



*Minutes of the Trial of JOHN DONELLAN, Esquire, for the Murder of Sir THEODOSIUS BOUGHTON, Baronet, at Warwick Assizes held March 30, 1781. (See Gent. Mag. for 1780, p. 445.)*

SIR Theodosius was a young gentleman, just twenty years of age on the day he died, heir to the title and estate of a very ancient family long resident at Lawford Hall, in the county of Warwick, whose sister was married a few years ago to the prisoner.

It appeared upon the trial, by the testimony of Mr. Powell of Rugby, that Sir Theodosius had been ill of a slight venereal complaint, which was so far cured, that the witness, who generally attended him, had suspended his visits for more than a fortnight; but, on the appearance of a trifling swelling, had again administered some draughts of the most gentle and innocent kind; consisting, the one of manna and salts only; the other of rhubarb and jalop; 15 grains of each; the last dose was sent on the 29th of August, the day before Sir Theodosius died, and on which day Mr. Powell had seen him in perfect health.

On the day following he was sent for, and when he arrived at Lawford Hall, though so early as nine in the morning, he found him dead. Capt. Donellan, the prisoner, accompanied him into the room, and, without entering at all into the nature of the disorder which he died of, only observed that he died in convulsions; that he was an imprudent young man, and he believed had taken cold. The body had at that time no appearance of distortion, and the bottles which had contained the draughts were not in the room.

Lady Boughton, mother to Sir Theodosius, confirmed that part of Mr. Powell's evidence which related to the health of the deceased; said, the prisoner frequently represented him as in a dangerous way, from the bad effects of a certain disorder, notwithstanding the medical people assured her to the contrary; that Sir Theodosius was soon to have left Lawford Hall for some time; that having been out a-fishing the day before he died, and having the gardener and coachman with him, the prisoner, who had disappeared soon after dinner, about seven in the evening joined his wife and the witness, who were walking in the garden, and, being questioned, said, he had been seeing Sir Theodosius fish, and had been persuading him to return home, lest he should take cold. About nine Sir Theodosius came home, and soon after went to bed, having first requested the witness to give him his physic in the morning, as he liked best to receive it from her. She said it had been usual to keep the physic locked up; but one day, when Sir Theodosius had forgot to take it, the prisoner observed to him, that he had better keep it in some place where he could not help seeing it, and from that time it was kept on an open shelf. About seven next morning the rose and went into the deceased's room, when he asked for his physic, and told

her where the bottles lay. She read the labels, "*Purging Draughts for Sir Theodosius Boughton.*" She then poured the contents of one of them into a tea-cup; but not having shaken the bottle, she poured it back again, shook it, and gave it to him to drink, which he did, saying at the same time that the taste of it was extremely nauseous. The smell of it suggested to her ladyship the idea of bitter almonds. [Here two bottles were presented to her ladyship; and she was asked, Which of the two resembled in smell that given to Sir Theodosius? She immediately pitched upon that in which a decoction of laurel had been infused.] She then proceeded: He said he did not think he could keep it on his stomach; he struggled very much; guggled in his stomach, and seemed convulsed. In about five minutes, however, he appeared more composed; and she left him. In five minutes more she returned to his room, and, to her great astonishment, found him in a dreadful and alarming situation, with his eyes fixed upwards, his teeth clinched, his stomach heaving violently, and froth issuing from his mouth. She immediately dispatched a messenger to Mr. Powell, for assistance. In the mean time, she acquainted the prisoner with the melancholy and unaccountable accident that had happened, and, shewing him the bottle, said, she believed the contents of that bottle would have poisoned a dog. Upon telling him this, he seized the bottle, poured some water into it, rinsed it, and then poured what was in it into a basin of dirty water. She represented the impropriety of touching the bottles till the apothecary came. He took no notice of what she said, but snatched the other bottle also, and did the same. And on her demanding in a more peremptory manner his reason, he replied, he only did it to taste the contents, and then put his finger to the bottle, and afterwards to his mouth. Two maid-servants then came into the room, Sarah Blundell and Catherine Amos. The prisoner ordered Sarah to take away the bottles, and clean the room. The witness took the bottles out of her hands; but the prisoner insisted on the room being cleaned, on which the bottles and all belonging to them, were removed. Sir Theodosius being by this time quite dead, the prisoner, his wife, and the witness, met in the parlour, when the prisoner observed to his wife, that lady Boughton had been pleased to take notice of his washing the bottles; and if it had not come into his head to have said that he only did it to taste the contents, he did not know what might have been done to him. Witness made no answer, but turned to the window; upon which he again repeated the same, and, having received no answer, he called the coachman, to whom he said, "William, don't you remember my going out this morning through the iron gate? I have not been on the other side of the house to-day." "Yes, Sir," says William, "I do remember it."



it.—"Then," resumed the prisoner, "you, William, are my evidence."—Being before the coroner's jury, when the witness came to relate the circumstance of washing the bottles; the prisoner pulled her ladyship by the sleeve: and when they returned home, the prisoner said to Mrs. Donellan, that her ladyship was very forward in telling things which she had no occasion to do, for all that she had to do was to answer the questions which were put to her.—When the prisoner ordered the room to be cleaned, after the death of Sir Theodosius, among other things the prisoner gave the maid the deceased's stockings, saying, *Here, take these away, they are wet in the feet.*—Witness examined them herself. There was not the least appearance of wet about them.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Newnham, Counsel for the Prisoner.*

Witness remembers being at Bath in the year 1778, and recollects the remarks she had frequently made on the loss of her son's fine complexion, and the decay of his spirits. But this she ascribed to the effects of that disorder with which the Captain represented her son to be infected.—Remembers a quarrel at Bath, and another at Rugby, in both which the prisoner interposed to prevent the consequences to her son; but knows nothing of any accident that happened to him at the church at Newbold. The prisoner and the deceased seldom agreed; they were perpetually haggling.

*Catherine Anos sworn.*

When she first saw the prisoner after the death of Sir Theodosius, he said to her, without being asked, that Sir Theodosius had caught cold by being so late out a-fishing; that it was very silly of him, after having been taking physic for some time. She was present when the body of Sir Theodosius was opened; and he then told her, that he died by a blood vessel being broken. A few days after this, the prisoner brought her a still to clean. She had seen the prisoner work at this still. He used to lock himself up, and was known to be at this still for hours. It used to stand openly when Mrs. Donellan laid-in, because the prisoner then slept in the room.

*Rev. Mr. Newson sworn.*

He saw the prisoner the Saturday preceding the death of Sir Theodosius; that the prisoner then told him, that Sir Theodosius had not yet got rid of the disorder which he had brought from Eton; that he was nothing but mercury and corruption; that his life was not worth one year's purchase; but the witness added, that, so far as a man could judge by appearance, the deceased was then in very good health.

*Mr. William Carr, Surgeon, sworn.*

He had attended Sir Theodosius after he came from Eton school, and while he was under the tuition of Mr. Jones, of Northampton; that what remains he had upon

him were so very slight, that he could hardly be said to have any disorder at all; and that the physic he administered was a gentle lotion.

*Dr. Rattray, Physician of Coventry, sworn.*

He received an anonymous letter on the 4th of September to attend at Lawford Hall with Mr. Wilmer, surgeon, to open the body of Sir Theodosius Boughton, without any reason assigned for so doing. When they arrived, they saw the prisoner in the hall, who told them he had received a letter from Sir William Wheeler, wishing the operation to be performed; and shewed them one to that purport; which, however, left them entirely in the dark as to the true motive. On their being shewn the body, and finding it in a high state of putrefaction, they observed to Capt. Donellan, that if there were no other reasons for proceeding to this operation, but merely to satisfy the curiosity of the family, they thought it would be improper to undertake so dangerous a business on such a motive. Capt. Donellan replied, that it was for no other reason in the world but to satisfy the family, though he had before that time received a letter from Sir William Wheeler, guardian to Sir Theodosius, explaining the true cause. Dr. Rattray farther deposed, that, on application from Sir W. Wheeler, he and Mr. Wilmer went again, to Lawford Hall, where they met Mr. Bucknel, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Snow, in the churchyard. This was on the 9th of September, three days after the body had been deposited in the family vault. The body was then taken out of the vault, and the coffin opened. The body appeared distended, the face of a round figure, the lips swelled and retracted, and shewing the jaws, the teeth black, and the tongue protruded, with its apex turned towards the nose. The blackness went downwards, and the body in several parts was spotted; the fat in a state of dissolution, and looked like water. He proceeded to state the appearance of the viscera on opening the body; and being asked if he thought these symptoms were caused by poison, his answer was, 'most undoubtedly.' The two bottles already mentioned were shewn him. The one, he said, was perfectly innocent; the other, in which the chief ingredient is laurel water, is highly noxious, as laurel water is, of all poisons, the most fatal and the most expeditious. To strengthen his opinion, he mentioned several experiments he had made of its effects on dogs and horses; but, on his cross-examination, owned that he had never seen the dissection of a body supposed to be poisoned; yet he thought himself justified in reasoning from analogy, as the effects described to have taken place on Sir Theodosius very much resembled those which he himself had observed about poisoned animals.—He acknowledged likewise, that he had been of opinion that the death of Sir Theodosius had been occasioned by arsenic; but ad found reason



reason to change his sentiments on more mature consideration and better information. It was observed by the counsel, that his second opinion might be as liable to error as the first. To that he replied, that it could not, as he had tasted some water that remained in the stomach on dissection, to satisfy himself of the truth, and he was now convinced. He thought an apoplexy could not produce similar appearances to those already described. And being asked by the counsel for the crown, "If the prisoner had given you any intimation, that a suspicion of poison had existed, would you, or would you not, have insisted upon opening the body?" His answer was, "I certainly, if I had heard of such a suspicion, would at all risks have proceeded to the dissection."

Mr. Bradford Wilmer confirmed the appearances as described by Dr. Rattray, and gave a decided opinion as to the cause of his death; as did likewise Dr. Parsons, professor of anatomy at Oxford, and Dr. Ash, physician in Birmingham.

Mr. Bucknel, surgeon, deposed, that when he was informed that Dr. Rattray and Mr. Wilmer had declined opening the body of Sir Theodosius Boughton, he went himself to Lawford Hall, where he saw the prisoner, and acquainted him with his errand. The prisoner told him, as the gentlemen named had already been there, and were perfectly satisfied, he did not think it would be proper for any one else to interfere. The witness, in consequence of this, left Lawford Hall. But having received directions from Sir William Wheeler, he again went to Lawford Hall on the day when Sir Theodosius was buried, with the same intent; but was dismissed by the prisoner, who expressed his sorrow that he had given himself so much unnecessary trouble.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Minutes of the Trial of Lord GEORGE GORDON, continued from p. 110.

William Metcalf examined.

**S**AW Lord George Gordon at Coachmakers Hall on the day when the meeting in St. George's Fields was fixed on—Heard him desire the people to meet him in St. George's Fields—He reminded them that the Scotch succeeded by their unanimity, and he desired them likewise to be unanimous—Hoped none who had signed the petition would be ashamed or afraid to appear in the cause—That he would not present the petition unless he was met there by 20,000 people, and he desired them to come with some mark of distinction, such as blue cockades in their hats, or words to that effect—That he himself would be there, and would be answerable for any of them that should be molested—That he wished well to the cause, and was ready to go to the gallows for it; but he would not present the petition of a lukewarm people. He added, that he [Lord G. G.]

told them to meet him in four bodies in St. George's Fields, each body to occupy a different spot—Saw them afterwards so assembled, and forming like soldiers, 8 or 9 abreast—Suppose the number to be 3000, with blue ribbands in their hats; some had the words *No Popery* upon the ribbands. This witness was cross-examined, but no inconsistency in his evidence appeared.

John Anstruther sworn.

Was at Coachmakers Hall on the 29th of May, and heard Lord G. G. say, that he called that meeting for the purpose of informing them that he meant to present their petition upon the Friday following; he desired them to meet him on that day in St. George's Fields; but if there was a man less than 20,000, he would not present it. He recommended to them the example of the Scotch, who by their firmness had carried their point. He recommended temperance and firmness, and concluded with telling them, he did not mean them to go into any danger that he would not share; for he was ready to go to *death* for the Protestant Cause. Being asked, If *death* was the word? said, he rather believed *gallows* to be the word. Being asked, If nothing was said about the manner in which the people were to be distinguished in the Fields, said, he had forgot that circumstance, and then recollected that the body of the London Association should take the right hand, and the Scotch the left; how the other two bodies were disposed of he did not remember—Was at the Lobby of the House when the petition was presented—Saw Lord G. G. telling the people what had passed in the House; that they had been termed a mob; that the peace officers had been called in to disperse them *peaceable petitioners*—That something had been said in the House about calling in the military; he stated the impropriety of using the military in a free country. There was a great deal of confusion in the Lobby; several people called to Lord G. if they should disperse. His answer was, They were the best judges what they ought to do. He said, the House was about to divide. He and 6 or 7 more were for taking it up now, but the majority were for Tuesday. If it is not taken into consideration now, your petition may be lost. To-morrow the House does not meet; Monday is the King's birth-day; and upon Tuesday the parliament may be dissolved or prorogued, he could not tell which. He was for steadiness and firmness; and did not doubt, that when his majesty heard that his subjects were coming up, or were flocking from miles round, and wishing for it, would send to his ministers to desire them to repeal the act. Some further conversation passed between Lord G. and the chaplain of the House, but he did not hear it. [No cross-examination.]

Rev. Thomas Bowen sworn.

He attended the Speaker as chaplain to the House—Saw Lord G. frequently go to the door



door on the day he presented the petition, and heard him repeat to the people what different members said in the debates. "The Speaker has just said, You are all come here under pretence of religion"—"You are good people; your's is a good cause—Mr. Rous has just moved, that the civil power be kept for, but don't you mind, keep yourselves cool, be steady." A gentleman came up to him. "This," said he, "is Sir Michael Fleming; he has just been speaking for you." Witness said, he saw some gentlemen persuading the people to retire, and heard one of them make answer, if his lordship would come, and say it was necessary, they would go. His lordship made no reply. His lordship advised them, in general terms, to be quiet, peaceable, and steady; his majesty is a gracious monarch, &c. (as before). This witness spoke likewise to his lordship's setting the Scotch up as a pattern; but desired them to beware of evil-minded persons, who would entice them to mischief. This witness was asked by his lordship, if he would speak to the people, which he declined. His lordship then took hold of his (the witness's) gown, and presenting him to the people, desired they would ask him his opinion of the Popish bill, and urged him to give it. He replied to his lordship with some warmth, by observing that all the consequences which might arise from that night would be owing to his lordship. His lordship had a blue cockade—Heard him often called for in the Lobby—The cry in the Lobby was *Repeal, Repeal*—Saw several members with cockades in their hats—they could scarce pass through the mob.

*Cross-examination.*

Said, seeing his name in the papers next day, he did give the Speaker an account in writing of what happened—Did not see Mr. Anstruther in the Lobby.

*John Cater, Esq. sworn.*

Saw a person in the Lobby who called out aloud two or three times *Lord George Gordon!* Witness turned round, and saw the noble prisoner near, who, on hearing himself called, came to the rail and looked over. Witness did so too. The same person said, *My Lord, we are ordered to clear the Lobby. If your lordship wishes we should, will do it directly, and without trouble*—The man was a stranger. The noble prisoner replied, *I will tell you how the case stands. I have moved to have your petition taken now into consideration. Alderman Bull and two or three more are for it, the rest are against it, therefore if you wish your petition should be taken now into consideration, you may stay, or do as you please.* All in the Lobby were silent and attentive. As soon as the noble prisoner had done speaking, they pulled off their hats, and cried, *Now, Now, Now.* He recollected farther, that the noble Lord leaned over the rail again, and said, *Would not you wish to be in the same state they are in Scotland? they an-*

*swered, Yes, Yes; and he said, Well, Well.* [No cross-examination.]

*Mr. Joseph Pearson, Door-keeper to the House, sworn.*

Was at the House on the second of June. Heard the general cry *No Popery, No Popery, Repeal, Repeal*—Saw the noble prisoner there. He told the people, he should let them know what was doing in the House; said they had a good cause, and nothing to fear—Said Sir Michael Fleming had spoken in their behalf, and had spoke like an angel. They crowded much upon the witness, and the prisoner came out and moved his hand for the people to make room. [No cross-examination.]

*Thomas Baker, lower Door-keeper, sworn.*

His evidence differed in nothing material from the former. He was asked to the behaviour of the people the following Tuesday; said, they were all kept out by the constables.

*Mr. Justice Wright sworn.*

Seeing a great crowd, about two o'clock on the 2d of June, he came down to Guildhall: but, as all was quiet, he went back to dinner. At four he returned, and was told a messenger from the Lords wanted him. He went with him, and received instructions to clear the avenues. He did so with a party of guards, but with some difficulty. Being asked as to Tuesday, said, he saw many people go up in a body, with colours flying, and blue cockades in their hats.

*Cross-examination.*

Could not properly call them colours, but rather rags—Something they carried in imitation of streamers—Could not say what.

*Sampson Rainforth sworn.*

He saw the people pass in parties; they walked in procession, with every one a blue ribbon in his hat; they seemed to be of the lower class; some were decently dressed—Went to the Lobby—Saw Col. Miles there, ordering them to make a lane, and directing them to cry as the members passed, *Repeal, Repeal.* He saw a noble Lord very ill-treated—About eleven at night a messenger brought word to the company where he was spending the evening, that the mob were burning down the Sardinian Ambassador's Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields—He went there—not above five or six people were in it—they had torn down the organ—were throwing out the inside, and people without were tossing the things into the fire. He seized a fellow in the chapel. [Here the counsel for the prisoner interposed, as not evidence against the prisoner; the court were of a different opinion, and he proceeded]. He was joined by Mr. Maberly, and was bringing the fellow off. Some of the mob said, *D—n him, that's the late high-constable, knock him on the head*—they then rescued the man. He then went down to Somerset House Barracks for the guards, while Mr. Maberly went to get some of Sir John Fielding's people to seize the ringleaders, with the assistance of



of the soldiers. They seized 13, among whom the Russian officer was one. They were afterwards examined, and five committed to Newgate. He had notice that they intended to destroy his house. He quitted it—His property was burnt in the streets, and the inside of his house destroyed—He said, on his first going down to the House, he saw Lord Mansfield come, and several of the Bishops; they were all insulted; they were hissed and shov'd about by the mob.

*Charles Jealous, one of Sir John Fielding's men, sworn.*

He saw the wheels of the Bishop of Lincoln's carriage pulled off, and the Bishop pulled out; they pulled off his wig, and struck him on the face with it. He got into a house, and the witness saw no more of him.

*Patrick Macmanus sworn.*

He was sent for from Bow Street to Guildhall. A gentleman ran in there, and a number of people ran after him, crying *No Popery! Repeal the Act!* Mr. Smith the house-keeper attempted to shut the door, but could not—Heard it was Welbore Ellis they pursued—They broke the doors open, but could not find him.

*David Miles sworn.*

He had been at the House of Commons, and had gone home. About eleven at night he heard there was a mob about Warwick Street Chapel, Count Haslang's. He apprehended a man for robbing the chapel. His name was in the papers on Tuesday, and his house burnt about three in the morning on Wednesday.

*Mr. Thomas Gates, City Marshal, sworn.*

He attended in White's Alley, Moorfields, on Monday the 5th of June, when three houses, reputed to be Roman Catholics, were burnt down. The cry was *No Popery*. [Here the counsel for the prisoner again interposed, as being a different overt-act and in a different county—over-ruled by the court.] He then proceeded to enumerate the gaols, chapels, and houses of Roman Catholics, that suffered in the city. At all which places the cry was *No Popery!*

*William Hyde, Esq. sworn.*

He was at Warwick Street Chapel at 12 at night, on the 2d of June—Saw numbers of people assembled there with cockades in their hats—Knocked down one man, and secured him with something belonging to the chapel, and dispersed the mob with about 20 soldiers. The cry was *Down with it! No Popery!* He was called to Lincoln's Inn Fields Chapel on the Sunday evening, where the mob were demolishing the remains of the chapel; and on the Monday word was brought him that they were going to destroy Sir George Saville's—He headed a party of horse-guards, posted thither, and with some difficulty drove away the mob. On the Tuesday he was stationed at Charing-cross, where

he was told that the avenues to both houses of parliament were filled by people with flags, on some of which was *No Popery*—Several coaches were stoppt in Parliament Street, and some in Palace Yard. He then went to call out the horse-guards; they drove the mob away, and the coaches went peaceably along. While thus employed, word was brought that Lord Sandwich was killed. We found his carriage broke, and his lordship cut on the head. We conducted him home—Myself and 12 or 14 light horse—We then made our way into Palace Yard again. The cry was *No Popery!* At first the people had no weapons: in the afternoon they got sticks—In the evening the witness's house in St. Martin's Lane was pulled down, and on Wednesday his house at Islington.

*Cross-examination.*

Witness was not present when Lord Sandwich was stoppt, found him in the hands of the mob—One impudent fellow, who had a stick with a large head, said, if he did not murder him then, he would before he had done with him.

*Right Hon. Lord Perchevster sworn.*

Saw the prisoner with a blue cockade in the house.

*John Lucy sworn.*

Was in Palace Yard on Tuesday the 6th of June. Saw three flags there. Knows one James Jackson who carried one of them. As soon as Justice Hyde had ordered the horse to ride among the mob, he cried out, *To Hyde's a-hoye*. He carried a black and red flag. Some hundreds followed him, and the witness saw the goods thrown out of Mr. Hyde's house. After the goods were burnt, Jackson moved his flag, and again cried out, *A-hoy for Newgate!* The mob followed, and the witness saw him inside of Mr. Akerman's parlour with the flag in his hand\*. Witness knew him. He was one of the Protestant Association, and a desperate young fellow.

*Barnard Turner, a Sugar Refiner, sworn.*

He commanded the London Military Association—They marched to Broad Street to disperse the mob, which on the Wednesday were destroying the house of Mr. Donavan. We used every argument to persuade them to desist; but all was ineffectual, till we were obliged to fire; some were taken in the house; and when the mob dispersed we marched to St. Catharine's, where another mob were destroying the house of one Lebart—The rest of that day, and the next, the detachment were employed in pursuing the mob wherever they were assembled—The general cry at all these places was *No Popery! Down with the Papists!*—Here he recited the different places that were attacked. The mob, he said, were chiefly armed with bludgeons, spokes of wheels, and iron bars; there were one or two old pieces of fire-arms among the mob.

\* For this he was tried and executed.



*Richard Pond sworn.*

A paper was shown him, literally as follows: "All true friends to Protestants I hope will particular and do no injury to the property of any true Protestant, as I am well assured the proprietor of this house is a staunch and worthy friend to the cause."

"G. GORDON."

He was asked if that was the signature of the prisoner? After looking round the court, he pitched on the prisoner as the person who signed the paper. He was asked, Why he applied to the prisoner to sign the paper? His answer was, *He thought it might have the effect to obtain a security to his house.*

*Cross-examination.*

Said, he presented the paper ready written as his lordship was sitting in the coach with Mr. Sheriff Pugh—He told his lordship it would be of service to him—and for that reason his lordship signed it—Said, he parted with the paper on the application of Mr. White and Mr. Alderman Wilkes.

*John Dingwell sworn.*

Knows Lord G. Gordon, but never saw him write, nor had any correspondence with him.

*Cross-examination by the Prisoner's Counsel.*

Said, he knew Lord G. G. from his birth—said he saw him the night before the meeting on the 29th of May. He was asked by the prisoner's counsel, Whether his lordship said any thing to him at that time relative to this business? Mr. Attorney General objected; said, what Lord G. G. said may be evidence against his lordship, but cannot be admitted as evidence for him.

*Court.* Unless it is connected with the time they have spoken of at Coachmakers Hall or St. George's Fields.

Mr. Erskine insisted on his right to put the question, Whether the prisoner said any thing the night before concerning the subject of the meeting that was to take place the next day?

*Court.* The distinction is this: if you call him to the meeting of the 29th of May, you may shew the whole connection; but you cannot go into evidence relative to it the day before.

Mr. Kenyon. The meeting in St. George's Fields was or was not legally assembled. The motives of assembling it, if Lord G. G. was the assembler of it, will go a great way to constitute the innocence or criminality of that meeting; therefore, if Lord G. can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the court and jury, that his intentions were perfectly pure, it will not only extenuate his offence, but totally absolve him of the crime with which he is charged.

*Court.* His motive cannot be proved by his own private declaration—there cannot be a doubt about that.

Mr. Erskine observed it as a little extraordinary that a man should be called to condemn Lord G. G. for words he has spoken, and that another man, who has heard him speak words subsequent, should not be per-

mitted to explain that. *Hay*, the first witness, speaks of December, January, and February.

*Court.* Not of any particular expressions he made use of relative to the 29th of May—it makes no difference. *He cannot give evidence of his motives by his private declarations.*

The counsel for the crown went next to prove the burning the mass-houses in Scotland, in order to corroborate the testimony of some of the witnesses who swore that Lord G. G. urged the example of the Scotch as a pattern for the Protestant Association in England to follow.

To this point Gen. Skeene, Hugh Scot, Esq. Robert Grierison, and William M'Kenzie, were sworn; but none of these could speak from their own knowledge, only by report.—Here the Attorney General closed the evidence for the crown.

*(Conclusion in our next.)*

MR. URBAN,

IN the second volume of Mr. *Harmer's* "Observations on Scripture," p. 41, is the following passage:

"Every body knows in how odious a light Cardinal *Wolsey's* naming himself before the King appeared in England, in the sixteenth century; *Ego et Rex meus*. It was thought the most consummate arrogance: nevertheless Sir J. Chardin assures us it is customary, among the Persians, for the speaker to name himself first."

This story of Cardinal *Wolsey* has been so frequently told, that it is now generally taken to be true. In the third act of *Shakspeare's* "King Henry VIII," among the articles produced against *Wolsey*, the Duke of Norfolk is represented as charging him thus:

"Then, that in all you writ to Rome, or else To foreign Princes, *Ego et Rex meus* Was still inscrib'd; in which you brought the King To be your servant."

Mr. *Addison* also, in the "Whig Examiner," N° 2, has the following observation:

"*Nos Numerus sumus* is a scrap of Latin more impudent than Cardinal *Wolsey's* *Ego et Rex meus*."

Again, in the "Spectator," N° 562, we are told that

"The most violent Egotism is that of Cardinal *Wolsey*, *Ego et Rex meus*, I and my King."

Several other authors have, no doubt, propagated this tale; and if *Nos numerus sumus* would authenticate it, it would be incontrovertible. But in the "Collections" at the end of Fiddes's "Life of *Wolsey*," London, 1726, is the following state of the case, which sufficiently confutes this vulgar error; and would, had it been known to Mr. *Harmer*, have prevented him from bringing it again before the public:

"The Cardinal is charged with want of respect to the King in the style of his letters; in many of which sent out of the realm, he had



had joined himself with the King, in saying and writings, *The King and I, &c. &c.*—To what cause or origin soever we impute this freedom, there certainly is in it an appearance of indecency: but whether so flagrant, as to afford just matter for a distinct article against him, in a charge of high treason, I shall not presume to dispute: This, I think, is beyond dispute, that *Fox*, by inverting the order, and varying the form of the words, (for he not only represents the Cardinal as putting himself before the King, but as making the King his property\*) has given us an instance of that want of candour, which is to be met with in his *Monuments* on other occasions." p. 187.

As to this reflection upon *Fox*, the propriety of it is confirmed by the truly ingenious Mr. Warton, who has very lately, in his "History of English Poetry," iii. 354, styled "*Fox*, the martyrologist, a weak and a credulous compiler." A regard for historical truth gave rise to these strictures of your occasional correspondent,

VINDEX. I.

MR. URBAN, April 5, 1781.

FROM the opinion you expressed of the sensibility and delicacy of *IGNATIUS SANCHO*, whose letter to Mr. Sterne is in your Magazine for 1776, p. 29, I doubt not of your readiness to make room for an unpublished letter of the same "good-hearted" Negro. "Though black as Othello," as you very judiciously have observed, "his heart was as humanised as any of the fairest about St. James's." It will not be displeasing to your readers to be informed, that a collection of his Letters is preparing for the publick.

"To Mr. S—, Aug. 31, 1779.

"YOU have made ample amends—for your stoical silence—in so much that—like Balaam—I am constrained to bless—where peradventure I intended the reverse.—For hadst thou taken the wings of the morning—and searched North, East, South, and West—or dived down into the sea, exploring the treasures of old Ocean—thou couldst neither in art or nature have found aught that could have made me happier—gift-wise—than the sweet and highly-finished portrait of my dear Sterne.—But how you found it—caught it—or came by it—Heaven and you know best!—I do fear it is not thy own manufacturing.—Perhaps thou hast gratified thy finer feelings at an expence—which friendship would blush for—"But what have you to do with that?"—True—it may appear impertinent; but could aught add to the value of the affair—it would be—its having you—for its father.—But I must hasten to a conclusion.—I meant this—not as an epistle of cold thanks—but the warm ebullitions of African sensibility.—Your gift would add to the pride of Caesar, were he living, and knew the merits of its original—it has half turned the

head of a Sancho—as this scrawl will certify. Adieu! The hen and chickens desire to be remembered to you—as I do—to all!—all! all!— I. S."

MR. URBAN, Margate, April 6, 1781.

AS several groundless reports have been circulated respecting the origin of the dissemper among the Horned Cattle in this island, some of which were manifestly designed to reflect on Mrs. Cowell of Salmston in this neighbourhood, in whose farm-yard it first made its appearance, give me leave to convey to the public a contradiction of any assertion that can justly be deemed a reflection on her conduct on this occasion. When it was first discovered, and was suspected to be contagious, Mrs. Cowell took every necessary precaution to prevent its spreading; and when it seemed no longer doubtful, did not hesitate to destroy all her cattle, some of which, it is matter of public notoriety, were not infected.

The report of its being occasioned by the importation of raw hides from the infected part of the continent, which were said to be lodged at Salmston, is false and groundless: no hides were at any time brought thither, nor does it appear that any such were imported on this coast.

The story (in your last) of the sheepskins being brought thither with sea-weed, and thrown on a dunghill, is equally void of foundation; nor does Mrs. Cowell ever manure with sea-weed, or bring it up for any other purpose. VERITATI AMICUS.

The following paper has been distributed in a particular circle by a gentleman of the bar. We hope we shall not incur the benevolent writer's displeasure, by inserting it in our miscellany without his permission. We do it for the honour of friendship, and for the honour of so respectable a profession as the bar. This gentleman's scheme will very soon, we should hope, be publicly adopted.

To the Literary World in general—particularly to all connected with the Profession of the Bar.

THIS paper will contain no apology for what I cannot persuade myself needs any. Its object is to add to the purse I have already procured for the family of my late friend Mr. Lind. Of that purse his widow refused to touch a sixpence, even before she knew that the King of Poland's generosity would continue to her any part of the royal bounty which was annually received by her husband. What I have procured, therefore, and what I hope still to procure, will be for the benefit of a natural daughter, born in Poland, but brought to England a few months before her father died, who is not yet old enough to comprehend the misery of her situation; and for two sisters, whose

\* "*Ego et Rex meus.* Wherein he is followed by Archbishop Parker.



only support was their brother's bounty, and who are now literally without any support whatever. Most of the few to whom I have already applied on this occasion have been truly kind. This paper, at least this part of it, is of course addressed to others.

When the circumstances in which Mr. L. died shall be remembered, (and are there not those who will remember them?) let it not be forgotten, that he never inherited any other patrimony than what consisted in debts contracted by his father, which, on his return from Poland, he not only paid, but *paid with interest*—and in these two sisters, whom, when he came to England, he found considerably involved; whom, while he lived, he totally supported; and whom he left, at his death, entirely out of debt. If economy was not Mr. L.'s talent, who is the economist authorized to blame him? In the friend of a king, and in the companion and instructor of a prince, who will expect it? The want of economy in a father or a brother is surely no crime in a sister or a daughter. But, should the family of Mr. L. be assisted by those only who are not entitled to the praise of economy, they would soon be rich. Assisted, however, I trust they will be. The literary world will not, I hope, forget Mr. L.'s merits as an author. My brethren at the bar will, I doubt not, remember that he was one of us—and will find some pity for the daughter and sisters of Mr. L. as well as for the daughter of Mr. Serjeant Davy.

A book is opened at Messrs. Gosling's, in Fleet-street, for the receipt of subscriptions; and for the entry of names, unless the latter shall be particularly forbidden.

If this application should be thought to merit censure, it is on me only that the censure ought to fall. With Mr. L.'s family, with his friends, with my own friends, I have not consulted. No person whatever is privy to this application. He, whom I delighted on all occasions to consult, has sunk into the grave. My wish is to serve his family.

What can I say more?

Why should I be ashamed of what I have said?

HERBERT CROFT, Junior.

Lincoln's Inn, March 31, 1781.

FRIENDSHIP would have escaped the cruel office of making a public application of this kind, had the gentlemen of my profession imitated the laudable conduct of the clergy, and of other bodies of professional men, in commiserating the indigent families not unfrequently thrown upon the world by their brethren. The reflection that, even at this late day, such a plan is practicable, encourages me to throw out the following hints for so desirable a charity.

To a fund established for this purpose every man living, who has been called to the bar, would, it is presumed, immediately contri-

bute. The descendants of former barristers, who, to the glory of the profession, compose no inconsiderable part of the present House of Peers, would not surely be ashamed of their origin. The different law societies, at the same time that, by new regulations now become not a little necessary, they prevented bad men from stealing into the profession, might institute some trifling fee, upon being called to the bar, for the benefit of this fund. And it might be understood in the profession that, upon succeeding to any of its honours, certain sums should be regularly demanded: and who are they that would not willingly pay them?—Should the fund ever be rich enough for the purpose—and I should hope it would—exhibitions might be instituted for students, or even for young barristers; which would reflect as much honour on our inns of court, as on our universities. The fund might be managed by the two junior king's counsel, the junior serjeant, and the two senior outer barristers; or the majority of them. They might nominate their treasurer, successors, &c. &c. Or the governors might, on every occasion, be those gentlemen who, at the moment, should fill the ranks I have mentioned, or any other ranks. Or every gentleman might be a governor of this charity and have a voice, when in some certain situation, or of some certain standing, at the bar.

But, if such a scheme should once meet with patronage, the plan might soon be adjusted. It is not myself that I offer to the patronage of some great man; it is this idea of a fund for the relief of persons whom gentlemen at the bar have left behind them in indigent circumstances. The man who should patronize such a charity, would merit a more desirable epithet than even that of *great*; and might perhaps hereafter stand as high with fame, as if he had set on foot a subscription for an Italian fiddler, or had ever been the protector of Vestris.

Let not the ablest men among us forget, that wealth and genius are not always inseparable. Let not the richest dare to take it for granted, that their posterity can never be poor. And let it be remembered, that many who have died the richest and the ablest men in the profession, and the first characters in the kingdom, had they been snatched away at an early period of life, would perhaps have left their bodies to have been buried by charity, would certainly never have adorned with their names the peerage of their country.

But if common humanity, or even common sense, should ask for any arguments in defence of what I have here ventured to propose; too many will be found in the following extract from *Smith's Wealth of Nations*, which merits the diligent perusal of all those fathers and mothers who are blest with forward promising sons.

“ Put your son apprentice to a shoe-maker, there is little doubt of his learning to make a pair of shoes: but send him to study the



the law, it is *at least twenty to one* if ever he makes such proficiency as will enable him to live by the business. In a perfectly fair lottery, those who draw the prizes ought to gain all that is lost by those who draw the blanks. In a profession where twenty fail for one that succeeds, that one ought to gain all that should have been gained by the unsuccessful twenty. The counsellor at law who, *PERHAPS, at near forty years of age, begins to make something by his profession*, ought to receive the retribution not only of his own so tedious and expensive education, but of that of more than twenty others who are never likely to make any thing by it. How extravagant soever the fees of counsellors at law may sometimes appear, their real retribution is never equal to this. Compute, in any particular place, what is likely to be annually gained, and what is likely to be annually spent, by all the different workmen in any common trade, such as that of shoe-makers or weavers, and you will find that the former sum will generally exceed the latter. But make the same computation with regard to all the counsellors and students of law, in all the inns of court, and you will find that their annual gains bear but a very small proportion to their annual expence, even though you rate the former as high, and the latter as low, as can well be done." B. I. ch. 10. 2d edit. 4to. H. C.

Mr. URBAN,

April 7.

THE best recompence that I can make for the corrections of SCRUTATOR, in your Magazine for February, p. 71, is to acknowledge the propriety of almost all his observations on the Supplement to Swift. The letter from Gay to Pope was repeated by *misloke*. The Song of Stella and Flavia is ascribed to Mrs. Pilkington on the authority of Mr. Deane Swift; and I cannot help thinking it to be hers, notwithstanding its appearance in Mrs. Barber's volume. (A case nearly parallel occurs in the poems of Ambrose Philips. See Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 599.) The note on Sacheverell's Sermon was in the original edition of Swift's Tract in 1720. The first note in p. 482, was written after attentive consideration, and on the best authority. In every other remark, I readily stand corrected by Scrutator.

I will now, Mr. Urban, transcribe for you a few unpublished minutiae concerning Dr. Swift, which Bishop Kennet (when chaplain at court) was moved in spirit to register in his voluminous memorials of the times.

"Windfor, Nov. 2, 1713, Dr. Swift came into the coffee-house, and had a bow from every body but me, who I confess could not but despise him. When I came to the antichamber to wait before prayers, Dr. Swift was the principal man of talk and business, and acted as a master of requests. He was soliciting the Earl of Arran to speak to his brother the Duke of Ormond, to get a chaplain's place established in the garrison of

Hull, for Mr. Fiddes, a clergyman in that neighbourhood, who had lately been in jail, and published sermons to pay fees. He was promising Mr. Thorold to undertake with my lord-treasurer, that, according to his petition, he should obtain a salary of 200l. per annum, as minister of the English church at Rotterdam. Then he stopped Fr. Gwynne, Esq. going in with his red bag to the queen, and told him aloud, he had somewhat to say to him from my lord-treasurer. He talked with the son of Dr. Davenant to be sent abroad, and took out his pocket-book, and wrote down several things, as memoranda, to do for him. He turned to the fire, and took out his gold watch; and, telling the time of the day, complained it was very late, a gentleman said, *he was too fast. How can I help it (says the doctor) if the courtiers give me a watch that won't go right.* Then he instructed a young nobleman, that the best poet in England was Mr. Pope (a papist) who had begun a translation of Homer into English verse, for which *he must have 'em all subscribe*; for, says he, the author *shall not begin to print till I have a thousand guineas for him.* Lord-treasurer, after leaving the queen, came through the room—and beckoning Dr. Swift to follow him, both went off just before prayers.

"Nov. 3. I see and hear a great deal to confirm a doubt, that the Pretender's interest is much at the bottom of some hearts—a whisper that Mr. N—n [Nelson] had a prime hand in the late book for hereditary right; and that one of them was presented to Majesty itself, whom God preserve from the effect of such principles and such intrigues!"

To these strictures of Bp. Kennet I shall add an anecdote which was lately found in one of Dr. Birch's MS Sermons.

"The Dean had often called at an upholsterer's in Ormond Quay to order some rubbish, lying before his door, to be removed, but without being obeyed for many days; which brought him in great choler to the house, where he warmly expostulated with the woman, and concluded,—"Do you know, woman, who I am?"—"Yes, please your Reverence, she replied, you are Dr. Higgins." This was a crazy Jacobite clergyman, and had been a small favourite of Harley's, very noisy, in contempt called Orator Higgins, and of all men the Dean's aversion. It was observed, to the end of his life, he avoided that street in his daily walk through the town, though lying in a beautiful quay, and having a number of orange and apple-stalls in it; the police of which, until that time, was his peculiar care; and which he duly regulated."

Some unpublished MS letters of Swift are pointed out in the "Supplement." Fifteen others are in the hands of Dr. Ewin of Cambridge: a single letter was in the library of the late Mr. Garrick; and Mr. Cadby, surgeon at Bath, has one of Sir W. Temple

Yours, &c. J. N.



## Memoirs of Dr. FOTHERGILL.

**D**R. JOHN FOTHERGILL was born about 1712, in Wensley Dale, in Yorkshire, where his father, who had been a brewer at Knaresborough, (after having travelled from one end of America to the other) lived retired on a small estate which he cultivated, and which came afterwards to his eldest son Alexander, who studied the law, but was not regularly bred to that profession. John was the second son. The third son lived at Warrington, where he died a few years ago. Samuel, the fourth son, went to America, and became a celebrated preacher among the Quakers. John received his education in the seminary belonging to the Quakers, and afterwards served his time to Mr. Bartlett, apothecary, at Bradford, from whence he removed to London, and became a pupil of Dr. (now Sir Edward) Wilmot, at St. Thomas's Hospital. He afterwards went to the University of Edinburgh to study physic there, and took his doctor's degree, 1736. His Thesis was intitled, "*De emeticorum usu in variis morbis tractandis*;" and it has been republished in a collection of Theses by Smellie. From Edinburgh he went to Leyden, whence, after a short stay, he returned to England, and began his practice in London about the year 1740, in a house in Whitehart Court, Lombard Street, where he resided the greatest part of his life, and acquired both reputation and fortune. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 1744, and in 1754 fellow of Edinburgh, to which he was a considerable benefactor. He was also at his death a member of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, and about the same time became a member both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and he continued his practice with uninterrupted success till within the last two years of his life, when the illness, which he had brought on himself by unremitted attention, obliged him to give up a considerable part of it. (See *Gent. Mag.* 1780, p. 592). Besides his attention to medical science, he had imbibed an early taste for natural history, improved by his friend Peter Collinson, and employed himself on coquillage and smaller objects of botany. He was for many years a valuable contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*; which in return considerably assisted his rising fame. His *Observations on the Weather and Dis-*

*eases* were begun in 1751, and continued monthly for some years. He had very extensive practice, but he did not add to his art any great or various improvements. His pamphlet on the ulcerous sore throat is, on every account, the best of his publications, which owes much of its merit to the information of the late Drs. Letherland\* or Sylvester. It was first printed 1748, on the re-appearance of that fatal disorder which in 1739 had carried off the two only sons of Mr. Pelham. Some time before his death he had been industrious to contrive a method of generating and preserving ice in the West Indies. He was the patron of Sidney Parkinson, and drew up the preface prefixed to his account of the voyage to the South Seas. At his expence also was made and printed an entire new translation of the whole Bible, from the Hebrew and Greek originals, by Anthony Purver†, a Quaker, in 2 vols. 1764, fol. and also, 1780, an edition of Dean Percy's *Key to the New Testament*, adapted to the use of a seminary of young Quakers, at Ackworth, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, founded in 1778 by the Society, who purchased, by a subscription, in which Dr. Fothergill stood foremost, the house and an estate of 30 acres, which the Foundling Hospital held there, but which they found inconvenient for their purpose on account of distance. The Doctor himself first projected this on the plan of a smaller institution of the same kind at Gildersomes. He also endowed it handsomely by his will. It now contains above 300 children of both sexes, who are clothed and instructed. The fortune which Dr. Fothergill had acquired, was immense; and, taking all things together, the house and moveables in Harpur Street, the property in Essex, at the estate in Cheshire (which he held on a lease, now expired), and his ready money, the computation must be 80,000*l.* His business, when he was in full practice (for his inability caused him lately to cease) was calculated at near 7000*l.* *per ann.* In the *Influenza* of 1775 and 1776, he is said to have had sixty patients on his list daily, and his profit was estimated at 8000*l.* *per ann.* The disorder which hastened his death was a schirrus of the prostatica, an obstruction in the bladder, in which were found after his death two quarts of water, which had been gradually coming on him for six years past, occasioned by a delicacy, which made him unwilling to alight from his

\* See Mr. Chandler's *Treatise on a Cold*, 1761, p. 55, where the method of treating this new disorder is absolutely given to Dr. Letherland; who, with that modesty which was his distinguishing characteristic, when the Doctor's MS was shewn to him, expressly forbade any mention of his name in it.

† This man deserves to be added to the list of unlearned mechanics, who by dint of application have acquired a knowledge of the learned languages, beginning with the Hebrew, and proceeding to the Greek and Latin. He was bred a shoemaker, with a serious turn and desire of enquiring into the religious sentiments he had imbibed in his youth. This work is said to have cost the Doctor not less than 2000*l.*

*GENT. MAG. April, 1781.*

carriage;



carriage; and when, after his temporary recovery from it the year before he died, he submitted to use relief in his carriage, it was too late. He died at his house in Harpur-street, Dec. 26, 1780, and his remains were interred, January 5, in the Quakers burying-ground at Winchmore-hill. The speakers over his grave were Isaac Sharples, Sarah Prior, and others. The executors, who were his sister, and Mr. Chorley, linen draper, in Gracechurch-street, who married his niece\*, intended the burial to be private; but the desire of the Quakers to attend the funeral rendered it impossible. Only 10 coaches were ordered to attend with his relations and friends, but there were more than 70 coaches and post-chaises attending; many of the Friends came above 100 miles, to pay the last tribute of respect to a character so highly esteemed by them, and to whom they had so great obligations, particularly those in Pennsylvania, to whom he made very large remittances. Nor was his benevolence confined to persons of his own sentiments, as innumerable instances conspire to prove. But, as the most perfect characters have their defects, it has been suggested that jealousy of a rival in his profession among those of his own religious persuasion involved him in one instance in conduct by no means justifiable. Dr. Leeds, who had not received a liberal education, but by industry and application at Edinburgh had obtained a degree there, was chosen, 1773, physician to the London Hospital. When the College of Physicians in London called on him to pass his examination, he declined their summons, and being thus deprived of a maintenance, and hearing that Dr. F. had spoken disadvantageously about him, he lodged a complaint against him before his own society. A reference to five persons approved by all parties ensued, and three of them awarded 500l. to be paid to Dr. L. by Dr. F. The latter, notwithstanding he had agreed to abide by the arbitration, refused to pay the money awarded, and appealed to Westminster Hall. His application succeeded, and the forms of law not having been strictly adhered to, he escaped the payment, though with some loss of reputation. His antagonist died soon after of grief. The doctor by his will appointed, that his shells, and other pieces of natural history, should be offered to Dr. Hunter at 500l. under the valuation he ordered to be taken of them. Accordingly Dr. H. has bought them for 1200l. The drawings and collections in natural history were also to be offered to Mr. Banks at a valuation. His English portraits and prints, which had been collected by Mr. John Nickolls of Ware, and purchased by him for 80 guineas, were bought for 200 guineas by Mr. Thane. His books are at this time

selling by auction, which began April 30, and is to continue 8 days. His house and garden at Upton, which he could visit only on Saturdays during the winter, and but rarely in summer, and in which fifteen men were constantly employed, are valued at 10,000l. and reckoned one of the first botanic gardens in Europe. He spared no expence to augment this as well as his other collections. He had an ingenious artist qualified to collect for him at the Cape of Good Hope, and another on the Alps, and employed for several years before his death a painter in natural history at Leeds. A view in this garden was drawn and engraved by J. Chapman, who made the excellent map of Essex. For several years before his death he used to retire, from Midsummer to Michaelmas, to an estate near Middlewich in Cheshire, which, though he only rented it by the year, he had spared no expence to improve. He took no fees during this recess, but attended to prescribe gratis at an inn at Middlewich once a week.

Besides the writings already mentioned, he was the author of,

1. Remarks on the Natural Salts of Plants, and on Terra Foliated Tartari. Edin. Medical Essays, Vol. V.
2. Remarks on a Case published by Mr. W. Fossack in the last Volume of the Edinburgh Medical Essays, of a Man dead in Appearance, recovered by distending the Lungs with Air. Phil. Trans. for 1745. No. 475.
3. An Account of a Laceration of the Diaphragm, and of a preternatural Situation of some of the Viscera, observed on opening the Body of a Girl of Ten Years old. Ibid. 1746.
4. Observations on the Use of the Bark in Scrophulous Disorders. Med. Obs. and Inq. Vol. I.
5. An Account of an Astringent Gum brought from Africa. Ibid.
6. Experiments on mixing Oils and resinous Substances with Water, by Means of a vegetable Mucilage. Ibid.
7. Observations relative to the Cure of the Chin-Cough. Ibid. Vol. III.
8. Observations on the Use of Hemlock. Ib.
9. Remarks on the Hydrocephalus Internus. Ibid. Vol. IV.
10. Remarks on the Cure of the Sciatica. Ib.
11. Remarks on the Use of Tapping early in Dropsies. Ibid.
12. Remarks on the Use of Balsams in the Cure of Consumptions. Ibid.
13. Some Account of the Cortex Winteranus, or Magellanicus. Ibid. Vol. V.
14. Some Account of a painful Affection of the Face. Ibid.
15. Remarks on the Management proper at the Cessation of the Menfes. Ibid.
16. The Case of an Hydrophobia. Ibid.

\* Another of his nieces also married a person of the same name, but no relation to the above-mentioned Mr. C.



This has been since published separately with additional Remarks.

17. Two Papers on the Angina Pectoris. Ib.

18. Further Remarks on the Treatment of Consumptions. Ibid.

19. Observations on the Disorders to which Painters in Water-Colours are subject. Ibid.

20. Some Account of the late PETER COLLINSON, Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries in London, and of the Royal Societies of Berlin and Upsal. In a Letter to a Friend. 4to. 1770. Of this a few Copies only were printed and given away. It was inserted in this Mag. 1770, p. 177.

21. Some Account of the late Dr. RUSSEL, ("the Fruits of Friendship," as he called it in a letter to the writer of this paragraph, to whom the Doctor gave a copy of it) which was read to the Medical Society, of which he was President, and printed in 4to. 1771. It was afterwards republished in our Magazine of that year, p. 109.

He distributed a printed Letter soon after the appearance of the late Influenza, describing the symptoms of the disease as it had occurred to him, and requesting practitioners in different parts of the kingdom to contribute to an History of it, which he intended, but did not live, to publish.

From the initials I. F. subjoined to "Experimenta & Meletemata de Generatione, autore Jacobo Logan, Judice Supremo & Præsidente Concilii Provinciæ Pensilvaniensis in America," Svo. 1747, printed for Davis, he is supposed to have been the translator of that pamphlet.

He sometimes wrote in the newspapers, and is said to have been the author of upwards of 100 Letters in The Gazetteer concerning the new pavement.

To these memorials we may add, that Dr. LETTSOM intends to collect and publish all his works in one volume. This collection will contain several of his unpublished papers, and many of his letters.

MR. URBAN, T—y, Mar. 29, 1781.

IT appears from your Magazine for Nov. last, pp. 105 and 106. that the Author of *Thelyphthora* has been very happy in gaining a proselyte, who had before entertained an ill opinion of his work, without reading it. I confess myself to be in this state, from the accounts in your last volume, pp. 380. 465. 474. Nor can I prevail with myself to read what the author has written, until he shall have convinced me, that Adam had more Eves than one; that more suns than one illuminate the universe; that the human frame contains more than one heart; that two or more wives can share a husband's love and affection with as much strength and ardour as when united in one; that a virtuous wo-

man can heartily permit another to share the love and favours of a husband equally with herself; and that husband and wife, each in the singular, is not a figure of Christ and his Church in the language of the Gospel\*. When this is accomplished, I shall then be half converted, and will promise to read his work with the most diligent attention. In the mean time permit me to acquaint him, that I am but lately returned from being many years abroad, where polygamy is not only permitted, but in full practice; yet no good ends are answered by it, but much evil results from it — For their laws allow a man to marry as many wives as he can maintain; and the middling sort of people purchase young girls, and offer them to the rich, who pay handsomely for their first favours; they are then either returned to the purchaser, and become public prostitutes for the maintenance of the family, or a farther compliment is given for them to remain in the seraglio of the debauchee, where they enjoy all the privileges of his lawful wives, except the honours due to the first; and both the one and the other, without education, without any useful employment, are shut up in separate apartments, or rather cells, which have no communication one with another, and where they have nothing else to do but to be ready at the call of their keeper. The number of women is often some hundreds in one seraglio, so that the man being enervated by variety, and being otherwise debilitated by the frequent ablutions required by their law, his strength soon becomes unequal to his passions; and, after all his artifices, he is under the indispensable necessity of neglecting many of them, by which their invention is constantly upon the rack to procure men secretly by means of their attendants, who are either eunuchs or old women; whom they frequently bribe, besides advancing money to the men they bring. I attended a young man in his illness, the only son of an old fellow, whose seraglio was pretty well stocked; this, by means unknown to me, introduced some of my servants to the notice of his women, who soon applied to them; and two received handsome presents for their kind services, till the practice came to my knowledge, when I put a stop to their new lucrative employment. Neither wives nor concubines here can properly be ranked with rational beings; for they are never permitted to appear in public, but are kept merely for the indulgence of brutal appetite, and are fit for nothing but to fill the seraglios, or throng the streets with prostitutes. No less than three thousand were tolerated and taxed in one city where I resided for some time.

The Persees are allowed four wives; one of them told me the story of a younger bro-

\* The excellent Bp. Lowth has most elegantly set this allegory in a striking light, even under the law, in his XXXIst Praelect, De Sacra Poesi Heb.



ther consulting him about marrying a second wife, to whom he gave this advice from his own experience: "I married one wife, and lived in quietness and peace for some time; but, like others of our religion, I followed the custom of marrying a second; ever since which all quietness and peace have fled from my dwelling, and I live so unhappy and miserable, that I cannot entertain a thought of taking a third: if you really mean to be happy, you will follow the advice of an affectionate brother, who now earnestly desires you to remain perfectly contented with the wife you have \*."

The men, who have access to so many women, are seldom known to have more than three or four children; but the poorer sort, who can maintain only one wife, and therefore have no more; they, in general, have a numerous offspring; amongst whom Providence provides for wars and casualties, by maintaining the balance in the number of males, much in the same proportion as with us in England; Polygamy is therefore evidently contrary to the law of Nature, and the propagation of the human species.

I have been conversant, and intimately acquainted with many foreign Jews, but do not recollect an instance of any one having a plurality of wives: and some of them are so far from adopting polygamy on our author's plan, that they hold the word *אֶדָּוָה* (adultery) in the seventh commandment, to be equivalent to our word *whoredom*, as including both fornication and adultery; and that *אֶדָּוָה* is only of a less extensive signification, and therefore more properly applied to single persons; though they acknowledge, the generality of their commentators are of another opinion.

I will leave the inferences and reflections to be drawn, not from theory or scripture, but from the facts related, and now in constant practice; and beg to ask Mr. Madan, what limited number of wives will his principles teach a man to take up with? And how far they will lead him into the customs I have described? Yours, &c. VIATOR.

\*\*\* We shall willingly adopt this Correspondent's Plan for our GENERAL INDEX, if he will be so kind as to assist us in executing it.

#### THE SCRIBBLER. N° III.

"*Id ipsa enim Græcia philosophia tanto in honore nunquam fuisset, nisi doctrinæ morum contentione dissensionibusque viguisset.*" CIC.

"*Prorsus hæc divina mihi videtur vis, quæ tot res efficiat & tantas.*" Idem.

**E**LOQUENCE, the child of Nature, and the sovereign of the Passions, who, upon the subversion of the Roman empire, returned to her native regions, and resumed

her seat among the celestials, has condescended to revisit the earth.

On all ranks in this metropolis has she shed her genial influence. Innumerable schools of oratory and academies of disputation have been instituted, in which orations are delivered, superior to the most animated of the Philippiæ;—orations no less distinguished by the sublimity of the sentiments than the energy of the style.

These noble institutions have eclipsed the celebrated schools of antiquity, by the lustre of their united radiance. They are disgraced neither by illiberal invectives, nor by personal reflections. Dissipation and debauchery are never suffered to enter.

All the declaimers have that elegance and liberality of sentiment which result from a taste for literature, and which characterise the citizen of the world.

During her former residence on earth, this dazzling deity discovered an evident partiality for the male sex; the female is now likewise the object of her favour.

But the union of Eloquence with Beauty may have consequences inconceivably fatal to science and to society.

#### Character of RICHARDSON'S CLARISSA.

From Sherlock's Original Letters, Vol. I.

**T**HE writers of England excel those of all other nations in the pathetic; and Richardson in this point is, I think, superior to all his countrymen. He makes one cry too much: and by a very singular talent, peculiar to himself alone, he fills our eyes almost as often by elevated sentiments, as he does by tender ones. He abounds with strokes of greatness, sometimes in the actions, and sometimes in the sentiments, of his characters, which raise the reader's soul, and make the tear of generosity spring into his eye he knows not whence.

Here are three strokes of pathos; tell me which of them you like best?

When the tyrannical Capulet says to his daughter;

"Thursday is near;

"If you be mine, I'll give you to my friend:

"If you be not, hang, beg, starve, die  
"i' th' streets,

"For, by my soul! I'll ne'er acknowledge  
"thee."

Then Juliet;

"Is there no Pity sitting in the clouds,

"That sees into the bottom of my grief?

"O sweet my mother, cast me not away."

Is not that earnest appeal to heaven most solemnly moving? And then that passionate address to her mother, as her only resource after Providence, is exceedingly affecting. The confusion too in placing her words, *O sweet my mother, for O my sweet mother, is*

\* See also an account of the Eastern women in Gent. Mag. vol. XLVIII. pp. 323. 4.



infinitely beautiful: it is somewhat like Virgil's *Me, me adsum qui feci*.

The next is from Otway. When Jaffier gives Belvidera to Renault, and gives him with her a dagger, desiring him, *when he proves unworthy, to strike it to her heart*; Belvidera's answer is inimitably fine.

"O thou unkind one!  
 " . . . Have I deserv'd this from you?  
 " Look on me, tell me,  
 " Why am I separated from thy love?  
 " If I am false, accuse me; *but if true,*  
 " Don't, pr'ythee, don't in poverty forsake me,  
 " But pity the sad heart that's torn with  
 " parting."

No man can write better than this. That line, "Don't, pr'ythee, don't in poverty forsake me," is above praise. Every word of it is a beauty. The words "*but if true,*" introduce this affecting close with peculiar happiness, because the audience, knowing that the *is* true, feels more deeply for her sorrows.

The third is from Clarissa. After she has escaped from Lovelace, and is lodged at a glove-shop, King-Street, Covent-Garden, she writes a letter to her nurse, Mrs. Norton, in which are these words: "I am afraid my Poor, as I used to call the good creatures to whose necessities I was wont to administer by your faithful hands, have missed me of late. But now, alas! I am poor myself." When Clarissa's story is known, and the whole of her character and her present situation considered, "*But now, alas! I am poor myself,*" is irresistible.

I do not believe any language, ancient or modern, can shew three traits equal to these.

It is injuring Richardson to quote a trait of pathos from him, when he has whole volumes which it is impossible to read without crying and sobbing from beginning to end.

I feel for the injustice that is done this author, who, I will venture to assert, is second to no man that ever wrote. It is astonishing, however, how many men of parts I have met with who speak of him with contempt. Most of them, it is true, have condemned him without reading him; and they have condemned him because he is a writer of *Novels or Romances*. What is a name? What signifies how a work is called; whether it is a Romance, a Novel, a Story, or a History? No matter for the title; examine the work. Does it grapple the attention (to use Shakspeare's expression) with hooks of steel? Does it move, does it elevate, does it enlighten, does it amuse? These are the points to be enquired into, and not how it is called.

I have known many other clever people, who have dipped into Clarissa, and who hold it and its author very cheap. Some of these men have gone through a volume or two; others have read a number of Letters here and there, have then formed their opinions of its merits, and thrown away the book.

Richardson's object was not to write a volume or a letter; it was to make a work. If the entire work be not examined, it is impossible to judge it. He built a palace. The stair-case is too high: if it had fewer steps, it would be better. One tires sometimes before one gets to the head of it. But go on; enter into the apartments; observe their distribution, their proportion, their effect; see their *ensemble*; examine their whole; and then answer if ever there was an edifice equal to it for beauty, grandeur, sublimity, and magnificence. There never was in any country? The introduction into the story of Clarissa is a *lecture* too long; but when you pass that, there never was a story equally interesting, or equally affecting; and I assert, without dread of being contradicted by any man of taste and talents *who reads it through*, that there does not exist, in the universe, a work equal to it for WIT, SENTIMENT, and SENSE.

We are happy to communicate to the publick the following very curious Letter on a subject in which we are professionally interested, and which, we doubt not, will be agreeable to our learned readers.

To THOMAS ASTLE, Esq;

DEAR SIR, Jan. 15, 1781.

GIVE me leave to congratulate you on your fortunate acquisition of a Block which was used in the very infancy of Printing, when the quotations and necessary explanations were cut in the same piece of wood with the subject represented, before moveable types were invented.

Yours, Sir, is for the second leaf of the "*Historia Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ, c- jusque Visiones Apocalypticæ,*" generally called "*The Apocalypse*;" in the upper part of which St. John is represented carrying before the Præfect, with this inscription: "*Trahamus Johannem ad Præfectum qui Ydolorum culturam adnichilavit*;" and in the lower, St. John is embarking to be transported to Rome, over which is written, "*S. Johannes Romam mittitur, ac Domiciano imperatori crudelissimo Christianorum persecutori præsentatur.*"

This, M. Maittaire [in his *Annales Typographici*, p. 20.] imagines to be the oldest of the four books which were the first attempts of the Art of Printing; the second being the "*Speculum humanæ Salvationis*," illustrated with subjects from the Old and New Testaments, and with the Prologues and Explanations in Latin Rhymes [this is known by the name of "*Speculum Salutis*," or "*La Bible des Pauvres*"]; the third book is of the same Cuts, with Dutch Prose; and the fourth the "*Ars moriendi*," or "*Speculum morientium*," in which the good and bad Angels are contending for the soul of a dying person.

Palmer, who was himself a Printer, gives the first place to the "*Ars moriendi*," and the



the second to the "Apocalypse" [p. 53, 4]; and tells us that its "Paper has the mark" of the Heifer's head and horns, which is "allowed to be the mark in the paper Fault" used, whose first Essays were from 1440 to "1450."

We have, therefore, no reason to give any credit to those Dutch Writers who would compliment their countryman Laurence Coster of Haerlem with the invention of every branch of the Art of Printing, and say that these books were printed so early as between 1428 and 1435; nor can it be allowed that Coster was either a Painter or Engraver [See "Idée generale des Estampes," p. 333.]

M. Chrétien Frederic Wenzel, Inspector of the Cabinet of Prints and Drawings of the Electoral Gallery at Dresden, who has given us a large volume in octavo, 1771, under the title of "Idée generale d'une Collection" "complete d'Estampes," p. 334, &c. says, that he has found six different editions of the "Historia Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ, e-  
"jusque Visiones Apocalyptica," which were all printed, on one side of the paper only, with such a tool as the makers of Playing Cards use; the first of them he mentions consists of 48 Blocks, most of which, like yours, is divided into two parts. A complete copy of this edition is in the Imperial Library at Vienna; the ink very pale, and the figures illuminated, as are those of several other copies.

Dr. Askew's copy of this work was bought by Dr. Hunter. [Origin of Printing, by Bowyer and Nichols. 8vo. 1776. p. 175.]

Your Print, Sir, belongs to the first edition; for, in the second, the stem of the tree in the upper part is strait, bearing three boughs; and, in the lower, there are five ropes fastened to the mast, instead of four, and the two trees are omitted.

The very early Prints from Wooden Blocks, without the least shadowing or crossing of strokes, we may conjecture were first schemed by the Illuminators of Manuscripts and the Makers of Playing Cards: these they inelegantly daubed over with colours, which they termed illuminating, and sold at a cheap rate to those who could not afford to purchase valuable Missals elegantly written and painted on vellum: and this conjecture seems to be corroborated by their subjects being religious, and particularly by one of their books being called the "Poor's Bible."

Desirous of giving you joy on possessing the other 47 Blocks, I remain, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

CHA. ROGERS.

\*\*\* The many valuable Articles which we are under the necessity of deferring shall appear as soon as possible.—Our Correspondents are requested to direct their Letters to the Care of Mrs. Newbery, in Ludgate-Street, or to J. Nichols, in Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street.

## THE SPECULATOR, N<sup>O</sup> VI.

*Rura mihi & rigui placeant in vallibus amnes;  
Flumina amem, sylvasque inglorius.* VIRG.

Me may the lowly vales, and woodlands please,

And winding rivers, and inglorious ease.

WARTON.

THERE are few people, I believe, who are not fond of the country—Every one is pleased with the smiling verdure which rural scenes display—The soul is softened, and the tender passions rise, when the feathered songsters fill our listening ears with sweetest harmony—And who

"—can forbear to join the general smile  
"of Nature?"—

Who but must feel an inward joy and "pure  
"serenity,"

"While every gale is peace, and every  
"grove is melody?"

It is my design to shew, in this essay, how pure and substantial are the pleasures of those who muse, in their country walks, on the various objects that surround them; and how imperfect and dissatisfactory are the joys of those who pass them over "with rude, unconscious gaze."

Too many go into the country for the sake of participating only in the diversions which it affords—To these people the beauties of Nature are lost—They see

"Daisies open, rivers run"—

without ever once reflecting on the great Director and Mover of them all—without ever once considering, that

"The Hand that made them is divine."

They view the variegated pictures; but read not the wisdom and instruction contained in the volume of Nature.—'Tis the eye only, not the imagination of such persons, that is caught and delighted.—How far superior are those joys which result from a contemplation of the works of the Omnipotent! Every walk excites in the contemplative man thought and meditation—In the flower—in the insect—in the smallest and meanest of Nature's productions, he discovers the impressions of divine power and wisdom. Hence he progressively ascends, step by step, higher and higher, till at length he is lost

"In wonder, love, and praise."

I am surprised that so pleasing, and, at the same time, so instructive a study as Natural History is not cultivated more universally. Let him who is capable of enjoying intellectual pleasures take a Buffon with him, and he will never be at a loss for a companion and preceptor in his solitary country walks; let him turn to the history of the first object that presents itself, and he will certainly find in it something curious, entertaining, or instructive. For, as Cicero says, "Indagatio ipsa rerum (scil. naturæ) tum  
"maximarum, tum etiam occultissimarum,  
"habet oblectationem:" that is, The investigation not only of the greatest, but even of the minutest of Nature's productions car-



# Remarks on Capt. Phipps's Tables of Longitude.—On Hudibras. 171

ries a pleasure with it. Let those, then, whose circumstances allow them to spend part of the year in the country, take a few hours from their unhealthy slumbers, and dedicate the morning to a contemplative walk. By this means they will promote their health and knowledge; the passions

will all be stilled; the soul will dissolve into harmony and love; the countenance will wear a continual cheerfulness; and an inward joy and comfort will arise in the heart from a consciousness that such meditations are highly acceptable to the Father of the Universe. P. R.

MR. URBAN, Cannock, Feb. 21, 1781.

I Think every one that consults the Gentleman's Magazine, will find it adapted to the promotion of truth and improvement in science; therefore make no doubt but the following remarks will meet with a place in your useful Miscellany.

In the Appendix, page 80, of Capt. Phipps's Voyage towards the North Pole, is a com-

Flamborough.

Lat. Long.

Capt. Phipps	54 09	0 19 E
Sir Jon. Moor	54 08	0 49 W
Robertson's Navigation	54 08	0 11 E
Atlas Maritimus	54 09	0 12 E

From hence it is easy to observe, that Whitby is in about the Latitude of 54° 30' N. but the Longitude seems very uncertain. For if the Longitude given by Capt. Phipps be supposed right, (which was taken by three time-pieces) and the situation of York as taken by Mr. Norwood be also supposed nearly correct, viz. Lat. 53° 58' N. and Long. 1° 2' 21" West of London; then Whitby will, according to Capt. Phipps, be about 52½ West of York, which according to some maps will be in the eastern edge of Westmorland: but by the Atlas Maritimus, it will be about 40¼ to the East of York, and which agrees nearly with what are called our best maps. But having the Latitude and Longitude of York as above, and the Lati-

Whitby.

Lat. N. Long. Bearing. Dist. Miles

	Lat. N.	Long.	Bearing.	Dist. Miles
	0	0	0	0
	54 35	1 14 W	12 20 W	33
	54 30	0 55 W	7 15 E	32
	54 28	0 22 W	36 00 E	39½

tude of Whitby 54° 30' N. it is easy to calculate the bearing and horizontal distance of Whitby from York, according to the different longitudes in the above table, and are nearly as in the two last columns of the said table. Hence it is easy for a person at (or near) York to determine which Longitude is nearest the truth, if he can but make an observation of the bearing of Whitby from York; and therefore hope some ingenious person, for the sake of truth, and improvement of Navigation, will make and communicate such observation to the Gentleman's Magazine, which will oblige many of the readers of such Magazine, as well as their humble servant, B. TALBOT, Author of the New Art of Land-measuring.

## Queries and Remarks on HUDIBRAS.

By MONTAGU BACON, Esq.

WHENCE had Butler the word *capob'd*?

It was over-reach'd in the first edition.

What means *Cickle*, spelt with a C.?

"Cickle, horse-shoe, hollow flint."

How do "Beggars under hedges

Make dead horses

"Their spiritual judges of divorces?"

Part III. Canto I. l. 625.

As to the "drubs

"That wretches feel in powdering tubs," all physicians agree there is no such thing used in fluxes.

What are "St. Martin's beads," which, he says, "the ladies lay on their lips for reds?"

The *Epistle to Sidrophel* does not relate to Sir Paul Neal only, as Dr. Grey supposes. Sir Christopher Wren comes in for a great share, and the whole Royal Society. The transfusion of the blood belongs to Wren.

"Strange bilks in th' almanack preface, &c.

The word "bilk" is brought by Dr. Grey to signify "Mischances, or Calamities, foretold in Almanacks." "Bilking" in the case of a hackney coachman I have heard of; but rarely on any other occasion.

The chief character in the *Rehearsal* was not originally designed for Dryden, as Dr. Grey affirms, note on Part II. Canto III. l. 763. but for one Mr. Porter.

"More plainly than the Reverend Writer

"That to our churches veil'd his mitre."

Part III. Canto III. l. 145.

The two Scotch Bishops, Bishop Graham of Orkney and Bishop Adair of Killalla in Ireland, mentioned by Dr. Grey, are men quite unknown. And Archbishop Williams, mentioned by the writer of the printed notes, was no great writer. But Archbishop Usher was a very great one; odious to the cavalier party in Strafford's case, a free acknowledger of the faults of modern episcopacy; who declared for a moderate hierarchy; and, in fine, took



took a pension from Cromwell, who affected to encourage his studies and pay him a singular respect.

By another hand.

Part III. Canto I. l. 1137. The General of the Cavaliers was Randolph Egerton, who is buried in Westminster Abbey. At the siege of Picton Castle in Herefordshire, he proposed a conference with the governor and owner of it, Sir Erasmus Philips, for which purpose a ladder was reared to a window of the castle, which Egerton ascended, and desiring Philips to thrust himself a little farther out of the window, for the convenience of a closer conference \*, he seized him, and made him descend the ladder with him. If this account alluded to by Sir Walter Moyle †, (and communicated also to Dr. Grey from Mr. Wray and Dr. Mead) be true, as I believe it is, having been formerly shewed the very window, I know not how to reconcile it with what is related under Buck's View of Picton Castle, where are these words: "It was garrisoned by Sir Richard Philips for King Charles I. in the civil wars, and held out a long siege."

MR. URBAN,

April 15.

BEING naturally fond of genealogies of ancient families, my curiosity was so much raised, on reading your Magazine for the last month, in the account of the death of Sarah Fynney, p. 147, by the pompous sketch of the pedigree of Fynney, of Fynney in Staffordshire, that I searched the records of the College of Arms, in hopes of meeting with a great fund of entertainment in the perusal of the genealogy of so eminent a family, but to my great mortification no trace either in name or arms of Fynney of Fynney in Staffordshire was to be met with there. Your correspondent who furnished that article will, I hope, be so obliging as to communicate, through the means of your useful and entertaining publication, the authorities from which he deduces the descent of this family, and in what parish in Staffordshire *Fynney*; said to be the residence of John Baron Fenis, is to be found, and what vestiges of his castle or palace now remain, as I do not find that the accurate Erdeswick, in his Staffordshire, takes any notice either of such family or place.

Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN,

April 16.

YOUR Magazine for February gives some verses "on the Death of Major *Pierston*;" which were made many years ago on the death of Colonel *Bever*, who lost his life at the action at *Ticonderoga*, July 11, 1753, as did Lord *Hovoe*. Dr. Morell addressed the lines in question to the Colonel's father. Besides other alterations from the original of Morell, these two lines are omitted (for they would not do for the Major);

"Not save ev'n *Hovoe* in arms so great,

"By all admir'd and lov'd, &c."

\* "Pretending he was deaf," says Dr. Grey.

† In his Works published by himself, 1695, p. 241.

This was the beginning of the last stanza but one in the original, coming in after "True—He was young, &c." It is proper that you should take notice of this ill-judged plagiarism. A few words acknowledging whence the verses were taken, being thought, with some alterations, perfectly applicable to the gallant Major's case, could have offended no one; nay, would have been approved of by every one.

In your last volume, p. 535. are some lines, said to be "left by the late Rev. William Scott at Pelling-Place in Berkshire, the villa of Mr. Pigott, &c." That he might leave them there I do not controvert, but that he composed them I deny, as they are taken *verbatim* from some lines of Mr. Hughes's at Wallington-House. See his Poems. Yours, &c. CRITO.

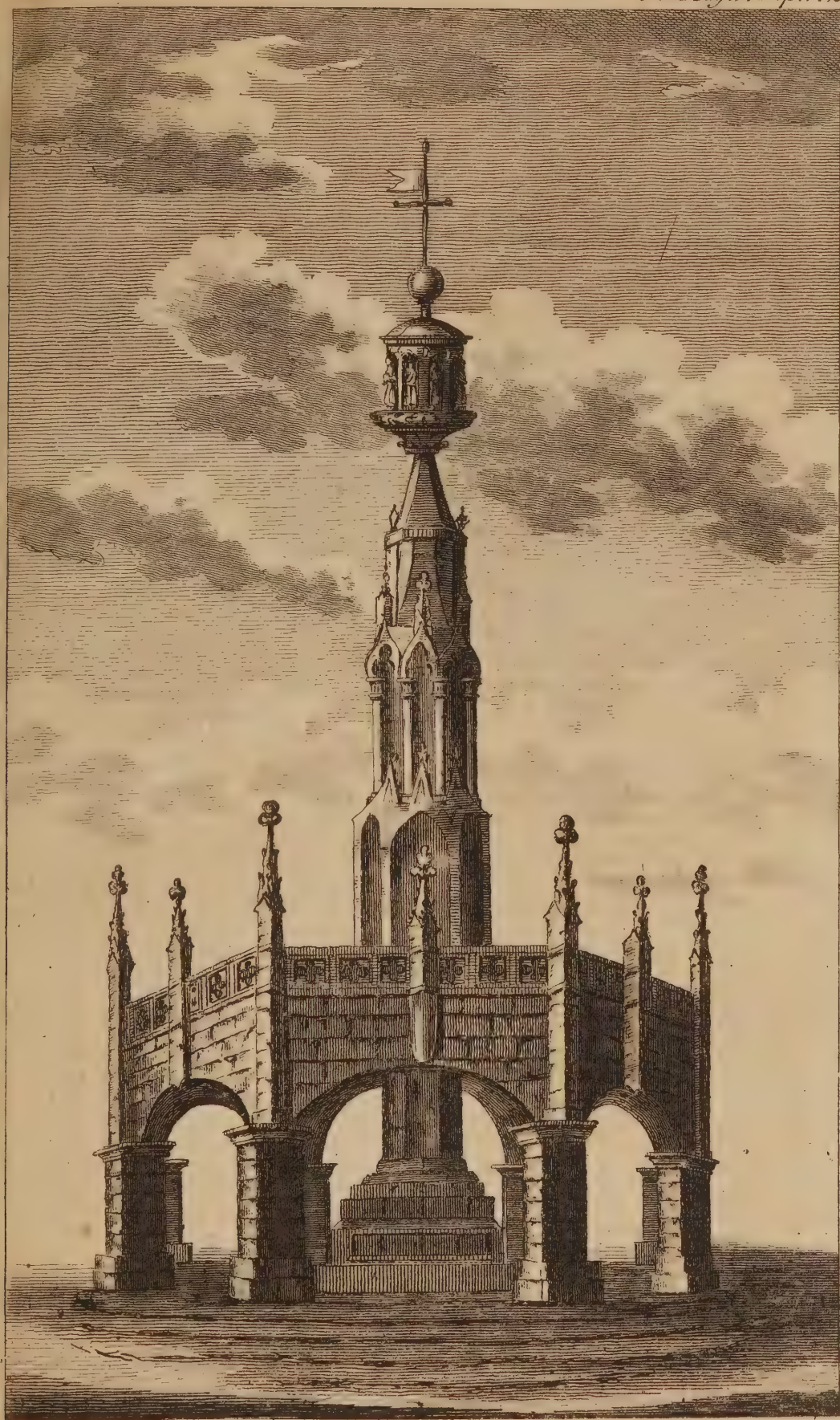
Brief Description of SHIPTON MALLETS, or the Plan proposed by the Antiquarian Society.

See Vol. XXV. p. 158.

SHIPTON MALLET is a large market town in Somersetshire, on the hills, 4 miles South of Wells, 20 South of Bristol, and 120 from London. It contains near 1200 houses, and consists of one principal street, well built, but narrow. The church is a handsome building, and the chancel has a beautiful carved stone roof. In two N. W. windows lie the effigies in stone of two knights, vulgarly called *Shepton* and *Mallet*, and pretended to be founders or builders of the church. On the West front of the steeple are two good figures of the Deity, with the crucifix between his knees, and on each side of him St. Peter and St. Paul; all well preserved. In the market-place stands a neat cross on steps surrounded by a hexagon building in arches, with a parapet of quaterfoils, and the pillars and pilasters terminating in purshed finials. On the top of the cross on the East side are figures in niches, and above all a modern weathercock. To this market are brought every Monday out of the country near 400 loads of garden stuff. The town is well watered, and inhabited by some considerable clothiers. It is governed by a constable. The market is held on Fridays, and a fair August 8 for cattle and cheese. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; it is a rectory, to which the Prince of Wales and Mr. Wyckham present alternately, is valued in the King's books at £. 33. 12<sup>s</sup>. and is in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and archdeaconry of Wells. This town is not noticed by Camden, or in Bishop Gibson's Additions.

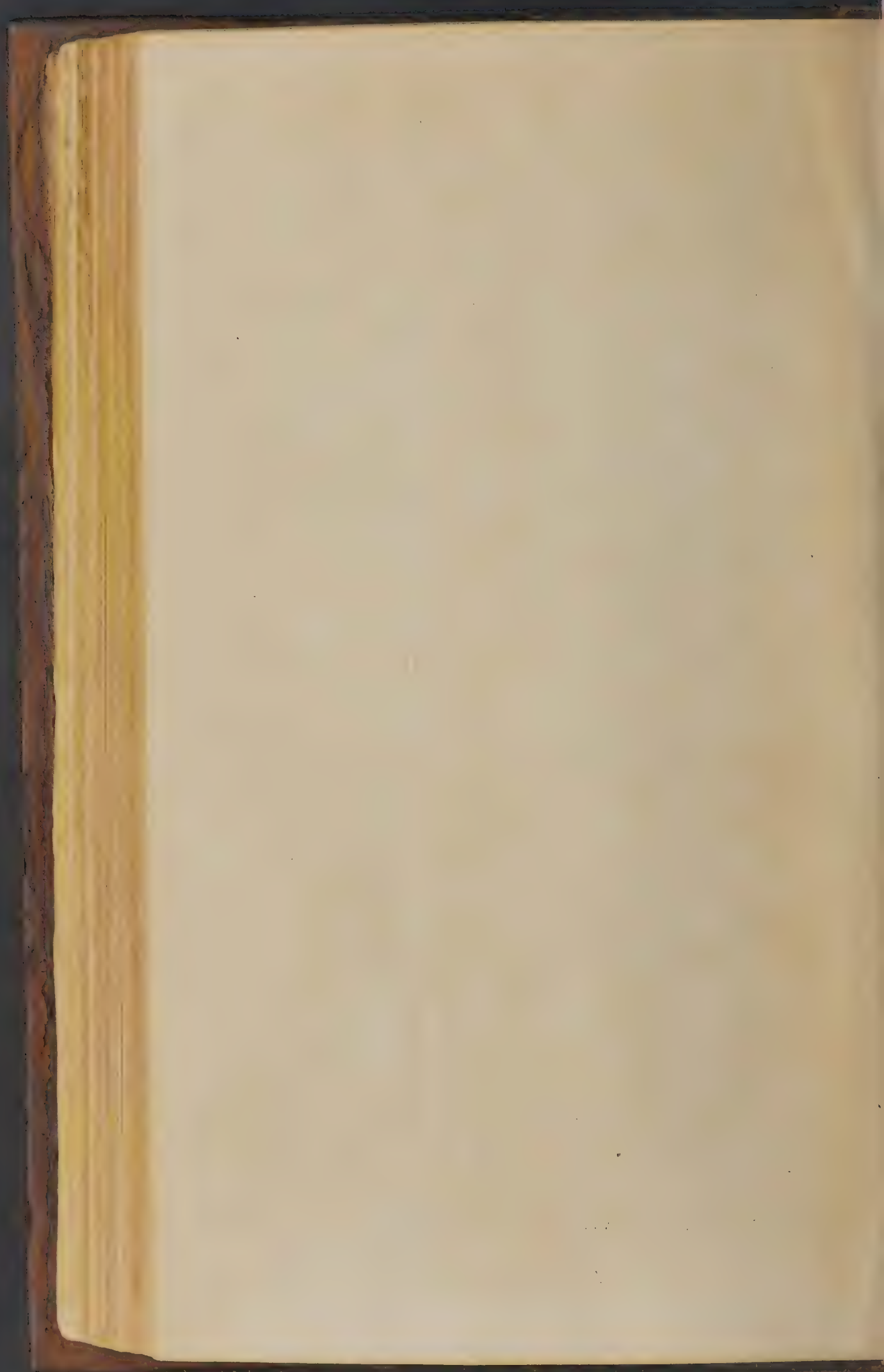
The drawing of the cross, here engraved, was made in 1747.





*The Market Cross at Shepton Mallet.*





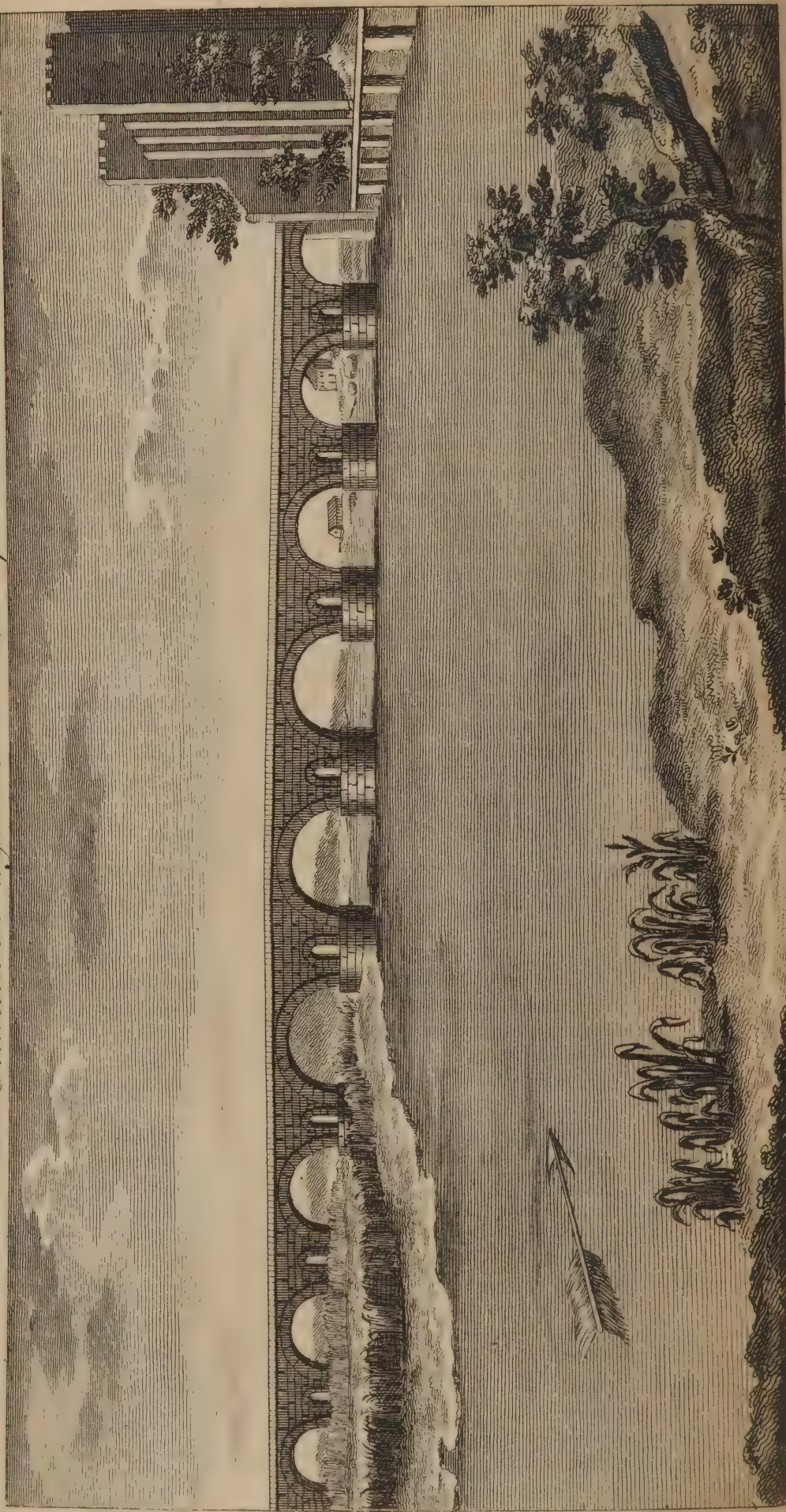






*Ancient Bridge at Merida, in Spain.*

*Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 173.*





MR. URBAN, March 29, 1781.  
**S**URVEYING some time since those volumes of curious and useful information the Gentleman's Magazines, I chanced to cast my eye on that of the year 1753, in which are given views and accounts of bridges at home and abroad; and having lately discovered two now remaining in *Spain*, accurately described and drawn, I was led to think that a proper account of these would be an eligible addition. Both these are in the province of *Estremadura*. I shall begin with that at *Merida*, which is over the river *Gaudiana*, and will give you the history of both, as nearly as may be, from that accurate traveller Don Antonio Ponz, in his *Viage de Espan'a*. "This bridge is very long: I took the pains," he says, "to count how many paces of mine it took from one point to the other, and I counted 1300. Bernabe Moreno de Vargas, in his History of Merida, gives it 950 yards in length, and 8 in width; but its more exact measure is 2565 Roman feet in length, 26 in width, and 33 in height from the water, when it becomes regular, to the most elevated part of the bridge: Vargas ascribes to it 64 arches; but, if I do not reckon wrong, it appears to me that there are more: they are all circular, but not equal. In the time of Philip the Third, a terrible inundation destroyed one of the largest towards the middle, on which account three or four of those next adjoining to it were rebuilt. It appears from an inscription, that this was done in 1610. Between the large arches of this bridge there are other smaller, and raised above the regular current of the water, that it may the better discharge itself in floods; a provision that makes the building more beautiful and secure. There is no memorial of the architect of this famous work, nor any certainty by whose orders it was constructed. The bridge was defended on the city side by two towers, between which is a door to the place of the fortrefs."

But one of the noblest remains of Roman grandeur is the bridge of *Alcantara*, from whence the place is denominated; for the word *Alcantara* in Arabic signifies a bridge. No words can better describe this fabric than those of the above ingenious traveller, which are here given in an English dress. "Every man of good taste," says he, "who arrives at the town of *Alcantara*, has a thousand reasons to be impatient to satisfy his curiosity in going to see one of the most portentous and most useful works which have been erected in as many ages as have passed from the time of its construction till the present, which is that which the grandeur of the Romans left behind them in the proud bridge of *Alcantara*. As to myself, I must say, that I no sooner alighted in the inn, than I sat out to survey it; and, notwithstanding so much as I knew of it, it surprised me to contemplate so admirable and magnificent a work. The *Tagus* runs more than 80 leagues before it reaches this town, and is therefore very deep, from the many rivers which have united with it in the said distance; infomuch, that, when it is at the lowest, it has 42 feet depth of water; from the surface of which, to the beginning of the springing of the two arches of the middle, there are 87, and from thence to the upper surface 76, which with the four and a half, which is the height of the breast-work, the whole height amounts to 204 feet and a half. The arches are 6; the two middle ones are of the same size, and larger than the others, every one 110 feet diameter, and their pillars in front have 38 in the gross; the length of the bridge is 670 feet, its width 24. In the middle of it is erected the arch A, 47 feet high, 11 thick, and its diameter is the same with the width of the bridge. Till the History of *Alcantara* was published in 1763, there was no description nor print of the bridge by which strangers might have notice of such a work, notwithstanding it is one of the greatest and best preserved of all antiquity." Thus far Don Antonio Ponz communicated to the world in 1778. As these structures are unknown, having never yet appeared among us, it is hoped that they will afford amusement and information to your readers, the sole end and aim of, Yours, &c. J. B.

\*\*\* A view of the bridge at Merida is here annexed. That of Alcantara is engraving for next month.

MR. URBAN,  
**M**R. Warton, in the third volume of the History of English Poetry, just published, having mentioned the late Mr. Coxeter as a faithful and industrious collector in our old English literature, I send you some anecdotes of his life.

THOMAS COXETER was born of an ancient and respectable family at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, Sept. 20, 1689. He was educated in grammatical learning, first under the Rev. Mr. Collier at Coxwell in

Berkshire,



Berkshire, and afterwards under the Rev. Mr. Collins at Magdalen College school in Oxford. In his sixteenth year, he was entered a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, July 7, 1705. His tutor there was the Rev. Mr. Edward Cranke, one of the fellows, afterwards preacher at Lincoln's-Inn, and presented by the said college to the living of Great Waltham in Essex, 1722\*. From Oxford, where he wore a Civilian's gown, he came to London, with a view of engaging in the practice of the Civil Law; but losing his friend and patron Sir John Cook†, he abandoned all thoughts of that and every other profession. Continuing in London without any settled pursuit, he became acquainted with bookfellers and authors. He amassed materials for a Biography of our Poets, some of which appear to have been communicated to Mr. Warton by Mr. Wise, late Radclivian librarian, and a contemporary with Mr. Coxeter at Trinity College. He assisted Mr. Ames in the History of British Typography. He had a curious collection of old plays. He pointed out to Theobald many of the black-lettered books with which that critic illustrated Shakspeare. He compiled one, if not more, of the Indexes to Hudson's edition of Josephus in 1720. In 1739, he published a new edition of Dr. Baily's (or rather Dr. Richard Hall's) Life of Bishop Fisher, first printed in 1655. In the beginning of the year 1744, he circulated Proposals for printing May's Plays, of which this is an exact copy. "*Speedily will be published, The DRAMATIC WORKS of THOMAS MAY, Esquire, a contemporary with Ben Jonson, and, upon his decease, a competitor for the Bays. With Notes, and an Account of his Life and Writings. By THOMAS COXETER, Esquire, some time of Trinity College, Oxford. The Editor, intending to revive the best of our OLD PLAYS, faithfully collated with all the editions that could be found in a search of above thirty years, happened to communicate his scheme to one who now invades it. To vindicate which, he is resolved to publish this deserving Author, though out of the order of his Design. And as a late spurious edition of GORBOUDUC is sufficient to shew what mistakes and confusion may be expected from the Medley now advertising in ten volumes, a correct edition will be added of that excellent tragedy: with other Poetical Works of the renowned Sackville, his Life, and a Glossary. These are offered as a specimen of the great care which is necessary, and will constantly be used in the revival of such old writers as the Editor shall be encouraged to restore to the public in their genuine purity.*" Though this design

did not take effect, we learn from it, that he was the first who formed the very excellent scheme of publishing an ample selection of our obsolete dramas, adopted by Doddsley, and lately perfected with great improvements. Sackville's GORBOUDUC, here referred to, is the same edition that was conducted by Mr. Spence in 1736.

In February, 1746-7, Mr. COXETER was appointed secretary to "A Society for the Encouragement of an Essay towards a complete English History," under the auspices of which appeared the first volume of Carte's History of England.

He died of a fever on Easter-day, April 19, 1747, in his 59th year; and was buried in the chapel-yard of the royal hospital of Bridewell. Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

MR. URBAN, *March 3, 1781.*  
**T**O point out verbal inaccuracies, some will say, belongs to the caviller and word-catcher; incapable of finding greater faults, and too invidious to admire any perfection (as he wishes none to be superior to himself), he busily employs his scanty talents, to swell his own importance by shewing others imperfections: but the candid must confess, that any attempt to remove the obstacles that prevent perfection deserves no censure, however trifling those obstacles may be. My remarks, I hope, will be attended to, as they are levelled at errors in the construction of our language, which are produced only by inadvertence; for it would be unjust to bestow any harsher epithet on Bp. Lowth, for saying, "*You was*, the second person plural of the pronoun placed in agreement with the first or third person singular of the verb, is an enormous solecism." How can *you* belong to the plural, when it expresses but one person?

Sing. I, you, he. Plur. We, ye, they. Thus you and ye are peculiar to separate numbers, consequently the pronoun in the sing. cannot require the verb in the plur.; but that *you were* is more proper than *you was* I allow, as in all other verbs the inflexion of the second person sing. (except when *thou* is made use of) is the same as the plur.; therefore analogy requires *you were*.

I would also recommend, that authors would not use *you* as a plural pronoun; but when more than one person is to be expressed, let them confine themselves to the proper *ye*.

*It's* is the possessive case of the pronoun *it*, and requires an apostrophe as much as any other genitive; yet it is almost always neglected, and we find it written *its* in most authors (Dr. R. Watson is one exception). Custom, it will be alleged, has rendered it proper; and as we have no standard of propriety, general use is a sufficient warrant.

\* He resigned it 1722, and was succeeded by Nicholas Tindal, translator of Rapin, &c. See vol. L. p. 509. EDIT.

† Sir John Cook, Knt. Dean of the Arches and Vicar General, &c. died in 1710. An anonymous Funeral Poem to his memory, intitled, "*Alicia Lacrimans*," the production probably of Coxeter, appeared that year. EDIT.



Whether it be a proper relaxation of grammatical rules your readers may determine.

The inattention to the modes of verbs, conspicuous in our best writers, must be ranked among the *corrigenda*; for, Mr. Urban, let us suppose a foreigner, who had devoted his time to the study of English grammar, reading a book, where he expected to find the most elegant and accurate language; will he not think the time lost he spent in learning rules, which the first-rate authors do not observe, but place the subjunctive mode where the indicative should be, and much more frequently the indicative for the subjunctive?

The third person sing. of the subjunctive (he have) seems rather awkward from the indicative (he has) being too generally used instead of it; and all other verbs in that person, number, and mode, have a similar stiffness, more particularly in conversation; but use will soon make it as familiar and agreeable as habit has rendered the impropriety I have noticed. The great Lord Bolingbroke has been heard to declare, "he chiefly owed his success and reputation as a public speaker to a constant and habitual purity of diction, which in his early years he took pains to adopt, and to which in the most common and unreserved discourse he always paid a strict attention." When we find such inaccuracies, though they do not depreciate the author's abilities (except in the idea of those who prefer critical exactness to flights of genius or solidity of judgement), we cannot but wish the fault removed; and to all whom it may concern, this comes greeting.

Scrutator, in Jan. Mag. p. 27. wished J. R. to recur to what Mr. Tyrwhitt says in his Glossary to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, under Markis for Markises. I have referred to the above, but cannot find the word; therefore beg farther information. It would make your Parliamentary Debates more intelligible to futurity were you to print the names at length. I can find no reason why you do not. Yours, &c. H.

MR. URBAN,  
DEAN Moss's Epigram on Burnet's History of his own Times, enquired after in Gent. Mag. p. 106, is printed in a lively book \* called "Newmarket; or, An Essay on the Turf, Lond. 8vo. 1771, in 2 vols." I transcribe it from p. 71. of vol. II. Leguntur Hebrææ verso ordine literæ, Cancrique serpunt in contrarium gradus; Tenella Virgo, si quem amet perditæ (Ea est protervitas!) fugit, tanquam oderit; Quemque odit aulicus (tanta est urbanitas!) Amore abundans, quasi studiosus, colit. Ut Hebræa legi, Cancrus ut gradi, vides, Tenella ut odit Virgo, amatque ut Aulicus, Hæc lege Lucianus Historiam suam, Suam Burnettus ipse veram dixerit.

The other query in the same page may receive some little illustration by the following extract from Dr. Mead's Catalogue, p. 105, N<sup>o</sup> 1013. "Abdollariphi Hist. Ægypti Compendium, Arab. & Lat.—N. B. Hic Liber à Th. Hyde edi ceptus est, sed morte erepto, nunquam perfectus: desinit pagina 96."

In the same Magazine, p. 120. it is said, that the Christian name is never used in the University with the addition of Sir, but the Surname only; it is certainly so at Cambridge; yet when Bachelors of Arts get into the country it is quite the reverse; for then, whether curates, chaplains, vicars, or rectors, they are constantly stiled Sir or Dominus prefixed to both their names, to distinguish them from Masters of Arts or Magistri. This may be seen in innumerable instances in the lists of incumbents in Newcourt, &c. I could produce a thousand others from the wills, institutions, &c. in the Diocese of Ely, throughout the whole reign of Henry VIII. and for many years after, till the title was abandoned, and are never called Sir Evans or Sir Martext, as in the University they would be, according to your Correspondent's opinion, but invariably Sir Hugh Evans and Sir Oliver Martext, &c.

The subject reminds me of a pleasant story much talked of when I was first admitted of the University, which I know to be fact, as I since heard the late Dean of Salisbury mention it. The Dean was at that time only Bachelor of Arts and Fellow of Benet College, where Bp. Mawson was master, and then, I think, bishop of Landaff, who being one day at court, seeing Mr. Greene come into the drawing-room, immediately accosted him, pretty loud, in this manner—How do you do, Sir Greene? When did you leave College, Sir Greene? Mr. Greene was quite astonished, and the company present much more so, as not comprehending the meaning of the salutation or title, till Mr. Greene explained it, and also informed them of the good Bishop's absences.

W. C.

MR. URBAN,  
THE following Extract from Eclard's Roman History is so suitable to the present juncture, that I request you to insert it. "Rome now had the misfortune of having enemies on all sides of her, so that the vigour and diligence of her inhabitants was certainly admirable in sending recruits and supplies into Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia, with the same care as against Hannibal himself. But what is a greater instance of the Roman courage and magnanimity is, their proclaiming war against Philip King of Macedon in Greece, not long after their dreadful defeat at Cannæ, for his making a league with Hannibal, and their venturing to invade his dominions, which they did with great success." BRITANNICUS.

\* Supposed to be by Philip Parsons, M. A. vicar of Fastwell, Kent, author of the ingenious Dialogues between the Ancient and Modern Dead. Another correspondent refers us to the same book, and adds, "This epigram is replete with humorous severity, and is written in most elegant Latin. EDIT.



24. *Miscellanies*, by the Honourable Daines Barrington. 4to.

THIS volume contains, I. *Tractions on the Possibility of reaching the North Pole*. In these the compiler adduces various instances to prove that some navigators have been in  $81^{\circ}$ ; and others in  $82^{\circ}$ ; three in  $83^{\circ}$ ; others in  $84^{\circ}$ ; five ships in company with Hans Derrick in  $86^{\circ}$ ; Capt. Johnson, Dr. Dallie, and Capt. Monson in  $88^{\circ}$ ; two Dutch masters, as they related to Capt. Goulding, in  $89^{\circ}$ ; a Dutch relation to Mr. Grey  $89^{\circ} 30'$ ; another to Dr. Campbell  $88^{\circ} 56'$ . Lord Mulgrave was stopped, in 1774, by an unfortunate, but temporary, barrier of ice, in  $80^{\circ} 30'$ ; but nearer to the Pole the sea has generally been found open. And the Resolution and Endeavour, in 1778 and 1779, were stopped at  $71^{\circ}$  by impediments of ice. But besides that the ice packing in particular situations varies often in different years, both these attempts were made in the month of August, which is the very season of the year when the ice, breaking upon the coast, is floating in every direction, and consequently often packs in masses of immense extent. Parliament has now promised 5000*l.* to such of his Majesty's subjects as penetrate beyond the 89th degree N. and 20,000*l.* to such as first discover a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in any part of the Northern Hemisphere. Mr. Barrington also shews experimentally, that the floating ice which is observed both in high Southern and Northern latitudes cannot be probably formed from sea-water, but from springs, rain, or frozen snow.—II. *Miscellaneous Essays*. 1. *Whether the Turkey was known before the discovery of America?* M. de Buffon maintains the negative; Mr. Barrington, the affirmative side of this question, and shews that four young turkeys (and consequently bred in England) were dressed at a Serjeant's feast in 1555\*, which was but 27 years after Cortez's first return to Spain, and that capons of *Grease* (Greece probably) made part of an entertainment in 1467, it being highly probable that this bird was common to two countries lying so near together as Greece and Asia Minor. The arguments of M. Buffon are ably opposed, and our Author has proved at least that this bird was not (as is contended) peculiar to America, allowing it

to have been found in a wild state in Virginia in 1584. M. Buffon also maintains that the *Meleagris* of the ancients was the *Peintade* or *Guiney hen*; but his opponent thinks that neither this, nor the turkey, were commonly known to them, at least to the Romans. 2. *On the Rein-deer*. The common opinion that the rein-deer will not live for any time South of Lapland, or in a North American latitude, equally cold, is here disproved by the fact of a buck rein-deer having lived near three years at Homerton (not far from Hackney) in the clove of Mr. Heyde, a merchant, and which died only in 1773, very suddenly. Several particulars of this animal are added from Leemius's account of Finmark Lapland, 1767, and the Author's own observations on that abovementioned. 3. (misprinted 2.) *On the Bat, or Rere-mouse*†. Most of the particulars relating to the torpid state of this bird, or rather flying animal, were communicated by Mr. Cornish‡, surgeon at Totness in Devonshire, who knows where to find them torpid at any time during the Winter, and more particularly in a large cavern near Torbay.—III. *On the sudden Decay of several Trees in St. James's Park*. The sudden decay of these trees, consequent on the filling-up of Rosamond's Pond, and some smaller ones within the island, is ascribed by this writer to the failure of the nourishment which their principal roots used to draw from the water, as is the decay of the limes on the sides of the Mall to the central walk being made convex instead of concave; by which means the rain which falls never reaches their roots as before. This, he hopes, will prove a warning to others. Some of the elms were at least 200 years old, and the limes, horse-chestnuts, and birches, though not so old, very flourishing. He wishes too, that limes, as well as elms, were planted in the park, the latter being much more apt to be blown down, &c.—IV. *On the periodical appearing and disappearing of certain Birds at the different Times of the Year*. This essay was first printed in the LXIId volume of the Philosophical Transactions. It is here much enlarged. The author maintains, and adduces many strong arguments to prove, the improbability of birds at certain seasons traversing large tracts of ocean, without leaving any of the same species behind, but the sick and wounded,

\* Dugdale's Orig. Jur. p. 135.

† In some counties it is now called *Flinder-mouse*, *Flitter-mouse*, or *Flutter-mouse*.

‡ See vol. XLVI. p. 270.



in answer to Buffon and other ornithologists.—V. *On the Torpidity of the Swallow Tribe, when they disappear.* To the authorities here produced in proof of the submerſion of ſwallows during the winter, may be added that of M. Huet. (See *Huetiana*, LXXX. intituled, *Hirondelles de Suède paſſent l'hiver ſous la Glace*, and our volumes XXXII. p. 321. and XL. p. 57.) The ſame thing, M. Huet ſays, happens near Caen, and was long ago obſerved in Italy. Thus *Pedo Albinovanus*,  
*Conglaciantur aquæ, ſcopulis ſe condit hिरundo,*

*Verberat egelidos garrula vere lacus.*

VI. *On the prevailing Notions with regard to the Cuckow.* “Though it hath been ſo implicitly believed, from the time of Aristotle to the preſent, that the cuckow neither hatches nor rears its young,” Mr. B. expreſſes his doubts “with regard to this moſt unnatural neglect in the parent-bird being general.” But through his argumentation we have not room to follow him, and can only add, that he produces irrefragable proofs of ſome cuckows feeding their young.—VII. *On the Linnæan System.* Our author, with Lord Kaims, criticizes very juſtly the Latinity of Linnaeus, which (as is here ſhown) often renders him obſcure and unintelligible. In his Zoology and Botany Mr. B. alſo ſtates ſome defects, which we ſhall not particulariſe, allowing, however, to Linnaeus’s *Systema Naturæ* great merit as a general repertory. “Novelty,” ſaid Sir John Hill, “made it pleaſe, and its obſcurity rendered it admired; but it cannot be laſting.” *British Herbal*.—Other Articles. I. *Particulars of an Agreement between the King of Spain and the Royal Society for an Exchange of Natural Curioſities.* By the intervention of the late Prince Maſſerano this agreement took place, the Royal Society transmitting to his Catholic Maſteſty, in 1773, a conſiderable number of ſpecimens for a muſeum from Huſton’s Bay; and his Maſteſty engaging to make a proper return of natural productions from South America and the Philippines. But no ſuch return, though orders were iſſued, and an equivalent has been received, has yet been made.—II. *Account of Mozart, a very remarkable young Muſician, Mr. Charles Weſley, Mr. Samuel Weſley, little Crotch, and the Earl of Mornington.* All theſe are muſical phænomena. Mozart was born at Salzbourg in Bavaria, Jan. 17, 1756. At four years of age he played on the

harpſichord and compoſed. At five he played before one of the Electors, as he had done before the Empreſs-Queen. At ſeven he was carried to Paris, and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf, that an engraving was made of him (here annexed) on which he is ſtyled *Compoſiteur et Maître de Muſique, âgé de ſept ans*. From Paris he came to England, where the Author often ſaw and heard him play with admiration. His playing the moſt difficult ſcore at ſight, throwing in the accompaniments of two violins, his extempore flights, his modulation, &c. were they not ſo well attested, would be incredible. At eight he compoſed, and published in 1765, ſome maſterly Sonatas, which he dedicated to the Queen. For other particulars, equally extraordinary, we muſt refer to the article, adding only, that “Mozart, though a German, hath been honoured by the Pope with an order of merit, called *The Golden Spur*, and hath compoſed Operas in ſeveral parts of Italy.” One of his lateſt compoſitions is a ſcene in 14 parts, chiefly *obligati*, compoſed at Paris for Tenducci in 1778, “very elaborate and maſterly,” ſays Dr. Burney. Charles Weſley was born at Briſtol, Dec. 11, 1757; Samuel, Feb. 24, 1766. The account of them is communicated by their father, the Rev. Charles Weſley. At two years and three quarters the eldeſt played a tune on the harpſichord, readily, and in juſt time, as did the youngeſt at three years old. But we cannot enlarge on theſe, ſave to add that a ballad is ſubjoined, written by a nephew of Dean Percy of nine years old, and compoſed extempore by Samuel Weſley. Some verſes by maſter Percy, a ſimilar genius, at eleven, addreſſed to Sir Aſhton Lever, may be ſeen in our volume for 1779, p. 319; and a paſtoral at an earlier age in 1778, p. 183. Of little Crotch ſome particulars are added to thoſe already given by Dr. Burney\*, and one of his voluntaries is inſerted. The Earl of Mornington, profeſſor of muſic at Dublin, was alſo an infant genius, beating time before he could ſpeak; and the late Earl Bathuſt, at 87, ſung to our author an air, by recollection, of Theſeus, imitating Nicolini, which he could not probably have heard for more than ſixty years, and repeated another favourite air to the Prince of Wales, which occurred to him in a dream. Theſe inſtances aptly illuſtrate Mr. B.’s comparison between impreſſions made on us by muſical notes and words during our infancy.—III. *On the Deluge in the Time of Noah.* Of the objections here ſtarted

\* See vol. XLIX. p. 588.



the supposition of an universal deluge, we shall only say, that a satisfactory answer was given to most of them by one of our correspondents in our volume for 1777, p. 407.—IV. *The History of the Gwedir Family*. By Sir John Wynne, the first Baronet of that Name, who was born in 1553. The author's intention, in these memoirs of his family, was to deduce his pedigree from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales in 1438. A portrait of Sir J. Wynne is annexed to the history.—V. *Letter intended for Dodsley's Museum, on the English and French Writers*. 1746. The idea of this engagement between the writers of the two nations is taken from *The Battle of the Books*.—VI. *Dialogue on the ancient Tragedies, written at Oxford in 1746*.—VII. *Ohthere's Voyage, and the Geography of the Ninth Century illustrated*. King Ælfred, in his Anglo-Saxon Version of Orosius, translated and published by Mr. Barrington in 1773, has inserted this account (not borrowed from the Latin historian) of Ohthere's navigation to the Northern Seas, which is here also illustrated by a geographical map, containing the then state of the globe, with the Anglo-Saxon names and orthography of the countries, and in which the supposed tracks of Ohthere are particularly marked.—VIII. *Journal of a Spanish Voyage in 1775, to explore the Western Coast of N. America*. The compiler of this Journal, Don Antonio Maurelle, served on board the schooner employed in this voyage (together with a frigate) as second pilot of the fleet. They sailed from San Blas, in New Galicia, March 16, and returned to it Nov. 20, having in that time explored the N. W. coast of California, New Albion, &c. as high as 58° North Latitude, longitude 35° West from San Blas. It is accompanied by a chart of the whole coast, and an accurate table of the ship's course, latitude, longitude, variation, &c.

25. *Monody on Major André*. By Miss Seward (Author of the *Elgy on Capt. Cook* \*). To which are added, *Letters addressed to her by Major André, in the Year 1769*. 4to

THIS mournful and interesting "Eulogium, consecrated to the memory of Major André, with the zeal of a religious enthusiast to his murdered Saint," besides the painful pleasure it must afford to all readers of taste and sensibility, acquaints us also with many particulars, before unknown, of the genius and character of

this unfortunate hero. These we will first briefly recapitulate from the notes. "Mr. André had conspicuous talents for poetry, music, and painting. The Newspapers mentioned a satiric poem of his upon the Americans, which was supposed to have stimulated their barbarity towards him. Of his wit and vivacity the Letters subjoined to this work afford ample proof. They were addressed to the Author by Mr. André, when he was a youth of 18. Miss Honora S——, to whom Mr. André's attachment was of such singular constancy, died in a consumption a few months before he suffered death at Tappan. [How poignant must have been her distress, had she been the survivor!] She had married another gentleman four years after her engagement with Mr. André had been dissolved by parental authority. Upon the tidings of her marriage, he quitted his profession as a merchant, and joined our army in America. He drew two miniature pictures of her on his first acquaintance with her at Buxton in the year 1769, one for himself, the other for the author of this poem. Soon after his arrival in America he was taken prisoner. On this occasion, one of his letters to his friends, written a few years ago, contained the following sentence: 'I have been taken prisoner by the Americans, and stripped of every thing except the picture of Honora, which I concealed in my mouth. Preserving that, I yet think myself fortunate.' Rather than resign it, "Fate," says the poet at least, — "whisper'd to his soul

"Intrepid Poëta † and her burning coal."

These affecting incidents, and his sad catastrophe, are the principal subjects of the poem, which, by the masterly manner in which it is executed, not only confirms, but increases, the very advantageous idea we had formed of Miss Seward's head and heart. Any extract would warrant this opinion. Alluding to her former poem, she asks with animation:

"And shall the Muse, that marks the solemn scene,

"As busy Fancy lifts the veil between,"  
Refuse to mingle in the awful train,  
Not breathe, with glowing zeal, the votive strain?

From public fame shall admiration fire  
The boldest numbers of her raptur'd lyre,  
To hymn a stranger? — and with ardent lay  
Lead the wild mourner round her Cook's Morai;

While André fades upon his dreary bier,  
And Julia's ‡ only tribute is her tear?

\* See vol. L. p. 432.

† "See Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, act IV. scene 4."

‡ "The name by which Mr. André addressed the author in his correspondence."



It thus concludes:

“What though the tyrants, with malignant pride,

To thy pale corse each decent rite deny'd,  
Thy graceful limbs in no kind covert laid,  
Nor with the Christian requiem sooth'd thy shade;

Yet on thy grass-green bier soft April showers  
Shall earliest wake the sweet spontaneous flowers;

Bid the blue hare-bell and the snow-drop there  
Hang their cold cup, and drop the pearly tear!  
And oft, at pensive eve's ambiguous gloom,  
Imperial Honour, bending o'er thy tomb,  
With solemn strains shall lull thy deep repose,  
And with his deathless laurels shade thy brows.”

“Lamented youth! while, with inverted  
The British legions pour th' indignant tear,  
Round the dropp'd arm the funeral-scarf entwine\*,  
And in their hearts deep core thy worth en-  
While my weak Muse, in fond attempt and vain,

But feebly pours a perishable strain; [lays  
Oh! ye distinguish'd few! whose glowing  
Bright Phœbus kindles with his purest rays,  
Snatch from its radiant source the living fire,  
And light with Vestal† flame your André's  
hallow'd pyre!”

No one can read the above short extracts without wishing to read the whole, which is uniformly poetical, animated, and sentimental. The three Letters annexed, dated from Clapton and London, shew that the Major was *tam Mercurio quam Marte*, and could brandish his pen in the service of the Muses, as well as his sword in the service of his country.

26. *A Discourse, in Two Parts, on Isaiah vii. 14, 15, 16. Preached before the University of Cambridge, on Sunday, December 24, 1780. By T. Pofflethwaite, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College. 4to.*

REJECTING the several explications that have been given of this important passage‡ by former interpreters, for reasons which we shall not recapitulate, and among them the reading adopted by the Bishop of London, in his new translation of Isaiah, Mr. Pofflethwaite contends, that the English indefinite article (*a*) in the 14th verse, before *Virgin*, “*Behold a Virgin shall conceive*,” should also be retained, as it is in the original, in the 16th verse, which should be translated, “*For*

before a child,” the Prophet here intending a different child from that before mentioned, *viz.* Maher-shalal-hash-baz, his son, and that, in fact, before *this child* had knowledge of good and evil, in the third year of Ahaz, the king of Syria was slain, and his capital taken, and Samaria was invaded, and in the year after her king also was slain. This therefore was the prophet's *sign* given to Ahaz, that all which Isaiah said was true, and that the birth of Immanuel, a distinct proposition, should, in due time, be as certainly accomplished as the destruction of the confederate kings. “The prophet,” says Mr. P. “plainly expresses himself in this order,—*Immanuel shall be born of a Virgin, For the confederate Kings shall speedily be destroyed*.—But interpreters have unaccountably inverted this order, and understood the passage as if the prophet had said to Ahaz, *Thou shalt assuredly be delivered †, or the confederate Kings shall speedily be destroyed, For, Immanuel shall be born of a Virgin*.—This remark needs no comment.”

27. *Vindiciæ Flavianæ: or, a Vindication of the Testimony given by Josephus concerning our Saviour Jesus Christ. By Jacob Bryant, Esq. 8vo.*

THIS famous passage, *crux criticorum*, which for near 1500 years [from the year 324 to 1480] was transmitted unimpeached, is here defended, and, we think, rescued, from the charge of interpolation and forgery of which it was first suspected by Gifornius and Oslander in the sixteenth century, and of which it has since been confidently accused by Faber and others. But, to do justice to Mr. Bryant's arguments, we must quote the whole passage at large, with his comment and remarks, which our limits will not admit. We must therefore refer our readers to the tract itself, as highly worth their perusal. “We may allow” (says our author) “the truth sometimes to be witnessed by people who are not perfectly attached to it. We are told that *the very Devils believe and tremble*. We must not therefore expect even infidelity to be uniform, nor apostacy consistent. Rousseau reveres the mass, and Voltaire has his confessor.”

\* “Our whole army in America went into mourning for Major André, as a distinguished tribute to his merit.”

† “The Vestal flame was kept perpetually burning, and originally kindled from the rays of the sun.”

‡ *Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign: Behold a Virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, &c.*



28. *Linguae Hebraicae Studium Juventuti Academicæ commendatum, Oratione Oxonii habitâ in Scholâ Linguarum xvi Kalend. Decemb. A. D. MDCLXXX.* A Georgio Jubb, S. T. P. *Linguae Hebraicae Professore Regio, Aedis Christi Canonico.* 4to.

THE learned Professor, in this truly classical Oration, recommends to the younger part of his hearers the cultivation of the Hebrew language by many forcible arguments; in particular, as being the language in which the oracles of God were delivered, as not so difficult to be acquired as some may imagine, as a pleasing as well as useful study, as the most ancient language, as abounding with sublime conceptions and ornaments of diction, and as illustrating (which he ingeniously exemplifies) several passages in the Greek writers, Homer particularly. In conclusion, Dr. Jubb congratulates the University on the new light thrown on the Scriptures by the indefatigable researches of Dr. Kennicott; and, as a specimen of learned annotation, occasionally mentions, with due elogiums, the Bishop of London's Isaiah, as well as his Prælections. The whole proves the Professor to be a perfect master of his subject, and worthy of the chair which he fills. It is elegantly inscribed to the Archbishop of York.

29. *Bishop of Bangor's Sermon before the House of Lords, on the General Fast, February 21, 1781.* 4to.

THE text 2 Chron. xv. 2. *The Lord is with you, while ye be with him; and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forsake him, he will forsake you.* After several apposite reflections on the principle on which this instructive admonition is founded, and on what is more immediately implied in the admonition itself, his lordship applies them to the situation and religious state of this nation, and considers how far, upon those principles, we may fairly be accounted fit objects of the divine favour. Without entering into minute political discussions (as is the manner of some) more suitable to the senate than the pulpit, the whole discourse is no less scriptural than rational, breathes the genuine spirit of christianity, and is equally worthy of the place, the occasion, and the preacher.

30. *Bishop of St. David's Sermon before the House of Lords, on January 30, 1781.* 4to.

FROM the treason of this day the right reverend preacher looks back, and takes a summary but striking view of the tumults of the last year, the fury

and madness of the people, and the reigning spirit of sedition, with other alarming symptoms which were the beginning of the troubles of the last century, offers some remarks on the duty of allegiance, or obedience, considers resistance, or disobedience, as necessary evils at best, and enters very particularly into the case of the unfortunate Charles, whose sincerity, he endeavours to prove, was indubitable. Errors, however, in his political character, his lordship allows there were, but over them candidly wishes that assembly to throw a veil. On the whole, "Princes," he adds, "may learn from these revolutions, not to assume more authority than the laws allow them; and subjects may be taught what great national calamities may be produced by a *misguided zeal* in matters of religion. But such zealots," he concludes, "cannot now overturn the state, one great source of civil discontent being removed at the glorious Revolution, when the prerogative was not only fixed and determined, but limited and circumscribed by law, and wild enthusiasm in matters of religion having also subsided."

31. *A Letter to the Rev. William Bell, D.D. Prebendary of St. Peter's Westminster, on the Subject of his late Publications upon the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Lord's Supper.* By Lewis Bagot, LL.D. Dean of Christ Church. 8vo.

OF Dr. Bell's first treatise we gave an account in vol. L. p. 190. Without entering into the argument, the Dean first charges it with want of novelty:—"Neither your principles, nor arguments, are new; they have been uniformly adopted by all Socinian writers on the subject; they have been adopted by Bp Hoadly, and, last of all, by your late learned friend Bp Pearce." *Socinianism*, by the way, is a hard word, which the learned Prebendary, we fancy, will not easily digest, but of which he will not find it difficult to remove the aspersions. 2. The Dean affirms, that "these principles, by whomsoever adopted, are utterly inconsistent with the public doctrines and service of the established church." And 3. That they are inconsistent with scripture, and by no means conducive to the furtherance of christian piety. Dr. Bell is also charged with referring, in his "Practical Enquiry," to a passage "in the Appendix and Notes to the complete edition of this Enquiry," in neither of which, nor any where else, this passage appears. "This candid Address, resulting" (says the author in conclusion)



clusion) "from a sense of duty, a regard to the truth, a sincere attachment to our religious establishment in all its parts, and an hearty zeal for the peace and welfare of every honest Christian, is submitted to your own most attentive consideration; and it is submitted in this public manner that it may at the same time draw the attention of those on your conduct, who, from their station and reputation, both for learning and piety, may fairly be presumed to have the most weight with a man of modesty and candour.

"It is not my intention, in what I have said, either to compliment or offend you. To wish to offend you I can have no inducement; compliment on such occasion hath no place."

32. *The History of English Poetry, &c. Vol. III.* To this Volume is prefixed a third Dissertation on the *Gesta Romanorum*. By Thomas Warton, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, &c. 4to.

FOR an account of the two former volumes of this work, see vols XLIV. and XLVIII.

The Latin compilation, intituled *Gesta Romanorum*, the subject of the prefixed Dissertation, was first printed, without date, about the year 1473, in folio. It is compiled from the obsolete Latin Chronicles of the Roman or rather German story, heightened by romantic inventions from legends of the Saints, oriental apologies, &c. To every tale a moralisation is subjoined, reducing it into a Christian and moral lesson. Of this very singular compilation our author exhibits a compendious analysis, intermixing occasional illustrations. The first chapter is of King Pompey, and the last of Prince, or King Cleonicus. The gigantic spectre mentioned in the XIXth, that appeared to Cæsar in the Rubicon, is taken from Lucan. Speaking of the art of painting in glass, Mr. W. gives us this pleasing prospect: "With the careless haste of a lover I am anticipating what I have to say of it in my *History of Gothic Architecture in England*." Chap. LXXX. is the basis of Parnell's *Hermit*, a circumstance which has escaped Drs. Goldsmith and Johnson. "Pope used to say it was originally written in Spanish," which our author does not believe. Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, &c. have been much indebted to these *Gesta*. The writer of them, hitherto unknown, Mr. Warton has discovered to be Petrus Bercherius, or Pierre Bercheur, of Poi-

rou, who died Prior of the Benedictine Convent of St. Eloi at Paris, in 1362. It was published in English by Wynkyn de Worde in 1477.

Section XIX. This volume begins with the XVth century, when Petrarch was the popular poet, and other Italians were happily imitated in England by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, "the first English classical poet," whose character throws so much light on his poetry, that Mr. Warton has enlivened his work with some anecdotes of his education and travels, and also of his mistress, the fair Geraldine, a daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare. Of his poetry several specimens are given, particularly of his blank verse\*, of which he was the first writer in England. But it was then growing fashionable in Italy, his school.—P. 11. l. 22. "Lord Granville," should be "Lord Lansdowne," and p. 24. l. 22. for "Thomas" r. "Henry."

Seç. XX. Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, of Allington Castle in Kent, who died in 1541. contributed also to correct the roughness of our poetic style. Specimens of his poems are given. Though inferior to Surrey as a writer of Sonnets, he may be deemed the first polished English satirist. His version of the Penitential Psalms is lost.

Seç. XXI. The poems of uncertain authors, annexed to those of Surrey and Wyatt, in the first printed Poetical English Miscellany (Tottell's 1577) are probably those of Sir Francis Bryan, George Boleyn Viscount of Rochford, and Thomas Lord Vaulx. From this collection, among other quotations, Mr. W. cites the first true Pastoral in English, and the first pointed English Epigram. Sonnets, in the Italian style, were at that time cultivated by the nobility. And the late Lord Eglington is said to have had a genuine book of MS. Sonnets written by King Henry the Eighth, whose literary character closes the Section.

Seç. XXII. The second English poet who wrote in blank verse, after Lord Surrey, was Nicholas Grimoald (chaplain to Bishop Ridley), who is here introduced to the reader's acquaintance. The third was William Vallams. Specimens of early blank verse are annexed. Grimoald excelled also as a writer in rhyme.

Seç. XXIII. Other, but subordinate, poets of Henry the Eighth's reign, here characterised, are Dr. Andrew Borde,

\* Virgil's second and fourth books translated.  
GENT. MAG. April, 1781.

† Misprinted 'Earl of,' p. 41.  
whose



whose facetiousness, Hearne supposes, gave rise to the name of *Merry Andrew*; John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, Brian Anslay, and Andrew Chertsey. Peter Fa-  
bell, whose apparition speaks in *Fabyl's Ghost*, a poem, 1533, was called *The Merrie Devil of Edmonton*, and gave rise to a Comedy so called, 1617. Other minor poets of this reign are enumerated.

*Seet XXIV.* is enlivened by an examination of the Works of John Heywood, the buffoon and epigrammatist, "one of the first of our dramatists, who drew the Bible from the stage, and introduced representations of familiar life and popular manners." In the notes is an ancient unpublished burlesque poem of "*Sir Penny*," from the Cotton MSS. anonymous.

*Seet XXV.* Sir Thomas More, having left a few obsolete poems, is considered here as an English poet. The age and scope of the *Tournament of Tottenham*, a burlesque on chivalry, are ascertained. Instances are given of alliteration, and the language of the XVth century is comparatively illustrated by a specimen of the metrical Armoric MS. romance of *Ywain and Garwain*.

*Seet XXVI.* Our historian, retracting what he had said in a preceding page, places the *Notbrowne Mayde* no earlier than the beginning of the XVIth century, though Prior, who paraphrased it about the year 1718, hastily conjectures it to have been 300 years old. "This story," Mr. W. observes, "is artfully contrived in the original; but Prior has misconceived and marred it by softening the sternness of the man essentially." But we wonder that he could forbear adding, how very faulty are the characters both of the man and woman, the one in uttering a notorious falsehood, the other in sacrificing her own character and virtue in offering to abet and countenance his supposed vices, besides her filial disobedience. The metrical romances of *Richard*, *Guy*, and *Sir Beuys*, were probably modernised in this reign. The Reformation produced some rhyming libels here specified: and Merlin's Prophecies were accommodated to politics, as they had been by Laurence Minot in 1360. Waxen tablets, in a note, are proved to have been in use in England so late as the year 1395. Of the pageantries of Henry's court one instance is selected from the shows exhibited at the coronation of Q. Anne Boleyn, 1533, and another of a masque with which the King surprised Cardinal Wolsey, 1530, which Shakspeare has introduced in his historical play. Ignorance now began to vanish,

and the dawn of taste and truth appeared.

*Seet XXVII.* The Reformation for a time changed the character and subjects of our poetry in the succeeding reign of Edward VI. From France and Geneva, from Marot and Calvin, the frenzy of religious song reached England, and inspired Thomas Sternhold, his groom of the robes, and John Hopkins, a clergyman and schoolmaster in Suffolk. Other contributors were William Whyttingham, Dean of Durham, Thomas Norton, a barrister, Lord Buckhurst's supposed coadjutor in *Gorboduc*, and Robert Wisdome, Archdeacon of Ely; and the whole version was at length published by John Day, 1562. Our author specifies many flagrant defects and absurdities in this version, which was patronised by the Puritans in opposition to the choral service; laments that, "to the disgrace of sacred music, sacred poetry, and our religious worship, these Psalms" should "still continue to be sung in the church of England;" and adds, that "they never received any royal approbation, or parliamentary sanction," though in the title-page they are said to be "allowed," &c.

In *Seet XXVIII.* we have an account of several metrical versions of Scripture, particularly Archbishop Parker's Psalter, printed 1561, but never published, and very scarce, being never seen even by Strype, the Archbishop's Biographer, which, by the specimens given, does not seem much superior to Sternhold's, and the Puritanical poetry of Robert Crowley, a printer and a preacher.

*Seet XXIX.* Of all these religious rhymers Dr. Christopher Tye, musical preceptor to Prince Edward, seems the most notable, as we may judge from his *Acts of the Apostles* in rhyme. As a musician he had great merit. Among the religious poets of his own reign, Mr. W. justly ranks King Edward VI. Controversial ballads and plays then prevailed. The translation of the Bible both fixed and enriched our language. Arthur Kelton's *Chronicle of the Brutes* belongs to this reign. So does the first drinking ballad, here quoted at length from *Gammer Garton's Needle*, 1551, the first Comedy in our language.

*Seet XXX.* The gloom from Surrey to Spenser was illuminated in the turbulent reign of Mary by the *Mirroir for Magistrates*, 1559. Of its plan and stories, and its inventor, Sackville the first Lord Buckhurst and first Earl of Dorset, an account is given. It was completed by Richard Baldwyne, of Oxford, George Ferrers,



Ferrers, of Lincoln's Inn, and others. Many illustrious, but unfortunate English characters, pass in review before the poet, who descends, like Dante, into the infernal region, and is conducted by Sorrow.

In *Seçt. XXXI.* our historian examines Sackville's *Induction*, which was to have been placed at the head of the *Mirroure* abovementioned, but is only prefixed to the single life which he wrote, that of Henry Duke of Buckingham. It abounds, we cannot help observing, with alliteration. The imagery on the shield of war is masterly and beautiful, and the whole may be deemed a prelude to the *Fairy Queen*. The Section concludes with a comparative view and illustration of Dante's *Inferno*, written about 1310. Compared with Virgil's, Mr. W. aptly says of the Italian poet, that

—"Helt

"Grows darker at his frown."\*

*Seçt. XXXII.* Our author now returns to Sackville's Legend of Buckingham, which follows his *Induction*. Many new lives were added to the *Mirroure* by John Higgins, 1587. An account is given of him and his Works. His Legend of Cordelia was plainly copied, but improved, by Spenser, *Fair. Q.* i. x. 50. Other additions to the *Mirroure* were made by Richard Niccols, 1610.

In *Seçt. XXXIII.* is a connected view of Niccols's edition of the *Mirroure*, which, on the whole, appears to have been held in just and high estimation, and suggested scenes to Shakspeare's and other historical plays.

*Seçt. XXXIV.* Returning to the reign of Mary, we are introduced to Richard Edwards, a poet, player, musician, and buffoon. His book of *Comic Histories* is supposed to have suggested Shakspeare's *Induction of the Tinker*, in his *Taming of the Shrew*. In the notes are anecdotes of George Etheridge, Anthony Munday, and Henry Chettle.

In *Seçt. XXXV.* Mr. Warton records some remarkable particulars of the life of Thomas Tusser, the English Varro, one of our earliest didactic poets, and examines his *Husbandrie*, 1557.

*Seçt. XXXVI.* Among the MS. poems of William Forrest, in the Bodleian Library, his *Queen Catherine*, or *The Second Grisild*, 1558, contains some anecdotes of Henry's divorce†. The study of the classics was opposed by the Puritans; and

condemned by authority, 1582. Other poets of Mary's reign were Lucas Shepherd, of Colchester, and John Pullaine, Archdeacon of the same. There were numerous versions of Solomon's Song before 1600, one of which was censured by Bishop Hall, the satirist. The procession of the Boy-Bishop, and miracle plays, were revived by Q. Mary.

*Seçt. XXXVII.* The English language now began to be cultivated, and by none so much as by the famous Roger Ascham. The earliest book of criticism in English, *The Arte of Rhetorike*, by Thomas Wilson, 1553, is here examined. This was soon followed by others. The French and Italians had critical systems much earlier. New and elegant editions were now given of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate; and the former was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1555.

*Seçt. XXXVIII.* commencing with the reign of Elizabeth, acquaints us with the fable, conduct, characters, style, and defects of Lord Buckhurst's *Corboduc*, 1565, our first regular tragedy. Dumb show, as was usual, preceded every act. From internal evidence our historian seems justified in pronouncing that Thomas Norton had no share, as is supposed, in this play.

*Seçt. XXXIX.* The classical drama now revived, and was studied. Specimens are given of the *Phænissæ* of Euripides, translated by George Galcoyne and Kaneis Kinwelmerth, 1566. Seneca's ten Tragedies were also translated 1581, by various hands, of whom, and their versions, an account is given. A long translation from the *Hercules Octaus* of Seneca, in blank verse, by Queen Elizabeth, is among Hatton's MSS. in the Bodleian Library. "It has, however," says Mr. W. "no other recommendation but its royalty."

We are unwillingly obliged to postpone the four remaining Sections. But a few cursory remarks, chiefly verbal, shall be subjoined. Contrary to analogy and general practice, Mr. W. continues to write "co-temporary." That so correct and elegant a writer should use the preter-perfect instead of the participle, e.g. 'have began,' 'was shook,' p. 209, is unaccountable. We noticed it in his first volume (see vol. XLIV. p. 370.) as "doubtless a mistake." His styling Edward VI. 'the brother of Henry' (p. 161) is just as strange as Mr. Mainwaring styling James II. 'the son of Charles II.†'

\* Paradise Lost, Book II. 720.

† In note c, p. 312, for "Prince Henry" read "Prince Arthur,"

‡ Sermons, p. 122.



33. *On Government, addressed to the Public.*  
By Thomas Wycliffe, of Liverpool. 8vo.

THIS publication consists of three treatises. In the 1st, printed in 1776, *On Rational and Imperial Government, and on the internal Resources of this Nation*, the author thinks that a general imperial government may be established in Great Britain, when made independent; and subjoins the heads of an imperial *Magna Charta*, &c. a project, in our opinion, as wild and chimerical as that of the bell, in the fable, proposed by a rat to be hung round the cat's neck. In the 2d, *On the Powers of Government*, on the principle "that no man shall be his own judge," Mr. Wycliffe thinks it highly improper that officers of state should sit in parliament, comparing the lower house to a grand jury, and the upper house to a petit jury, on either of which no culprit should be impannelled; and instead of pecuniary, he would have the senators receive honorary rewards, all the peers a blue ribbon, and all the commons a new order of knighthood, to be resigned with their seats. III. *On the supreme Power, and on the subordinate Power of a State.* From the original institution of all societies, which requires "that every individual of the state shall be subject to the general will of the state," and his interpretation of Romans xiii. 1. and 1 Peter ii. 13. where he supposes St. Paul to speak of a state collectively, or of a people, and St. Peter of kings and governors, who are delegated by the people; "every soul" in the former passage including all the governors of a state, as well as the governed, our author infers a mutual subordination, viz. that subjects are amenable to their delegated governors, and that delegated governors are amenable to the supreme power of the original governors, the people. On this principle, "that the people have a right to govern," in the IVth, *On the internal Government of Great Britain*, he points out, as a very great defect in our constitution, the many small parliamentary boroughs, independent on the people, and, as a remedy, proposes a more equal representation by dividing England into 69 new counties, every freeholder of 40s. per annum in the county, to have a vote for the county, and every freeholder of 40s. per annum in the parish where there is a county town, to have a vote for that town; 489 members in all, London and Westminster sending 24 each, most other counties and towns 4 each, and parliaments to be triennial. He would also

have the assizes held in each of these new county towns, the militia raised in them, the stocks transposed at pleasure, and transferred in them; as in London, &c. But more than enough of this visionary budget, as we are persuaded no part of it will be adopted either by the minister or the opposition.

34. *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* By Edward Gibbon, Esq. Vols II. and III. 4to.

THE first volume of this elegant History was reviewed in our XLVth volume, p. 365. In these two, which commence with the foundation of Constantinople, A. D. 324, the author has finished his first period, which terminates with the fall and total extinction of the Roman Empire in the West, A. D. 482. Of the very important subjects here discussed an idea may be conveyed by some of the principal contents of the chapters; viz. "Foundation and Description of Constantinople. Political System of Constantine, and his Successes, Military Discipline, Palace, and Finances. Character of Constantine. Gothic War. Death of Constantine. Division of the Empire among his three Sons. Persian War, Tragic Death of Constantine the younger, and Constans. Usurpation of Maxentius. Civil War. Victory of Constantius. Constantius sole Emperor. Elevation and Death of Gallus. Danger and Elevation of Julian. Sarmatian and Persian Wars. Victories of Julian in Gaul. The Motives, Progress, and Effects of the Conversion of Constantine. Legal Establishment of the Christian or Catholic Church. Persecution of Heresy. The Schism of the Donatists. The Arian Controversy. Athanasius. Distressed State of the Church and Empire under Constantine and his sons. Toleration of Paganism. Julian is declared Emperor by the Legions of Gaul. His March and Success. The Death of Constantius. Civil Administration and Religion of Julian. Universal Toleration. He attempts to restore and reform the Pagan Worship, and to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem. His artful Persecution of the Christians. Mutual Zeal and Injustice. His Residence at Antioch. His successful expedition against the Persians. Passage of the Tigris. Retreat and Death of Julian. Election of Jovian. He saves the Roman Army by a disgraceful Treaty. His Government and Death. Election of Valentinian, who associates his brother Valens, and makes his final Division



vision of the Eastern and Western Empires. Revolt of Procopius. Civil and Ecclesiastical Administration. Germany. Britain. Africa. The East. The Danube. Death of Valentinian. His two Sons, Gratian and Valentinian II. succeed to the Western Empire. Manners of the Pastoral Nations. Progress of the Huns from China to Europe. Flight of the Goths. They pass the Danube. Gothic War. Defeat and Death of Valens. Gratian invests Theodosius with the Eastern Empire. His Character and Success. Peace and Settlement of the Goths, A.D. 383—395." Such are the interesting contents of the second volume. One or two extracts and remarks must suffice for the present. Those of the third must be deferred to our next.

On the subject of Virgil's *Pollio*, referring to Lowth's *Satira Poetæ Hebræorum*, our historian pays this just tribute to that distinguished prelate: "In the examination of the IVth Eclogue, the respectable Bishop of London has displayed learning, taste, ingenuity, and a temperate enthusiasm, which exalts his fancy without degrading his judgment."

Though the leaven of infidelity is more thinly diffused than in the former volume, and does not pervade whole chapters, yet enough remains to disgust the friends of Christianity, and in no instance is the author's prejudice more apparent than in his relation of the vain attempt of Julian to rebuild the Temple. The preternatural event of the fiery eruption which defeated it, "attested by contemporary and respectable evidence, strange as it may seem," adds Mr. Gibbon, "is confirmed by the unexceptionable testimony of Ammianus Marcellinus. The philosophic soldier, who loved the virtues, without adopting the prejudices of his master, has recorded, in his judicious and candid History of his own Times, the extraordinary obstacles which interrupted the restoration of the Temple of Jerusalem, "Whist Alypius," says he, "assisted by the governor of the province, urged, with vigour and diligence, the execution of the work, horrible balls of fire (*metuendi globi flagrantium*) breaking out near the foundations, with frequent and reiterated attacks, rendered the place, from time to time, inaccessible to the scorched and blasted workmen; and the victorious element continuing, in this manner, obstinately and resolutely bent, as it were, to drive them to a distance,

the undertaking was abandoned." Now hear our sceptical modern. "Such authority should satisfy a believing, and must astonish an incredulous, mind. Yet a philosopher may still require the original evidence of impartial and intelligent spectators. At this important crisis, any singular accident of nature would assume the appearance, and produce the effects, of a real prodigy. This glorious deliverance would be speedily improved and magnified by the pious art of the clergy of Jerusalem; and at the distance of 20 years a Roman historian, careless of theological disputes, might adorn his work with the specious and splendid miracle." To this it may be answered, Ammianus also was "a philosopher;" Mr. Gibbon styles him "a philosophic soldier;" he therefore, no doubt, "required," also, and had "the original evidence" of Alypius his friend and countryman\*, and his other fellow soldiers, at his return from the Persian expedition, in which he attended Julian. Can it be supposed that he, a heathen, confessedly "impartial and intelligent," would have dared to affirm what all the "spectators" then living could have contradicted? And how such a phenomenon can be resolved into "a singular accident of nature," or what that expression means, it is difficult to conceive. But, upon the whole, it may be sufficient to say, that the attempt was made and defeated, Infidelity allows; the manner how, is a speculation more curious than important.

35. *The History of the Peloponnesian War; translated from the Greek of Thucydides. By W. Smith, M. A. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THIS is a republication of a good version, which had become scarce.

36. *Friendship strikingly exhibited in a new Light, &c.*

A Collection of private Letters between the Proprietors of this Magazine and Mr. B. D. D., their late Printer, with which the latter has thought it worth while to trouble the publick. Humanity forbids our breaking this flutterer on the wheel of criticism. It is no uncommon incident in life to hear a discarded servant abuse the patron by whom he has been supported. If Mr. B. can obtain a dinner by publishing this misrepresentation, his end will probably be answered; and we heartily say, *Much good may it do him!* Conscious of rectitude, we will not recriminate.

\* Both were of Antioch.

\* \* The Second Volume of Sherlock's Original Letters, &c. &c. are unavoidably postponed.



Copy of a DOGGREL LETTER to a FRIEND from BATH.

January, 1781.

AS I promis'd when settled to send you a Letter,  
 I dash you off this—and I wish it were better.  
 'Tis in rhyme too—for that, you must know, is the fashion,  
 To glory in folly's the great ruling passion.  
 The Turks use to say of a fish, when 'tis dead,  
 Should it stink, you may swear it began at the head.  
 When a nation grows frantic, and loses all reason  
 (I hope, my good friend, you'll not call it high treason),  
 I cannot but think it began with the crown,  
 And, pervading the body, at last has got down  
 To the most insignificant members of all—  
 And the last with the first strives to keep up the ball.

Now scampering away to Bath-Easton we run,  
 And the Old and the Young shew they can't write—for fun\*;  
 You must famish and fume to hear ricketty verses,  
 And their dull authors bray 'em, which exceedingly worse is.  
 For though earthquakes and hurricanes ravage the earth,  
 Such incidents only to humour give birth.  
 "Good God! my dear creature, what terrible news!  
 "'Tis shocking indeed! Lord! who made you those shoes?  
 "Mine are clumsy and thick as a pair of gambadoes—  
 "Well, I vow, I'm quite shock'd for that same Barbadoes!"  
 Then the Dowagers come in a terrible fright  
 At old Mrs. Garbage's death in the night—  
 "Poor dear Mrs. Garbage! yet sure she's at rest—  
 "Lady Trump, an't you shock'd?—an't you vastly distress'd?"  
 "Distress'd, Ma'am; I vow I was ne'er so distress'd!—  
 "Though every thing turns, as they say, for the best.  
 "For her party to-night I have long had a card,  
 "And to die just before it, you know, is so hard!  
 "Really people *should* think before they engage one—  
 "To be forc'd to keep house, is enough to enrage one."  
 If for news to the Grove you should happen to go,  
 Is it true? Sir Swallow says, Yes!—Sir Grunter says, No;  
 "'Tis but what I expected!—we are ruin'd—undone!  
 "Though to Rigby the Jovial 'tis excellent fun."  
 "Truce, truce, says the full-fed Contractor, with jokes—  
 "This stroke for the Island's the best of all strokes—  
 "'Twill quite cure the fly†!—that pest of the crop,  
 "That made our commissions to languish and drop."  
 O rare Columella! such secrets to spread,  
 And turn to advantage those horrors we dread.  
 Let me pen the receipt, devoid of all flowers—  
 —Let your hurricane blow, Sir, for forty-eight hours—  
 Of earthquake tremendous pray take quantum suff—  
 Be sure that it swallows up people enough—  
 Tumble houses and churches, and trees low and high;  
 And the next seven years you'll be rid of the fly!  
 'Twas thus that our Monarch, God bless him and save him!  
 Was bid to improve what his Grandfather gave him.  
 Lay waste your possessions with sword and with fire,  
 You'll govern as quiet as your heart can desire;  
 And the soil to enrich, Sir, it true as it odd is,  
 You must deluge with blood, and manure with dead bodies.  
 Oh England! how hard is thy whimsical lot;  
 Preserv'd by a Dutchman, and damn'd by a Scot:  
 Thy nobles, like slaves, basely dig in his mine,  
 For none, but Carmarthen, know how to resign!  
 Great folks, as they're call'd; we have got in abundance;  
 Though of greatness, at present, there seems no redundancy;

\* The subject for the day at Bath Easton.

† This was seriously said to me by a Bristol merchant.—An instance of the refined humanity of the times.



Great titles, great fortunes, we all must allow 'em,  
With naught else has just Heaven been pleas'd to endow 'em.  
True greatness, O Fox! dwells in souls that are free,  
And, riches despising, adorns only thee!

But what is become of M<sup>c</sup>—tney, you'll say,  
Has she still got her balls and her visiting day?  
Still the same is Old Mac!—give the devil his due,  
Though so wicked and old, Sir, she always is new.  
All the women abuse her, yet cock up their cruppers,  
And jig it away to her balls and her suppers;  
For, strange though it seem, should a good dinner dish-up,  
The Devil would have my Lord, Lady, and Bishop!

Oh Anstey! no wonder thy best-natur'd Muse,  
In times like the present to sing should refuse;  
She charmingly laugh'd at, and tickled our follies,  
Now, Vice should be scourg'd both with thorns and with hollies;  
Indignation bids Satire exert all her fire,  
And Wit and Good Humour with Anstey retire!  
But I find I grow warm—so I'll lay down my pen—  
Perhaps by next post I may bore you again.

&amp;c. &amp;c.

PROLOGUE TO  
"SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST."

Written by Mr. WALWYN.

And spoken by Mr. LEE LEWES.

I'M sent to tell you—what's by all confest,  
In every Act—our *Second Thoughts are best*.  
Thus hath our Author form'd anew her Play,  
And leaves the *World* to go its usual way;  
In this, she hopes, you'll join in her support;  
For second thoughts thro' country, city,  
court, [their sport.]  
Amend the slips, which slanderers make }  
The virtuous maid, who fears that every  
man

Means not to bless—but ruin all he can,  
Is taught by *Love*, when she's for marriage  
prest, [best.]  
To yield, and say—"my *Second Thoughts are*  
The blusterer, who would fright us with his  
threats

Of swords and pistols, paying honour's debts,  
Cries—"Dare you with a man of courage  
jest?" [are best.]

"I'll cut your throat—but *Second Thoughts*  
T'excuse, as well as every fault to mend,  
This maxim hath, in many ways, its end.  
Old Hoardly—listening to his starven heir,  
Says—"I'll relieve your pain, your want,  
your care,

"Tarry but while I unlock yon iron chest—  
"But stop!—I'm told that *Second Thoughts*  
are best."

Our maxim also serves defects to hide.  
Sir Sham, though poor in purse—yet rich in  
pride,

Exclaims "I'll bet you fifty—having won  
"Eustatia's isle, the Dutch are quite undone,  
"But on reflection, gaming I detest; [best.]

"So thus you find that *Second Thoughts are*  
To rule our ways in many an evil hour,  
Poor Sawney will confess how great its power.

When friends and kinsfolks call him back to  
Tweed, [speed;—  
He cries, "I'll gang, and see them wee aw

But haud ye, cheeld, the danger you've na  
greatest,

There is na Siller—*Second Thoughts are best*."

To save our Author from too hard a fate,  
You must not deem her *Second Thoughts* too  
late.

It is with you to pluck the thorn away,  
Nor let it longer in her bosom lay.  
We've felt the smart of your dread critic laws;  
Now let us taste the sweets of your applause.  
'Twill soothe our labours, calm the anxious  
breast,  
If you but find—our *Second Thoughts the best*.

PROLOGUE TO DISSIPATION.

Written by Captain TOPHAM.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

WHAT a strange title this is—Dissi-  
pation!—

Ideal whim;—the Author's wild creation!  
In this romantic, sentimental age,  
Exists there such a folly—off the stage?  
The Satire's false—our Bard has wander'd  
much— [Dutch.]

We're wise and prudent, as our friends—the  
Look to our careful Commons, frugal  
Lords; [words.]

No waste there—Yes—some little waite—of  
But more there are, who thrifty rhetoric show,  
The close, mum eloquence of—Aye and No:  
They mark *Don Whiskerandos* to a letter,  
"And if it must, the less is said, the better."

See to his Grace amidst Newmarket Sirs,  
That deep fraternity of boots and spurs!  
View him full dress'd—half flannel and half  
leather,

Up to twelve stone—or sweated to a feather.  
In no profusion is he known to sin; [win;  
He takes fair pains—and sometimes more—to  
But should the faithful dice for once run cross,  
Not he—"my little Premium payth de loss."  
No falling trees or ruin'd farms deplore him,  
His fires, good men! have made all smooth  
before him.



In gentler bosoms does this folly reign!  
First, at *Salt-Hill*, of all the hunting train,  
Behold the *broad-brimm'd Dian* of the day,  
Top five bar-gates, and shew the field the way.

"Sure," cries some bridling dame, for scandal  
"These leaps are not so prudent in a lady!  
"No, Ma'am! Why not?—Grant, Miss  
should have a fall,  
"A friendly settlement will cover all."

In short, the rage of Dissipation's o'er;  
The very clubs have voted it a—bore.  
Their paper currency is under par;  
For gold they mutiny—or cut the war.

Nay, tho' a grave Divine's convenient plan  
Invites to take some twenty wives a man,  
The prudent soul rejects the blessings sent him,  
And finds—I hear at least—one wife content him.

But should our headstrong Bard have dar'd  
to-night,

In bold contempt of precedent, to write  
Five Comic Acts, with mournful scenes unblest,  
And only entertaining at the best,  
To draw from rakes reform'd no—moral  
speeches—

No decent sentiments from Miss—in breeches:  
In short, should he have penn'd a laughing  
play,

And rashly thrown some idle wit away,  
Pray, Gentlemen—I beg no hesitation—  
Damn him! and shew you hate all Dissipation.

#### EPILOGUE, Written by the AUTHOR.

And Spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

Fashion's the word—again at her com-  
mand,  
To mark her sovereign sway I take my stand;  
All ranks alike adore my potent queen,  
From proud St. James's-square, to Bethnal-  
green;

The titled dame not more her head can toss  
Than the ship-captain's wife at Ratcliff-  
Cross, [belle  
No more contemptuous frowns the birth-night  
Than does the drawn-up Miss, of Clerkenwell;  
All would be fine, the difference only—what?  
Her Grace thinks *this* genteel, and Madam  
*that*.

The fair of high descent and noble blood  
Esteems it vulgar to be understood,  
Proud of the worth her ancestors bequeath her,  
She thinks the gifts of Nature far beneath her,  
Rejects low talents that disgrace her station;  
And scorns the ineanness of articulation.  
In a half whisper thus, our minds we tell,  
How'ch you do!—t see you—p you're very  
well.

Sir John, an urchin just emerg'd from school,  
Disdains with *boy'd n girls* to play the fool.

"O curse the women all! but those who  
"play!" [Gray.

"How do you like my buckles? Made by  
"Dancing's a bore—and Love sad stuff at  
"best is,

"Damn it, I hate all dancing, but the Vestris."

In humbler life still Fashion is the word,  
Full as fantastic, and yet more absurd.

The great fat wife of some great fat shop-  
keeper, [deeper,  
Deep in court-mourning grey, and somewhat  
Cramp'd in a hackney-coach at Cutlers-hall,  
Takes three coarse Misses to the Mile-End  
ball; [house,

Then, waddling up the room, roars out to  
"Here's no good company at all, I vows,  
And there's Miss Pumpkin dizen'd out in red,  
Why don't you knows? Knows what? Why  
knows who's dead. [third cousin  
Dead! Lord have mercy, who? Our great  
*Adolphus-Wolfus-Peter Herring-Basson*."

Thus, thro' the world 'tis still our constant  
aim,

To ape the follies we affect to blame;  
But hold—methinks improvidently wise,  
We rashly censure what we ought to prize;  
Ladies, for us exert this darling passion,  
Do, ton it here, and make this Play the  
fashion.

To Mr. WARTON, on the Publication of the  
Third Volume of his HISTORY OF ENGLISH  
POETRY. See p. 181.

TIS thine, o'er themes for patient toil  
design'd,  
To throw the lustre of a taste refin'd;  
To read the rolls of hoar antiquity  
With Fancy's feelings, and a Poet's eye;  
To snatch from dust the minstrel's mouldering  
rhime,

And wake the *British* harp's romantic chime;  
To form a wreath of these forgotten flowers,  
That breath'd their sweets of old in fairy  
bowers!

#### A CHARACTER.

COSTIVE, a C— Doctor, made  
Of th' healing art a gainful trade.

Applause and fame he never sought,  
Nor chose he to prescribe for nought.  
He lov'd good eating much too well,

His good advice too cheap to sell:  
For at farm-house, or humble cot,  
Where gold is hardly to be got,

Silver to take he would submit,  
If they would fend him for the spit  
A good fat turkey, or a goose,  
Or flitch of bacon for his use.

The condescending kind Physician,  
Takes their poor pay on this condition.  
Once a fat Rector of his College  
Would fain have filch'd from him his know-  
ledge;

And hop'd a treat might stand for fee.  
Not so to be defeated He.

For COSTIVE, you must know, had wit,  
Ready a blot to see, and hit.

So, when he had push'd about the glass,  
And had minutely told his case,

(While smiles appear'd on every face)

"Doctor," says he, "the case is nice;

"What should I take?" The Leach replies

"You should by all means—Take advice."

W. 3  
HIS



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

March 15.

A Fire broke out in the dead of the night in the city of Dinan, by which more than 120 families were driven to the utmost distress.

March 18.

A dreadful fire broke out at a billiard hotel in St. Omer's, by which many capital houses in one quarter of the town was burnt down, several lives lost, and the damage sustained there to individuals immense; as there are no insurance-offices in that town.

March 25.

Being Lady-Day, the University attended divine service at King's College chapel, when the new altar-piece was opened, and an anthem, formerly composed by Dr. Maurice Green, was sung on the occasion, accompanied by the organ, and the best performers on instrumental music. The painting of the altar, supported by Raphael, or by Daniello Ricciarelli da Volterra, is esteemed a most capital one, and one of the first pictures in the world; the subject, a dead Christ, &c. ten figures as large as life; and is the gift of the present Earl of Carlisle, late a member of King's College; and was purchased by his lordship when on his travels abroad.

The French fleet, consisting of 26 ships of the line, four frigates, two corvettes, and two cutters, under the command of M. de Grasse, sailed from Brest. Their convoy consisted of about 250 sail, with 6000 troops on board.

March 26.

Lord Sheffield presented a petition from the Sheriffs of Coventry, protesting their sorrow, and praying they might be discharged. The petition met with no opposition; and

March 27.

They were brought to the bar, when the Speaker addressed them to the following purport: That they had been committed by the House for an offence of great magnitude, that of neglecting, upon partial and improper motives, to return the Writ of Election directed to them as the laws directed them to do.—For such an omission no adequate apology could be given, for they were entrusted with the most extensive powers to assist them in the discharge of their duty, and those powers they had not thought fit to employ. Incurring on such grounds the displeasure of the House; they were committed to the prison of Newgate; and that the term of their confinement there was not prosecuted much longer, was owing only to the ruinous situation of the place, not that the magnitude of their crime did not deserve it. The clemency of the House had now been exercised in their behalf upon their petitions; acknowledging and asking pardon for their offence; and they were ordered to be discharged out of the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, upon paying their fees: but he was directed to re-

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primand them for the said offence; which he did. They were then permitted to withdraw from the Bar, and set at liberty.

The two Gold Medals given by His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to the junior Bachelors of Arts, who, after having the academical honours of Senior Optime conferred on them; shall be found, after a second examination, to excel in classical learning, were this year adjudged to Mr. G. Law, A. B. of Queen's; and Mr. R. Padley of St. John's.

March 28.

Admiral Derby sailed from Cork with the grand fleet of England; and the wind fair as it could blow.

March 29.

His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following bills:

An act for granting additional duties upon tobacco and sugar. An act for granting an additional duty upon the produce of the several duties of the Excise. An act for keeping the militia forces compleat. And three other public; and one private act.

At a Court of Common-Council held at Guildhall, a motion for defraying the expence of the suit depending between Ald. Sir Tho. Hallifax and the parish of St. Edmund's the King, for refusing to serve the office of church-warden, was debated; when it was ordered, that no farther expence attending that suit should be incurred; and that all suits of a singular nature should be defrayed by the parties interested.

March 30.

At Taunton assize a cause was tried in which Tho. Throgmorton, Esq. was plaintiff, and Wal. Wiltshire and others defendants. The action was brought to recover 3089l. 17s. 10½d. for damage done to the Roman catholic chapel at Bath, when the jury gave the full damages.

March 31.

Dispatches were this day received by Lord G. Germain from Earl Cornwallis and Lieut. Col. Balfour. Those from Earl Cornwallis give an account of an affair between Lieut. Col. Tarleton and Gen. Morgan, which had been much exaggerated; but of which the General gives the following authentic relation: The Earl was ready to begin his march for North Carolina on the 6th of January, but was retarded some days by a diversion made by the enemy towards Ninety-Six. Gen. Morgan still remained in the Paelet; he therefore ordered Lieut. Col. Tarleton to march on the West of Broad-river, to endeavour to strike a blow at Gen. Morgan, and to oblige him, at all events, to pass the broad river. Though the progress of the army was greatly impeded by heavy rains, yet Lieut. Col. Tarleton conducted his march so well, as to come up with the General, who was retreating before him, at eight in the morning.



on the 17th. Every thing now bore the most promising aspect; and his great superiority left no room to doubt of the most brilliant success. The attack was begun by the first line of infantry, consisting of the 7th regiment, the infantry of the legion, and corps of light infantry annexed to it; a troop of cavalry was placed on each flank; the first battalion of the 71st, and the remainder of the cavalry, formed the reserve. The enemy's line soon gave way, and their militia quitted the field; but our troops having been thrown into some disorder by the pursuit, Gen. Morgan's troops faced about and gave them a heavy fire. This unexpected event occasioned the utmost confusion in the first line. Two three-pounders were taken, and the colours of the 7th regiment, he feared, had shared the same fate. In justice to the detachment of artillery it must be observed, that no terrors could induce them to abandon their guns, and they were all either killed or wounded in defending them. Lieut. Col. Tarleton assembled fifty of his cavalry, and, being animated by the bravery of the officer who had so often led them to victory, charged and repulsed Col. Washington's horse, retook the baggage of the corps, and cut to pieces the detachment of the enemy that had taken possession of it, and, after destroying what they could not conveniently bring off, retired with the remainder unmolested to Hamilton's ford. The loss of the cavalry is inconsiderable, but it is feared 400 of the infantry were either killed or taken.

Lieut. Col. Balfour's dispatches to Ld G. Germain, dated Charles-Town, Feb. 18, give a farther account of the progress of the army under Ld Cornwallis, who continued his march though strongly opposed by a body of militia till routed; and the General Davidson who commanded them killed. On the same day another body of militia under Col. Pickings was defeated by Lieut. Col. Tarleton, and many of them killed with inconsiderable loss on the part of the King's troops, who now took possession of Salisbury on the 4th inst. Gen. Green had all this while remained hanging on the Eastern banks of the Peddee, and making incursions into the heart of the country, greatly distressing the inhabitants; but hearing of Lord Cornwallis's late successes, obliged him to call in his outposts, and by a precipitate march to take his station to cover the passage of the Yadkin. He further informs his lordship of the success of an expedition under Col. Craig, and of his taking possession with the 82d regiment of Wilmington, without opposition, on the 29th past; and of his surprizing a body of the enemy who had posted themselves at Heron's bridge, about 12 miles from Wilmington, and had thereby gained, in co-operation with his Majesty's ships of war, possession of their vessels, and had taken on board them and in their camp several military stores, the want of which may be much felt. He adds that

Wilmington is an essential post, which Major Craig is fortifying, in order to preserve eventually the communication with the army under Lord Cornwallis.

By the Colonel's letter of the 25th of February, he farther informs Lord G. Germain, that Lord Cornwallis was advanced six miles beyond Salem, the farthest of the Moravian settlements in North Carolina, on the 9th; that he had crossed the Yadkin above Gen. Green's army; and that Gen. Morgan with his corps being advanced on the left, the junction of the enemy's force would for the present be frustrated.

He concludes his dispatches with the arrival of the fleet of victuallers from Cork, under convey of the Assurance, after a passage of 12 weeks.

Capt. Berkeley, commander of his Majesty's ship Blonde, dated at Charles-Town Feb. 24, gives Mr. Stephens a still more particular account of the taking of Wilmington, and of the vessels and provisions taken up Cape Fear river; which we must omit for want of room.

*Monday 2.*

Capt. Donellan, convicted of the murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, about seven in the morning, was carried in a mourning coach from Warwick goal to the place of execution, and hang'd according to his sentence; after which his body was given to the surgeons, to be dissected. Before he was turned off he addressed the spectators in the following terms: "That as he was then going to appear before God, to whom all deceit was known, he solemnly declared, that he was innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer."

*Tuesday 3.*

*Admiralty-Office.* Advice is received of the Capture of the Black Prince French privateer by the Lively sloop of war. She mounted 12 four-pounders, 15 swivels, and 65 men, William Ripner, an American, commander. She had been only two days from St. Maloes, and had only taken the Four Brothers, a brig, from Yarmouth, which Lieut. Hayne retook.

The subjects proposed by the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, for the two prizes given by the Right Hon. John Townshend and James Maitland, Esq. members for the University of Cambridge:

For Senior Bachelors: *Quenam sint causæ cur Asiatici servitutis semper fuerint patientiores, quam Europæi?*

For Junior Bachelors: *Utrum sit in oratorum numero habendus, qui non sit omnibus iis artibus, quæ sunt libero dignæ, perpolitus?*

*Wednesday 4.*

Sir Grey Cooper moved for leave to bring in a Bill for allowing the importation of Spanish wool in neutral bottoms, although a slight infringement of the Navigation Act. Mr. Burke observed, that the House could have



have no objection on that account, as every one now saw the necessity of repealing that act entirely.

*Thursday 5.*

Mr. Wilkes made his annual motion relative to the Middlesex election in 1769, which was rejected upon a division 61 against 116.

*Friday 6.*

Ld. North proposed an improvement of the tax upon servants, by transferring the collection from the parochial assessors to the officers of excise; and also by dropping the tax for the year due, and levying the tax for the year in advance. These regulations were agreed to.

His lordship then proposed an alteration of the duty on sheet almanacs, of which an evasion had been very artfully contrived. Sheet almanacs were subject to a duty of two-pence only, book almanacs to a duty of four-pence. It had therefore been customary to print the sheet almanacs upon a very large sheet, and double them as book almanacs, by which half the duty was saved, and the fair trader materially hurt. This also passed. His lordship observed, that he had a still farther view in this business; and that was, that, as the two Universities had been materially injured by the late law-decision respecting almanacs, he would propose, that 500l. be given by way of compensation to each of the Universities, to be paid out of the amount of taxes collected on almanacs. This likewise passed, with much opposition.

Wm. Mayer, Esq. convicted at York assizes of the wilful murder of Joseph Spinke, bailey's follower, to whose custody he was entrusted, was executed according to his sentence. He complained of the hardship of his sentence, declaring he had no intention of murdering the man, who had been an old servant in his father's family. It should seem, that the judge thought favourably of his case, as he had all possible indulgence granted him; for though he was convicted on the 20th of March, he was not executed (though a murderer) till the present 6th of April.

*Tuesday 10.*

At a general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock held, according to advertisement, on special affairs, Mr. Jones rose and introduced the following motion:

"That a Committee of six Directors, and six Proprietors, be appointed, to consider of their chartered Rights, and of the nature and extent of their right to the territorial possessions acquired in India; and at the same time to consider of propositions to be offered as the basis of an agreement between Government and the Company, for the prolongation of their exclusive Right to trade in India."

This meeting was in consequence of a motion made in the House of Commons by Ld. North the day before, "That this House will, on Wednesday the 25th of April, re-

solve itself into a committee, to consider of the propriety of the Crown taking into its own hands the territorial acquisitions of the East India Company, and securing to the public a share in the revenue arising therefrom. On this occasion Ld. North insisted upon it, as an established maxim, that whatever territorial acquisitions are made by subjects, must necessarily belong to the public; and that consequently he was as clear as he was of any thing whatever, that the territorial possessions in India are the undoubted right and property of the crown and people.

*Wednesday 11.*

Came on the election of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and twenty-four Directors of the Bank of England, for the year ensuing, when the following gentlemen were chosen: William Ewer, Esq. governor; Richard Neave, Esq. deputy governor; Sam. Beachcroft, \*Daniel Booth, \*Lyde Browne, Richard Clay, Wm. Cooke, Edw. Darrell, George Drake, \*Peter Du Cane, Martyn Fonnereau, Peter Gaussen, \*Daniel Giles, Christopher Hake, William Halhed, Thomas Scot Jackson, \*Job Mathew, Benjamin Mee, \*Joseph Nutt, Edw. Payne, \*Geo. Peters, \*Henry Plant, Christ. Puller, Wm. Snell, Sam. Thornton, and Mark Weyland, Esqrs.

Those marked with \* are new Directors.

*Thursday 12.*

This day the report of the ballot for the choice of Directors was made at the East India House, by Mr. Devisme, Chairman of Scrutineers. The numbers were:-

Richard Hall	839
John Hunter	580
Samuel Peach	528
Joseph Sparkes	855
John Smith	797
George Tatem	724

*Thursday 12.*

The Norrison prize for 1781 was assigned to Mr. Jos. Whiteley, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, for his Essay on the Advantages of Revelation.

*Sunday 15.*

Being Easter Sunday, the same was observed at court as a high festival. The Archbishop of York preached before the King; and the Lord Bishop of London administered the sacrament to their Majesties, who made the usual offering.

*Monday 16.*

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with their ladies, met at the Mansion-house, and from thence proceeded, attended by the Governors of the City Hospitals, City Marshals, &c. to St. Bride's Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Ross, Lord Bishop of Exeter; after which, the report of the state of the City Hospitals was read before the Governors.

In Christ's Hospital, 188 placed out, 10 whereof instructed in mathematics and navigation. Remain 1147, buried 13.

In St. Bartholomew's, 3942 cured. Out-patients



patients relieved, 6034. In the Hospital, 382. Out-patients, 209. Buried 177. St. Thomas's, 3249 cured. Out-patients relieved, 3861. In-patients remaining, 470. Out-patients, 263. Buried 259.

Bridewell. Admitted 459. Maintained in Trades 37. Bethlehem. Admitted 200. Cured 176. Remain 267. Buried 20.

Wednesday 18.

One Sly, a fisherman at Harwich, was taken into custody for the wilful murder of an apprentice. On searching his cabin, one of his apprentices was found dead; another half-starved, with one of his eyes beat out; and on his examination it appeared, that another had jumped over-board to avoid his inhuman treatment, and was drowned. The populace were so incensed, that it was with difficulty the officers could save him from their fury.

Thursday 19.

*East India House.*—The 24th of July, 1780, advice was received at Fort St. George, that Hyder Ally's cavalry had entered the Carnatic in different places, whereupon the troops in cantonments were ordered to assemble at St. Thomas's Mount; and a strong detachment under Col. Baillie, who commanded in the Guntoor Circar, was ordered to the Presidency; in the mean time, Hyder himself, with the main body of the army, entered by the pass of Chāngamah, reduced Pollour, Chittapet, and Arnee, and on the 22d of August sat down before Arcot.

The 26th of August Sir Hector Munro took the field, and moved towards Conjeeveram.

The 6th of September the General was informed, that a large detachment from Hyder's army had attacked Col. Baillie at Rerambancum, and been repulsed; but as Col. Baillie was thereby weakened, he found it not in his power to join the General: it was therefore resolved to reinforce Col. Baillie with a strong detachment, and Col. Fletcher was ordered on that service.

The 10th of September the General was informed, that Col. Baillie had been attacked and entirely defeated, whereupon it was resolved to fall back to Chingleput, and afterwards to St. Thomas's Mount, where General M<sup>r</sup> arrived on the 14th of September.

The 14th sustained by the unfortunate defeat of Lieut. Col. Baillie's detachment, amounts, in kill'd, wounded, and prisoners, to about 508 Europeans, and 3300 Seapoys.

Monday 23.

*Alm. Office.* Captain Douglas, of his Majesty's ship *Venus*, has brought dispatches from Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney, of which the following is the substance: that to the Islands of St. Eustatius, St. Martin, and Saba, have been added the two Dutch Colonies of Demerary and Iffequibo, on the Spanish Main; that these Colonies, in the hands of Great Britain, if properly encouraged, in a few years will employ more ships, and pro-

duce more revenue to the Crown, than all the British West India Islands united; that, besides the above Dutch Islands and Colonies, the French Island of St. Bartholomew had submitted to his Majesty's arms, which will prevent the French privateers from sheltering themselves under it, and distressing his Majesty's subjects from it. The surrender of St. Eustatius, Sir George observes, has distressed the French Islands beyond conception; and the only danger now, is from the British Islands, whose merchants, regardless of the duty they owe their country, have already contracted with the enemy to supply them with provisions and naval stores; which, however, the Admiral says, he shall be attentive to prevent.

At the annual election for President, Council, and Officers of the Society of Antiquaries, the following noblemen and gentlemen were chosen for the year ensuing:

*Members of the Old Council continued:*

Jeremiah Milles, D.D. F.R.S. Dean of Exeter, President. The Hon. Daines Barrington, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. Owen Salusbury Breton, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. Edward Bridgen, Esq. F.R.S. Sir William Chambers, Knt. P.S. F.R.S. Richard Gough, Esq. F.R.S. Director. Edward King, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. Michael Lort, D.D. F.R.S. V.P. Thomas Morell, D.D. Sec. William Norris, M.A. Sec. Daniel Wray, Esq. F.R.S.

*New Members of the Council:*

George, Earl of Chesterfield. John, Lord Bishop of St. David's. Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. F.R.S. Richard Kaye, D.L.L. F.R.S. John Munro, M.D. F.R.S. Robert, Lord Petre. Robert Richardson, D.D. John Topham, Esq. F.R.S. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. F.R.S.

*Officers:*—President, the Dean of Exeter. Treasurer, Edward Bridgen, Esq. Secretaries, the Rev. Mr. Norris and the Rev. Dr. Morell. Director, Richard Gough, Esq.

\*\*\* The other Members next Month.

Tuesday 24.

*Adm. Office.*—Captain Balfour arrived this morning with dispatches from Vice Adm. Arbuthnot, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in North America, giving an account of an attempt made in the absence of the America, the loss of the Culloden, and the crippled state of the Bedford (dismasted in a storm), to co-operate in a plan formed to reduce Brig. Gen. Arnold in Virginia, and thereby set at liberty the whole force of the Southern Provinces to act against Lord Cornwallis.

The particulars shall be given in our next.

Monday 30.

By the returns from the Navy-office, presented to the H. of Commons by Ld. Lubbock Jan. 23, 1781, it appears, that from Sept. 29, 1774, to Sept. 29, 1780, there were raised for his Majesty's sea service, including marines, 175,900 men, that of them in the five years, beginning with 1776 and ending with



with 1780, 18,545 died, 1243 were killed, and 42,069 deserted.—Total 61,857. And by returns from the War-office, presented by the secretary at war, it appears, that there were raised in G. Britain and Ireland for his Majesty's land service, militia and fencible men in N. Britain not included, from Sept. 29, 1774, to Sept. 29, 1780, 76,885 men, of which there have died in N. America and the W. Indies 10,012; been taken prisoners, including those under the convention of Saratoga, 8629; deserted 3801; and been discharged the service 3835.—Total 26,327. The British corps and recruits sent to N. America and the W. Indies were, in 1778, 3774; in 1779, 6871; and in 1780, 10,237.—Total, 20,882.

*Letter from Vienna, March 21.*

"There cannot be shewn fairer models, either to induce Princes to honour faithful Ministers, or to Ministers to engage them to love and serve faithfully enlightened and beneficent Princes, than the following notes: A note from the Emperor to his Chancellor, the Prince of KAUNITZ-RIETZBERG, presenting him with a gold snuff-box, set with brilliants, and adorned with the portraits of the whole Imperial Family.

"My dear Prince,

"I COULD not resist the inclination I had to present you this snuff-box, which I have just received from Brussels, and which was given by her late Majesty to Prince Charles; however paultry and inelegant it may be in itself, yet it appeared to me extremely well calculated to lie on your table, to recall to your recollection the faces of those persons, who, together and separately, owe you the utmost gratitude for the essential services you have rendered them\*. I am but a single party; but I have no fear in thus becoming their interpreter, being well assured that they all entertain the same sentiments with myself. Farewell. Pardon this trifling scroll, on account of the well-founded and inviolable friendship which you know that I entertain for you." JOSEPH."

THE CHANCELLOR'S THANKS.

"BY the expressions of the note with which your Imperial Majesty accompanied the box which you condescended to send me, and which contains the precious collection of the portraits of the whole Imperial Family, you have recompensed, in the manner the most agreeable to my heart in the world, the services which I may have had the happiness to render to your August House, during the course of forty years.

"I had no wish but that of finding them honoured by those sentiments which your Imperial Majesty has been pleased to bestow upon them, and there is nothing now wanting to complete my satisfaction, which is the more lively, as a conduct like this cannot fail to transmit the name of your Majesty to posterity among those of Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Henry the Fourth, whose

memories are blessed to this day, and whose names are still pronounced with veneration and affection. I have no means of testifying my gratitude to your Imperial Majesty, but by continuing and redoubling, if it be possible, my zeal for your service, and attachment to your person. I take much more interest in your concerns than my own; and as I think there can never be a more favourable opportunity for publishing the opinion that I wish the whole world to entertain of your Majesty, I cannot forbear expressing the strongest desire I have, if you think proper, that your goodness to me may not remain concealed. I shall not, however, take any step in this affair without your permission, if it be only to make a feoffment in trust to my family of the box, and your Majesty's valuable letter.

"I beseech your Majesty, in the mean time, graciously to receive the respectful assurances of my sincere gratitude and unbounded attachment to your person, which can only terminate with my existence.

KAUNITZ."

To which letter his Imperial Majesty returned the following answer:

"I AM delighted, my dear Prince, that the trifle I sent has been acceptable to you. The few words that accompanied it were the sentiments of my heart, of which I make no secret. You may therefore do with them whatever you please. JOSEPH."

BIRTHS.

Apr. 9. LADY Abingdon, a son and heir.

12. The lady of Tho. Hanmer, esq; a son.

13. Lady Hope, a son, at Pinky-house, Scotl.

16. The lady of John Sinclair, esq; a daug.

MARRIAGES.

REV. Wm. Wills, A.M. rector of South-Somercotes, Lincolnsh. to Mrs. Norris. Philip Cade, esq; to Miss Petley.

At Berriew, Montgomerysh. the rev. Mr. Price, rector of that parish, aged 60, to Miss Mittoes, of Shrewsbury, aged 18.

At Bath, J. Blackburne, esq; to Miss Rodbard.

Mar. 22. — Seymour, esq; to Miss Carr.

29. James Head, esq; to Miss Burges.

John Winders, esq; of the King's dragoon guards, to Miss Knowles, dau. of the late Adm.

Apr. 1. Nath. Busby, esq; of the stamp-office, to Miss Jackson.

2. Mr. Andr. Drummond, to Lady Mary Percival, eldest dau. of Lady Egmont.

3. Rev. Robt. Darley Waddilove, to Miss Anne Hope Grant, sist. to Sir Jas. Grant, bt.

4. Tho. Gooderick, esq; to Miss Maden, only dau. of Major M.

5. Dr. Tho. Dale, to Miss C. Lawford.

7. Wm. Scott, esq; LL.D. to Miss Bagnall.

Rev. Mr. Plumptre, of Eton, to Miss Diana Plumptre, daugh. of the master of Queen's Coll. Cambridge.

10. Capt. Rodney, of the 3d reg. of guards, son of Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney, bart. to Miss Harley, dau. of the rt. hon. Tho. Harley.

\* See his character, in p. 68.



15. Rich. Prestwood, esq; to Miss Carter.  
16. Mr. John Morgan, of Ludgate-hill, stationer, to Miss Minter, of Claydon.

At Edinburgh, Geo. Buchan Hepburn, esq; advocate, to Mrs. Fraser, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Fraser.

17. — Bolton, esq; to Miss Forster, eld. dau. of the late Mr. Serj. F.

Rev. Mr. Pike, of Edmonton, to Miss Sarah Kirk Gregory.

19. Rev. Tho. King, rector of Woodstock, to Miss Manby, of Eton.

Rev. Mr. Ridley, to Miss Surtees.

25. At Bromley, Kent, Wm. Foster, esq; of the navy-office, to Miss M. Evans.

At Bristol, Mich. Blunt, jun. esq; of Mapledenham, Oxf. to Miss E. Fitzgerald, of Bath.

DEATHS.

**S**IR Wm. Molyneux, bart. one of the vendors of the forest of Sherwood, and father of Sir Fra. Molyneux.

At Stratford, Mr. John Morrison, an ingenious botanist, and principal gardener to the late Dr. Fothergill.

Mr. Deacon, clerk of the arraigns for the county of Middlesex.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Alex. Eplin, merchant.

Mrs. Didier, wife of Mr. D. town-clerk of Harwich, and only surviving dau. of Tho. Wilson, esq;

*Feb.* 16. Sir John Major, bart. of Worlingworth and Thornham-Hall, both in Suffolk. He was at the head of the list of Elder Brethren of the corporation of Trinity-House, London, being chosen in 1741; was high sheriff of Suffolk in 1755; represented Scarborough in the parliament chosen in 1761; created a baronet in 1765, with remainder to his son-in-law, now Sir John Henniker, bart. then member for Sudbury, and in this and the former parliament for Dover. He died within six months after the death of his wife, and was buried at Worlingworth church, in the same vault, on the first of March. The corpse was attended by many of his tenants, and an infinite number of spectators. He has left a large fortune between his two daughters; the only surviving children, Lady Henniker, wife to the present baronet, the other the Dutchess dowager of Chandos.

*Mar.* 14. At Carmarthen, the rev. Philip Williams, A. M. late of Jesus Coll. Oxon.

23. At Old Stratford, Northampt. rev. R. Wadsworth, M. A. R. of Little Woolston, Bucks.

25. At Beckington, — Mortimer, esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Somerset.

26. Near Rochester, Sir W. Buchanan, knt. aged 82, formerly M. P. for Staffordshire.

John Moss, esq; merch. in Aldermanbury.

At Huntington, N. Britain, Geo. Gray, esq; formerly physician to the English factory at Calcutta.

At Caistor, co. Linc. Leonard Wray, esq;

Mrs. Judith Feon, of Sudbury, Suffolk.

27. Griffith Phillips, esq; rec. of Carmarthen.

John Williamson, esq; alderm. of Liverpool.

29. Hon. Miss H. Down, daug. of Ld. Down.

At Gogar, co. Edinb. Sir Jn. Gibsone, bart.

30. Beauchamp Throckmorton, esq; aged 68.

At Gr. Berkhamstead, R. Richardson, esq;

31. At Mile-End, Mr. Anderson, a wholes. Manchester warehouselman; in Wood-str.

*Apr.* 1. Mrs. Eleanor Feuilletau, aged 79.

At Bristol Hot-Wells, John Stewart, esq; late an eminent merchant in Buckingham-str.

At Dover, Osmund Beauvoir, esq; captain of his Majesty's packet Prince Frederick, only son of the rev. Mr. Beauvoir of Canterbury.

2. Tho. Page, esq; on Tower-hill, an eminent stationer, and partner with Mr. Mount.

At Kensington, Benj. Dampier, esq;

The rt. hon. Charles Lord Elphinstone.

3. Henry Thrale, esq; LL.D. an eminent brewer, and member in the last parliament for the borough of Southwark.

At Hackney, Fred. Hamilton, esq;

At Bath, the rt. hon. Henry Earl Conyngham, Viscount Conyngham, and Baron Mount Charles, of the kingdom of Ireland, and also a privy counsellor and lord lieutenant of the county and city of Londonderry, in that kingdom. His lordship, of very ancient family, was born in the year 1705, immediately after the death of his father, who was killed in the field of battle, where he commanded as general abroad. His lordship was for many years a member of parliament for Sandwich, but he declined serving again, as his state of health did not permit his giving that attendance in parliament which he thought his duty. In his public character he was always steady to support such measures, independent of being biased by any party, as he considered was for the service of his country; and in his private character he was most generous, liberal, and hospitable; an affectionate relation, and a sincere friend. It is well known that he gave in annuities 1400l. per ann. and his selecting proper persons for this bounty was an instance of his penetration and the goodness of his heart. He a short time before his death subscribed 1000l. for carrying on the cod fishery on the coast of Donegal, and his hand and his heart were always open to relieve the necessities of the deserving, or to encourage any improvement for the service of his country. The barony of Conyngham descends to his nephew, Francis Pierpoint Burton, esq; lately member of parliament for the county of Clare, who possesses a large paternal estate, but values himself much more upon the appellation which he has borne through life, of "Generous, Friendly, Sociable, and Chearful Frank Burton," than any new addition which he can derive from this title. The late Lord's real and personal estate is computed to be worth 12,000l. a year; 2000l. a year of which descends to the right hon. Thomas Connolly, with the borough of Newtownlimavaddy, for which borough his lordship always complimented his relation Sir Henry Hamilton, bart. with a seat. The greatest part of his estates, real and personal, are bequeathed to the present lord, who is left residuary



residuary legatee; and the remainder to his lordship's brother, the right hon. William Burton, privy counsellor, and teller of the exchequer in Ireland, and member of parliament for the borough of Ennis in that kingdom, which estates are also liable to many annuities and legacies as amply correspond to the liberality of the bequeather. Among other legacies he has generously considered his physician, Dr. Lee, whose great skill in his profession twice saved the life of his lordship, when he was given over by the rest of the faculty, to which may be added the doctor's amiable and estimable character in every other particular.

4. At Woodford, Essex, Rob. Kirkpatrick, esq; a very consid. merch. in the Spanish trade. In Smith-str. Westm. Abr. Ackworth, esq; Rev. Mr. Steade, R. of Reigate and Lympfield, in Surrey.

5. Wm. Millis, esq; father of the company of tin-plate-workers.

7. Rev. Robt. Watson, D.D. principal of the university of St. Andrews; author of the History of Philip II. (See our vol. for 1778.)

In Ormond-str. Benj. Fitzgerald, esq; LL.D. Major Arch. Erskine, to Mrs. Ogilvy, wid. of the late Cha. O. esq; and niece to the E. of Lauderdale.

8. At Upper-Clapton, Mr. Hendrick, hofier, in Bishopsgate-street.

Mr. Christop. Drew, one of the greatest manufacturers of Staffordshire ware in England.

Right hon. Lady Barbara Gould, daugh. to the E. of Suffolk.

9. Rev. Mr. Richardson, to Miss Eden, youngest sister of Sir John Eden, bart.

At Poole, Jn. Olive, esq; of Lond. merch. Near Guildford, Christ. Chamberlayne, esq; aged 76.

10. At Pancras, Tho. Gibbons, esq; Jer. Maplesden, esq; lt. gov. of Greenw. hosp.

At Camberwell, Wm. Etherington, esq;

At Chatham, Mary Webb, a poor woman, at the very advanced age of 110 years.

11. Lady Mary Carr, sister of Ld Darlington, and wife of Mr. Carr of the Adelphi.—Among other qualities, better and more valuable to her family and her friends, a distant acquaintance may be allowed to mark her memory, as a woman of distinguished taste; it was her ladyship who directed the laying out of much of the ground, at Mr. Carr's fine place, at Coken. Coken is a cultivated ground on the Weir, three miles beyond Durham; it is by many thought a rival to what was Mr. Morris's ground at Chesham; the style of country is at both places much the same, very bold inequalities, woods, and rocks; the river Wier, on which Coken is situated, is at the south rock very finely smooth, at the north rock the current is as finely rough, so far producing a harmony of the completest kind, the other objects ornamenting the scene; but without the inclosure, are Durham cathedral, the ruin of the abbey, belonging to Dr. Kaye, prebend of Durham, the spire at Chester le Street, and Lumley Castle; the whole form-

ing many enchanting scenes, yielding both in beauty and sublimity to none but Piercefield.

14. Rev. John Chapman, A. M. R. of Silt-ton, Dorsetsh. for more than forty years.

15. At Northaw, Herts, Mrs. Vincent, aged 74, wid. of the late Rob. Vincent, esq;

16. Sir Jos. Copley, bart. of Sprotbrough, co. York.

Near Illington, Admiral Tho. Lynn.

18. At Acomb, near York, Lady Margaret Dalziel, only dau. of the late E. of Carnwath.

Rev. Dr. Piesley, senior fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxford.

At Bagborough, Somersetsh. Mrs. Popham, lady of Alex. P. esq;

19. At his house at Kennington, in his 72d year, Sir Jos. Ayloffe, bart. of Cranfield, Suffex, V. P. A. S. and F. R. S. He was descended from a Saxon family antiently seated at Bocton Alos near Wye, co. Kent, in the reign of Hen. III. who removed to Hornchurch, co. Essex, in that of Hen. VI. and to Sudbury in that of Edw. IV. Sir Wm. Ayloffe of Great Braxted, co. Essex, was knighted by James I. and afterwards created a baronet 1612; and from his eldest son by his 3d wife, the late baronet was the fourth in descent and fifth in title. His father and grandfather were both of Gray's-Inn. He was born about the year 1708, admitted of Lincoln's-Inn 1724, and of St. John's Coll. Oxf. elected F. A. S. Feb. 10, 1731, one of the first council under their charter 1751, vice president 1757, F. R. S. 1757. In 1748 he prompted Mr. Kirby, painter in Ipswich, to make drawings of a great number of monuments and buildings in Suffolk, of which 12 were engraved, with a description, 1748, and more remained in his patron's hands. On the building of Westminster bridge he was appointed secretary to the commissioners 1736-7; auditor general of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem 1750; and on the establishment of the Paper-office on the respectable footing it at present is, by the removal of the state papers from the old gate at Whitehall to new apartments at the Treasury, he was nominated one of the three keepers of them; and in 1772 published in 4to, "Calendars of the Antient Charters, &c. and of the Welch and Scottish Rolls now remaining in the Tower of London, &c." with a judicious and learned Account of our Public Records, by way of Introduction. He drew up the account of the chapel on London bridge, of which an engraving was published by Vertue 1748, and again by the Society of Antiquaries 1777. His historical description of the interview between Hen. VIII. and Fra. I. on the Champ de Drap d'Or, from an original painting at Windsor, and his account of the paintings of the same age at Cowdry, were inserted in the Archæol. Vol. III. 1775, and printed separately to accompany engravings of two of these pictures by the Society of Antiquaries. His account of the body of Edw. I. as it appeared on opening his tomb, 1774, was printed in the same volume, p. 376. His intimate acquaintance



acquaintance with every part of Westminster abbey and tity displayed itself in his accurate description of five monuments in the former, engraved by the same Society, who must reckon, among the many obligations which they owe to his zeal and attention to their interests, the last exertions of his life to put their affairs on the most respectable and advantageous footing, on their removal to their new apartments in Somerset-house. He superintended the new edition of Leland's Collectanea, in 9 vols. 1770, and of the Liber Niger Scaccarii, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1771; to both which he added a valuable appendix; to the latter the charter of Kingston on Thames, of which his father was recorder. His extensive knowledge of our national antiquities and municipal rights, and the agreeable manner in which he communicated it to his friends and the public, must make him sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He married Margaret daughter and sole heir of Tho. Railton, esq; of Carlisle, by whom he had one son of his own name, who died at the age of 21, Dec. 19, 1756.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. Strahan, eldest son of Wm. Strahan, esq; member for Wootton Bassett, Wilts, and printer to his Majesty.

At Eastham, Essex, Cha. Hitch, esq;

21. At Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny, the rt. hon. the countess of Wandesford.

22. In the Tower, Anth. Wheelock, esq; a clerk in ordinary under the lieut. general of the ordnance.

John Stevens, esq; of Gr. Russell-str.

24. Josh. Simmonds, esq; of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

27. At Chelsea, Joseph Wetherill, esq;

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Apr. 3. **E**DWARD Emily, A. M. dean of Derry.—Rev. John Mac Leish, the united churches and parishes of Killarow and Kilchoman, in the presbytery of Kintyre, and shire of Argyll and Bute.—Rev. John M'Conochie, the church and parish of Crauford, in the presbytery and county of Lanark.

7. Rev. John Lynch, doctor of laws, a canon or prebendary of Canterbury, on the resignation of Dr. Rich. Palmer.

14. Tho. Morley, esq; capt. gen. and gov. in chief of the Leeward Caribbee Islands.

23. John Morris, esq; in virtue of the King's reversionary grant, sworn into the office of one of the clerks of the signet, *vice* Sir Jos. Copley, deceased.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**O**WSLEY Rowley, esq; register of the vice admiralty court in Jamaica.

Rev. Cha. Williams, A.M. fellow of Magdalen Coll. and the rev. — Randolph, A.M. student of Christ Church, proctors of the university of Oxford.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Fra. Hen. Egerton, A.M. Whitchurch R. dioc. Lichfield.

Rich. Gough, A.M. of Trin. Coll. Oxford, R. of Carlton Curieu, co. Leic. the united

rectories of Blakeney cum cap. de Glanford and Langham Parva cum Cokethorp, co. Norf. worth upwards of 300l. per ann.

Rev. Denzil Ibbetson, LL.B. chapel of Ape- thorpe, with Woodnewton, co. Northamp.

Rev. Tho. Hunt, Stourton V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Jas. Robinson Hayward, St. Mary le Strand R. co. Middlesex.

Rev. John Mossop, Balton V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Carwardine, Yeldham Parva R. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Watson, regius professor of divinity in the university of Cambridge, archdeacon of Ely, and rector of Northwold in Norf. presented by the D. of Rutland to the rectory of Knäptoft in Leicestersh. worth 400l. per ann. vacant by the death of the rev. Mr. Cant.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, Dean R. Northampton, value 200l. per ann.

Rev. Mr. Palmer, B.A. Adisham R. Kent.

Rev. Mr. James, M.A. Ightham R. co. Kent, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archb. of Canterbury.

Rev. Ralph Grenside, M. A. Crathorne R. co. York.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. J. Kindon, to hold Bridge-rule V. with Pyworthy R. both co. Devon.

Nath. Templeman, A. M. to hold Almer and the Holy Trinity RR. in Dorchester, co. Dorset.

Rev. John Benet, LL.D. Owre Moigne R. Dorsetsh. together with Donhead St. Andrew R. co. Wilts.

Rev. Ralph Sneyd, LL.D. Jevington R. together with Rye V. both co. Sussex.

Rev. Tho. Lear, M.A. Downton V. co. of Wilts, together with Bradford Peverell R. co. Dorset.

\* \* List of Bankrupts in our next.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

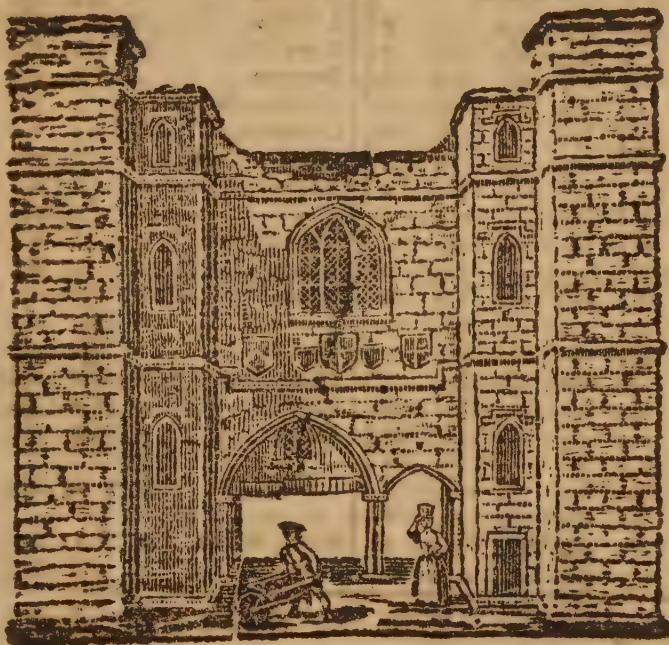
Apr. 16.	Apr. 28.
Bank Stock, shut	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
India ditto, shut	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. shut	57 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. shut	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{1}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. shut	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. shut	shut
Ditto New 1777, 72 $\frac{7}{8}$ ex div.	—
India Bonds, 6s. a 7s. Pr.	9s. a 10s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	117 a 12 per ct.
Long Annuities, 17 $\frac{1}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	17 $\frac{5}{16}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$
Short ditto, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 58 $\frac{7}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 75 $\frac{3}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Omnium 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	9.
Annuity 1778, —	12 $\frac{1}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
Lottery Tickets, 131 7s	131. 6s.
Exchequer Bills —	— pr.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
Morning Herald  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2



Nottingham 2  
Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For M A Y, 1781.

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Embellished with an accurate Plan of the Road on the West Side of HIGHGATE HILL, and  
of Lines by which it may be easily diverted, and the Hill avoided.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 14, to May 19, 1781.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																					
London	5	0	3	1	2	1	1	10	2	4	Essex	5	6	0	0	2	0	1	11	2	8
COUNTIES INLAND.										Suffolk	5	8	2	6	1	11	1	7	2	6	
Middlesex	5	9	0	0	2	4	2	3	3	0	Norfolk	6	4	3	3	1	9	1	7	0	0
Surry	5	9	0	0	2	1	2	1	3	3	Lincoln	5	4	3	3	1	10	1	6	2	7
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	4	York	5	7	4	5	2	1	1	9	2	10
Bedford	5	9	0	0	2	4	1	11	3	0	Durham	5	11	4	1	2	6	1	9	3	9
Cambridge	5	10	3	8	2	1	1	7	2	6	Northumberland	4	11	3	7	2	2	1	9	2	9
Huntingdon	5	6	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	10	Cumberland	5	10	4	1	2	4	2	2	2	10
Northampton	5	11	3	6	2	3	1	9	3	0	Westmorland	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	11
Rutland	5	9	0	0	2	2	1	7	3	4	Lancashire	6	2	0	0	2	4	1	10	3	5
Leicester	5	9	3	8	2	2	1	7	2	11	Cheshire	6	2	4	11	2	8	1	11	0	0
Nottingham	5	2	3	11	2	0	1	9	3	0	Monmouth	5	11	0	0	2	3	1	8	0	0
Derby	5	9	0	0	2	1	2	1	3	6	Somerset	6	1	2	8	2	0	1	8	2	6
Stafford	5	9	0	0	2	1	2	1	3	4	Devon	6	7	0	0	2	9	1	5	0	0
Salop	5	8	3	9	2	2	1	9	2	11	Cornwall	6	6	0	0	3	0	1	5	0	0
Hereford	5	3	0	0	1	6	1	8	2	7	Dorset	6	3	0	0	2	2	1	11	3	4
Worcester	5	6	0	0	1	10	1	9	2	10	Hampshire	5	11	0	0	2	2	1	10	2	10
Warwick	5	7	0	0	2	0	1	11	2	10	Sussex	5	10	0	0	2	0	1	9	2	8
Gloucester	5	8	0	0	1	11	1	8	3	1	Kent	5	10	0	0	2	2	1	10	2	5
Wilts	6	1	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	5	WALES, May 7, to May 12, 1781.										
Berks	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	8	North Wales	5	8	4	0	2	4	1	5	3	4
Oxford	5	7	0	0	2	1	1	11	2	9	South Wales	5	3	3	8	2	1	1	3	2	4
Bucks.	6	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	11											

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JUNE, 1780.

June 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	NE	strong	29 7	61 chiefly clou. very cool & pleas. somethun. & lig. in even.
2	SE	little	29 5	65 exceeding bright, and very hot
3	NW	ditto	29 4	67 heavy moist morning, bright hot afternoon
4	E NE	fresh	29 6 1/2	65 cloudy heavy day, cold churlish wind
5	N	ditto	29 6 1/2	61 cloudy with a little rain, very cold wind, fires necessary
6	Ditto		29 7	57 ditto, ditto, ditto
7	Ditto		29 7 1/2	57 bright and cloudy at intervals, very cold wind
8	NE	little	29 9	55 a few flying clouds, but in general bright, cold wind
9	SW	ditto	29 7	58 chiefly cloudy, some trifling rain, something warmer
10	SSE	ditto	29 5	59 chiefly cloudy, shews for rain
11	SW	ditto	29 6	60 ditto
12	SW to NE	ditto	29 7	62 ditto
13	SW	fresh	29 7	61 ditto
14	Ditto	strong	29 5 1/2	59 coarse cloudy day, with two or three smart showers
15	Ditto	fresh	29 5 1/2	58 bright and cloudy at interv. a shower or two, cold wind
16	Ditto		29 7 1/2	55 chiefly cloudy, but trifling rain, very cold
17	Ditto		29 6 1/2	57 very cloudy day, rain all the evening, warmer
18	Ditto		29 5	61 misting rain most part the night and day
19	Ditto		29 4	63 cloudy, but very trifling rain
20	SSW	fresh	29 6	61 chiefly bright, a few showers
21	Ditto		29 7 1/2	59 many flying clouds, but no rain
22	Ditto		29 7 1/2	60 cloudy morning, wet afternoon, cold and churlish
23	NW	fresh	29 7 1/2	60 a fine bright day, cold wind
24	SW	strong	29 7 1/2	61 bright morning and evening, cloudy day, cold win.
25	Ditto	stormy	29 8	59 coarse day, in general cloudy, cold wind
26	NW	fresh	29 9 1/2	59 cloudy and bright alternately, cold wind
27	Ditto		30	58 in general bright, with cloudy intervals, warme
28	W	little	29 9 1/2	62 a very close, gloomy, warm day
29	S	ditto	29 8 1/2	62 very bright, and very hot
30	SE	fresh	29 5	67 ditto

Bill of Mortality from May 1, to May 22, 1781.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	670	Males	812	2 and 5	178
Females	637	Females	711	5 and 10	75
				10 and 20	59
				20 and 30	115
				30 and 40	144
				40 and 50	164
				50 and 60	121
				60 and 70	93
				70 and 80	63
				80 and 90	29
				90 and 100	1
				100 and 110	1

Whereof have died under two years old 473

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A Y, 1781.

*Debates in Parliament, continued from*  
p. 155.



THE House then resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Ord in the chair.

The *Secretary at War* opened the army budget, by

stating the amount of the number of men and expence of the army which had been agreed to last year, of which we have already given an account in brief in Vol. L. p. 584. In the course of his speech he touched lightly on the Saratoga business; that there now remained of that army about 760 effectives, prisoners; and that with the sick, those absent on furlough, &c. there might be in all about 1700 remaining. He said, every possible endeavour had been used by treaty to procure their enlargement, but in vain; he was therefore convinced, that Congress would never give them up under the convention of Saratoga. He stated the great difficulty of recruiting the old regiments in proportion to the ease with which the new levies were raised; and, he observed, that the only augmentation he had now to propose came to him through Ld Amherst; and that was, an augmentation of 500 to each of the regiments commanded by the Colonels Humberston and Fullerton, neither of whom were to get any additional rank for raising the men. He lamented the rapid decrease of our army in the course of the last two years; but accounted for it by its having been thought adviseable to em-

ploy a great number of forces in the southern provinces of America and in the West Indies, where great numbers had fallen martyrs; but then it was to be considered, that both these measures were unavoidably necessary, and had proved greatly successful; and it was likewise to be considered, that the armies of France and Spain had experienced the like fatality; particularly the latter, in which the mortality was such as could scarcely be conceived. He then moved the first estimate, "That 39,666 men be employed in the service of Great Britain for the year 1781."

The question having been read by the chairman, Col. B—ré observed, that on his reference to the estimate of the last year and those now proposed, he found, that instead of a saving by the present estimates, the public were called upon for more men and more money than had been asked last year. The right hon. gentleman had made his references to the *full number* voted last year, comprehending as well the amount of the first estimates as the augmentations proposed afterwards; whereas his present account is taken solely from the estimates now laid before the House. He wished, therefore, to know what the augmentation was likely to be, which was to be applied for hereafter.

Mr. J—nk—n owned, he had formed the account of the expence of last year by uniting the augmentation with the numbers first voted by estimate; but that it was impossible to make an exact estimate of what could only be known to be necessary from a knowledge



knowledge of events that had not yet reached home.

Right hon. T. T—nsh—d saw it was designed to injure the regular army merely for the sake of two favourite regiments. He was aware, he said, of the danger of talking about those two regiments; but, in spite of all that had been threatened, he should persevere in his duty, and declare, that the manner of recruiting them was scandalous and shameful. Any person almost in any condition was taken, boys too young, and men too old, for the service. Some things he had seen dressed up in regimentals, and called soldiers, who did not weigh as much as their arms and accoutrements. A new mode of levying the recruits was adopted. Men were committed to the regiments. The practice was common. In the newspapers of that day there was a story of an usher to a school who had robbed the boys of 30l. He was taken before a magistrate, examined, and his punishment was, a commitment to one of the new regiments, into which he was compelled to enter. The right hon. member declared, he had lately had an opportunity of seeing the recruits of one of these regiments, the greatest part of whom were London recruits, men to be met with at Charing-Cross; men purchased of the common London crimps. The complaint therefore, that recruits could not be got for the old regiments, is ill founded; recruits would enter cheerfully into the old regiments, if the levy-money for new ones was not greater than that allowed by government for the old. Besides, how scandalously injurious was it to the feelings of old officers, to be sending out men as colonels who have never been in the army before, or who had been in very inferior stations! The last year a colonel had gone out to take the superior command of a brave and gallant veteran, under whom the new colonel had formerly served as a major. The right hon. gentleman, in justification of the proposed augmentation of the two favoured regiments, had said, that the colonels

were to get no new rank. To be sure, it is a hard case for Col. Fullerton to have been in the army a whole year, and to have got no new rank. Last year it was said, these regiments were raised for a special service. What is become of that service now? The regiments are still in England, and still to be recruited. He owned himself at a loss to understand what sort of a sickness it was that had infected the Spanish army, which the right hon. gentleman had represented such as not to be conceived. He had heard that our own corps, which were carried out raw, and which, when put on board the transports for embarkation, were not capable of handling their arms, had been so sickly, that they had not landed at St. Lucie a fortnight before the whole corps were so bad they were totally unserviceable, died daily, and could not muster four men and a corporal who were well enough to put each of their fellow soldiers in the ground after death. Mr. T—nsh—d imputed great blame to ministers for sending new levies abroad, and renewed a complaint made the preceding day, that though the regiments were estimated at 900 men each, there were not in several many more than 300.

The Sec. at War said, that Office was not to blame if the recruits were unfit for service. Not a regiment had pay, nor any officer his commission, before the regiment had been reviewed by a general officer, and the return made by that general officer, that the regiment was compleat. With regard to the old regiments being preferable to the new levies, he was ready to admit it. The only ground on which the new levies struck him as warrantable was, they were much easier to be got, and the necessity of the war was pressing.

Gen. B—rg—ne reprobated the preference given to new levies over the old regiments on the plea of the pressing necessity of the war. It was well known, he said, to every man in the army, that the new levies were mere wax when sent to unhealthy climates: that they were of no service whatever, but melted away immediately.

Col.



Col. B—*ré* produced a written account of the state of Gen. Clinton's army in Nov. 1779, which he believed to be accurate, and called upon ministers to contradict it if they could. By this return it appeared, that the general's army consisted of 32,000 regulars, and 6000 provincials. And as there were 79,000 men voted last year for the plantation service, the colonel contended, that there were 41,000 men to be accounted for to parliament either in men or money.

The Sec. at War said it was impossible for him to account for the state of the army two years back, which was before he held his present office; but desired, that his not being able to account when suddenly called upon might not be misrepresented.

The motion, notwithstanding all the opposition made to it, on the question being put, was agreed to without a division, as were also all the estimates dependent thereupon.

Nov. 27.

Mr. C—*ke* rose, and made his promised motion for the thanks of the House to Earl Cornwallis, and at the same time wished to comprehend Sir Henry Clinton in the same vote of thanks. Gentlemen on every side of the House, he said, bore testimony to the good conduct and gallant behaviour of Lord Cornwallis; nor would it be denied, he presumed, that the same qualities were possessed in an eminent degree by Sir Henry Clinton; it would therefore have a bad effect to vote the thanks of the House to one, and neglect the other; but he was aware, that while every gentleman in the House were ready to join in applauding the great qualities and virtues of those officers, there were some he knew who disapproved of the cause in which they were exerted; for which reason he had forborne to speak of the justice or policy of the American war, hoping thereby to obtain that unanimity to the motion, without which, though carried, it would lose much of its value. He then moved, "That the thanks of this House be given to General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. for

the important services rendered by him, and the troops under his command, in the reduction of Charles-Town; and that the thanks of the House be given to Earl Cornwallis, for the *signal* and *meritorious* services he had done to his country by the most glorious victory obtained by him over the American *rebels* at Camden; and that the Speaker do report the same to the Generals who are the objects of them."

Ld L—*wish—m* seconded the motion, expressing his high regard to the characters of those officers whose names had been mentioned with due respect by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, and enlarging upon the importance of every event that tended to weaken the formidable combination of the powers allied against us; for though there was no immediate prospect, he said, of detaching any of those powers from their confederacy, yet he did not despair of its being effected in time. Every achievement, therefore, that was obtained over any part of the common enemy, is a glorious prelude towards a dissolution of that union that binds the whole. Reduce America, and France will fall of course. Destroy the marine of France, and her power is at an end. Let this be the language of Britons, till all hearts and hands shall be united; and let all due praise be given to those valiant men who are instrumental in chastising the perfidy of the one, and humbling the ambition of the other.

Right hon. T. T—*nsh—d* spoke with rapture on the merits of Earl Cornwallis. His good conduct and great bravery certainly merited every mark of attention and respect. On that ground he would give the motion his hearty concurrence; but as the hon. gentleman who made the motion had earnestly wished that it might be carried with unanimity, there were a few praises in it that he apprehended would tend to frustrate his wishes. He left it to the hon. gentleman himself to alter or omit them.

Ld N—*ib* expressed his willingness, that any words that might seem to have



have an ambiguous meaning should be left out of the motion. He did not doubt but the hon. gentleman who made the motion, for the sake of unanimity, would readily comply with this desire. The words *rebels* and *meritorious* being left out, the motion, in his lordship's opinion, might be deemed unexceptionable.

Ld B—ch—p said, that the conduct of the House this night would draw the attention, not of Europe only, but of all America. He therefore earnestly intreated gentlemen in every part of the House to be unanimous.

Mr. C—ke, after explaining his meaning in the parts of the motion which were supposed to be objectionable, consented to the amendments hinted generally by Mr. T—nsh—d, and particularly by Ld N—th.

Mr. W—kes then rose, and in a very masterly speech endeavoured to prevail on Mr. C—ke to withdraw his motion, as he thought it impossible by any alterations or amendments to render it palatable to both sides of the House. He did not, he said, derogate from the high heroic courage and superior military virtues of Ld Cornwallis. On the contrary, he admired the splendor and brilliancy of those qualities which dazzle in his countryman, as they did in Julius Cæsar; but could not help lamenting, that they were called forth to action in the same bad and mischievous cause; that is, in an attempt to overturn the liberties of their country. He had ever been of opinion, he said, that the war with America originated in tyranny and usurpation; in the unjust attempt of levying taxes on the people against their consent. Of this opinion was Ld Cornwallis, who, in conjunction with four other respectable characters\*, strenuously denied any right we had to tax the Americans while they continued unrepresented in the British Senate. If there is any change of sentiment on this important question in his lordship's mind, the motives of conviction, or rather of

his miraculous conversion, are easier guessed than with delicacy explained. As a peer, his lordship supports American freedom. As a military officer, the same earl is active to rivet the chains of American bondage, and to entail slavery upon Englishmen and their posterity for ever. In such a cause, who will give thanks to genius and courage united? Public thanks from this House on the present occasion will only widen the breach, and demonstrate how far we are behind other nations in the knowledge of true policy. The Romans, confessedly the wisest people in the universe, granted no triumphs for victories obtained in civil wars. Their example, he hoped, would be adopted; and he concluded with a most earnest supplication, that the hon. gentleman who made the motion would withdraw it; deeply lamenting at the same time, that the lustre of such splendid victories should be obscured by the want of a good cause.

Ld N—th regretted, that the hon. gentleman who spoke last had attempted to sully the laurels which he had hoped would have been above the power of detraction. He justified Ld Cornwallis in fighting, not against, but for his country; and clearing his conduct from the charge of inconsistency on the most rigid rules of justice and honour.

He had protested against carrying on coercive measures, as long as he conceived the Americans injured by such measures; but as soon as G. B. gave up the point of taxation, and made other liberal concessions, it was consistent in Ld Cornwallis to draw his sword against those whom justice, and more than justice, would not satisfy, and who had leagued themselves with the inveterate enemies of this country. He observed, that Ld Cornwallis was not a soldier of fortune, or under any temptation to seek in war the advancement of his interest. He had left the comforts of a liberal fortune to risque his life to serve his country, and he hoped the hon. gen-

\* Earls Taikerville, Cornwallis, and Shelburne, Viscount Torrington, and Ld Camden.



gentleman would be the only man in the House who would oppose the motion.

Mr. *W—kes*, to explain, desired it might be clearly understood, that he meant no reflection on the character of E. Cornwallis, other than that, after professions of a contrary disposition, A he had drawn his sword against the liberties of his countrymen.

Sir C. *B—nb—y* wished, that the motion had been conceived in other terms. E. Cornwallis might be thanked for doing his duty as an officer, B without any mention being made of the cause in which his abilities were exerted. In the same manner, that an artist might be applauded for performing *his part* well, though the design of the architect who formed the C plan might be execrable. He observed, that it would be a sorry compliment to Sir Henry Clinton to thank him now, when others were to be thanked in the group; and that if one or two were to be thanked, all of the D same rank who had done their duty, and were left out, must think themselves disgraced. Why not thank Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, as well as Sir Henry Clinton? Both were employed in the reduction of Charles-Town; and both E did their duty as brave and worthy officers. He was for withdrawing the motion, as productive of more harm than good.

Sir J. *M—wb—y* thought the thanks of the House ought not to be F rendered cheap, by bestowing the same on light and trivial occasions. Neither the taking of Charles-Town, nor the victory at Camden, have yet, he said, been marked by any material consequences. Both are more likely G to protract the war than to end it. If they only furnish ministers with a pretext for another year's continuance of hostile measures, they ought rather to be considered as a serious calamity, than as actions that deserve applause. In his opinion, he said, no victory H can be important that is not decisive in America. The people feel and murmur in silence, and every year this ill-fated war is continued will add to their distress. For the promotion

of military achievement, censure on the undeserving he thought as necessary as thanks to the meritorious; yet report says, we are speedily to have among us Sir Hugh Palliser. [Here a cry of Order ran through the House, and the Speaker observed, that Sir Hugh Palliser was not yet a member; and therefore hoped, that the hon. gentleman would not bring his name irregularly into the debate.] Sir Joseph thanked the Speaker for his caution, but insisted that he was not irregular; it was strictly to the question; he had said nothing, nor should say any thing, relative to that gentleman but what is upon record. He neglected his duty, and brought an ill-founded charge against his commanding officer; and instead of being made to *feel* the displeasure of government on that account, he has been promoted to an honourable and lucrative post, which had usually been the last reward for long and *faithful* D services. [Sir Joseph was proceeding with his narrative, when the Speaker again put him in mind, that he was deviating from the question; but Mr. F—x supported him. Mr. R—by replied to Mr. F—x, and called Sir Joseph's a dull narrative. Mr. T—nsh—d attacked Mr. R—by for his ungentleman-like and illiberal reflection. The Speaker then very politely interposed, and Mr. R—by thanked him for his gentle admonition, and Sir Joseph proceeded. As to the hon. gentleman's charge of dullness, he had nothing, he said, to plead. He knew how unqualified he was to enertain; but he spoke from principle. The hon. gentleman who spoke last possessed in an eminent degree the powers of making laughable speeches, which though they seldom convince, they always make sport. He opposed the motion of thanks, he said, for the reasons before stated, and more particularly because Gen. Pevost, Adm. Barrington, and others equally entitled, are left out of the list.

Mr. *Sh—d n* observed, that Mr. C—ke had expressed a desire to have his motion passed unanimously, though he knew there were in that House different



ferent descriptions of men who could not assent to a vote implying an approbation of the American war. Besides, if so many officers as had been proposed were to be included in this vote of thanks, why exclude any who had distinguished themselves in that service? Why, by particularising a few, give offence to a great number equally deserving? He apologised for not answering some things that had fallen from Mr. R.—by in the same ludicrous strain that he had stated them. There were some things, he said, too serious for ridicule, and the question before them, if ever any question did, merited a serious and grave discussion. He owned the hon. gentleman had a fund of drollery, but he liked his humour better than his arguments.

Mr. C.—*tu—ye* thought, that gentlemen on the other side of the House might vote thanks to gallant officers without any view either to the justice or expediency of the American war. Lord Cornwallis had saved the lives of a whole army, by the wisdom of his dispositions, and the noble ardour with which his example had inspired his troops. Among the Romans, he was rewarded with a civic crown who saved the life of a single citizen! How much more meritorious was it to be the saviour of a numerous host! He compared those petitioners who were perpetually murmuring about the beginning of the war, to the idiot, who, accustomed to hear at certain hours a village clock, through the mere force of habit and association of ideas, continued to count the hours, at the proper periodical times, after the clock had gone to decay, or was broken in pieces. He followed Mr. R.—by in his idea of dull speeches. Dullness, he said, with the best intentions to be brilliant, is often unavoidable. A pig, it is said, never attempts to swim, which is the next thing to soaring, without cutting its throat. Again, it is said, that an eel swims faster in mud, though it has no fins, than fishes that have; and he applied to something that a chemist had told concern-

ing a preparation of lead, which, though cold, heavy, and foporiterous, had a poisonous malignant quality.  
(*To be continued.*)

## THEATRICAL REGISTER,

DRURY-LANE.

- April 27. Dissipation—Who's the Dupe?  
28. School for Scandal—The Register Office.  
30. Lord of the Manor—Bon Ton.  
May 1. Romeo and Juliet—The Critic.  
2. The Rivals—The Defenter.  
3. Dissipation—Robinson Crusoe.  
4. School for Fathers—Fortunatus.  
5. The Runaway—The Apprentice.  
7. Way of the World—Rival Candidates.  
8. The Chapter of Accidents—The Englishman in Paris.  
9. The Wonder!—Comus.  
10. The Fair Quaker—Who's the Dupe?  
11. Clandestine Marriage—All the World's a Stage.  
12. George Barnwell—The Quaker.  
14. Dissipation—Robinson Crusoe.  
15. The West Indian—Fitch of Bacon.  
16. Cymon—Who's the Dupe?  
17. Oroonoko—The Lyar.  
18. Richard the Third—The Defenter.  
19. Douglas—Catherine and Petruchio.  
21. Clandestine Marriage—The Critic.  
22. The Old Batchelor—The Quaker.  
23. Every Man in his Humour—Who's the Dupe?  
24. Hamlet—The Register Office.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- April 27. Belle's Stratagem—Poor Vulcan!  
28. Sir Courtly Nice—Who'd have thought it?  
30. The Spanish Fryar—The Son-in-Law.  
May 1. The Mistake—Fitch of Bacon.  
2. Artaxerxes—Three Weeks after Marriage.  
3. Much Ado about Nothing—Harlequin Freemason.  
4. Duenna—Tom Thumb.  
5. The Chances—The Padlock.  
7. All for Love—The Royal Chace.  
8. New Way to pay Old Debts—Sir Barnaby Rattle.  
9. Macbeth—Who'd have thought it?  
10. The Man of the World—The Upholsterer.  
11. The Double Gallant—Tom Thumb.  
12. Careless Husband—The Touchstone.  
14. Mourning Bride—The Royal Chace.  
15. The Man of the World—Poor Vulcan!  
16. A New Way to pay Old Debts—The Touchstone.  
17. The Man of the World—Harlequin Freemason.  
18. Belle's Stratagem—Fitch of Bacon.  
19. Suspicious Husband—Barnaby Rattle.  
21. Man of the World—The Royal Chace.  
22. Comedy of Errors—Barnaby Rattle.  
23. She stoops to conquer—Fitch of Bacon.  
24. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Midas.

(*To be continued.*)

Ma.



MR. URBAN,  
THERE is not, perhaps, a more elevated character than that of a physician, uniting the accomplishments of the scholar, the gentleman, and the Christian; and few of the sons of men ever united them in a more eminent degree, or passed through life with more undeviating rectitude, than the late Dr. FOTHERGILL.

It is not however my intention, at this time, to commence his biographer, but only to obviate the influence of a reflection you have made upon his character, that appears to me equally uncandid and unfounded. I quote your own words: "*But, as the most perfect characters have their defects, it has been suggested that jealousy of a rival in his own profession, among those of his own religious persuasion, involved him, in one instance, in conduct by no means justifiable.*" To this you add an erroneous account of the transaction respecting Dr. Leeds, whose death you even attribute to some persecution on the part of Dr. Fothergill.

I am not ignorant that you copied these insinuations from another periodical publication, in which I observed more errors than sentences; and had they remained where they were first inserted, they would soon have sunk into oblivion by their own tendency: but your Magazine is not a short-lived production; the many valuable biographical anecdotes with which it is enriched, give it a literary consequence; that induces me to rectify so illiberal an insult on the memory of my deceased friend.

Some time after Dr. Leeds was elected into the London Hospital, one of his colleagues took occasion, in discourse with Dr. Fothergill, to mention Dr. Leeds's success; to which the former replied, "Take care he does no mischief." This caution when repeated gave rise to the prosecution which Dr. Leeds commenced: had he not exhibited several obvious marks of ignorance, such an expression, however aggravated by repetition, would have had little or no influence; but the governors themselves, conscious of their precipitancy in electing a physician to an hospital, so unqualified for the duties of it, made a resolution, "That no physician should continue to officiate in that hospital who had not passed an examination at the college of physicians." Hitherto Dr. Fothergill's name had scarcely been introduced; and Dr. Leeds, by this resolution of the governors, was reduced to the necessity of either resigning the hospital, or of offering himself before the royal college of physicians: he adopted the latter alternative; but "*the college of physicians, in London, never called upon him to pass his examination,*" as you assert; so far indeed from it, that the censors candidly desired him to postpone his examination another year, if he thought himself not sufficiently prepared. He refused this advice, was exa-

mined, and rejected. Then, indeed, this idle story about Dr. Fothergill was exhibited as the source of Dr. Leeds's misfortunes, though the publick must know that he who stood foremost in a legal contest against the college of physicians, could be no favourite in Warwick-lane. It was known, however, that the Doctor was a generous physician; and probably what was first started, to excite his compassion and liberality, was, by the heat of disappointment, swelled into an accusation. Arbitrators were appointed, and three out of five of them awarded 500l. damages to Dr. Leeds, after refusing to hear Dr. Fothergill's principal evidence. Against this award the two other arbitrators protested, as unjust; and, after much litigation in the society, Dr. Leeds moved the court of king's bench to shew cause why the rule, for the recovery of the damages, should not be made absolute. This brought the matter before Lord Mansfield, who, after hearing the evidence and counsel on the part of Dr. Leeds, refused to hear Dr. Fothergill's counsel; because, he observed, the evidence on the part of Dr. Leeds's arbitrators was sufficient to prove the illegality and injustice of their own award: he further added, that Dr. Fothergill did no more than his duty, in saying what he was charged with; and that he would not have acted as an honest man, had he said less: this he illustrated by a facetious story, in which he had himself acted a similar part with a discarded servant.

I do not, indeed, recollect all the very high compliments which this discerning Judge bestowed upon Dr. Fothergill for his upright conduct in this transaction, which you have stigmatized as "*unjustifiable*;" and, to make it appear still more so, you suggest, "*That jealousy of a rival in his profession among those of his own religious persuasion*" was the motive of his conduct in this affair.

I am sensible, that the degree of jealousy by no means depends upon the magnitude of the cause, as our theatrical Bard observes, because

—Trifles light as air

Are to the jealous confirmations strong,

As proofs of holy Writ.

SHAKESPEARE.

But that Dr. Fothergill was exempt from any such charge, the most convincing proofs might be urged. When he came upon the stage of the metropolis, two physicians of the same religious persuasion were established in the profession of physic; his genius alone enabled him to rise above opposition, but not above patronage to others. Dr. Chorley, a physician of the same religious society, was admitted into his own house, and resided in it during Dr. Fothergill's retreats to Lea-Hall in Cheshire; and, at length, after being introduced into considerable employment, died under the roof of his patron.

It may be urged, that this was a single  
and



and partial instance; but the Doctor's mind was not warped by partial generosity. A similar patronage, I am well informed, he extended to Dr. Thompson, a living physician, whose abilities deserve to be much more generally known. In this list, though the least deserving of his patronage, I may reckon myself; and I introduce it with grateful veneration for his memory. He not only directed my medical studies, but for the two last summers before I settled in London, received me into his house in Cheshire with the affection of a parent, and admitted me to his gratis levees with the candour and communicativeness of a medical professor; and after I resided in London, I can hardly recollect a week without some instance of his affection and friendship either personally or by letter. Without, however, the vanity of thinking myself important enough to excite his jealousy, I trust I have produced sufficient proofs to evince that Dr. Fothergill was totally clear of the mean and pitiful disposition towards those of his profession, which you have charged him with; and that his conduct respecting Dr. Leeds was not only *justifiable*, but highly commendable.

I am persuaded, that you introduced these obnoxious passages from too implicitly copying a publication beneath your notice, and without sufficiently adverting to the atrociousness of such a charge of meanness, revenge, and persecution; and as you are ever ready to correct a mistake, especially where it tends to wound moral character, I do not doubt your early admission of this letter.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSON.  
Sambrook-House, Basinghall-Street,  
May 15, 1781.

MR. URBAN,

**A**MONG the commentators who clear up the literal sense of the Holy Scriptures, Bp. Pearce has great merit. Yet he sometimes deviates from this useful track, rejecting the obvious and true sense of a passage, and proposing one equally far-fetched and erroneous. I will give one instance.

In his note on Matth. xxiii. 35. he takes it into his head that the *Zacharias, son of Barachias*, who is there said to have been slain between the temple and the altar, was the father of John the Baptist. This improbable conjecture he supports very poorly. There is no shadow of ground for supposing, that this Zacharias's father was named Barachias, or that he suffered a violent death, much less that he was slain between the temple and the altar.

As to the Bishop's strained supposition, that the Baptist's father might possibly have been slain by his brethren the priests in some tumult raised in their court, between the temple and the altar; to this I answer, that under the Roman yoke the Jews were liable to be called to a strict account for putting any man to death, that I cannot help thinking

they were at that time too superstitious and scrupulous to profane the temple so grossly, and that it is utterly improbable so remarkable a transaction should have happened without being recorded either by the Evangelists or Josephus.

The only thing the Bp. suggests that looks like an argument is, that to make our Saviour's words appear proper, this Zacharias alone, or some other person of the same name, must be meant, whose death was near to the time when he was speaking, as Abel's was near to the beginning of the world; whereas that Zacharias whom most interpreters contend for lived several hundred years before Christ. To this I answer, that if this argument was of any great weight, I should think our Saviour would rather have mentioned *John the son of Zacharias*, than *Zacharias the son of Barachias*. For John was the last Prophet that suffered death before the time when he was speaking.

But if our Lord's words are thoroughly considered, they are so far from requiring that the person he speaks of should be of his own time, that I think they imply the contrary. For they may be fairly thus paraphrased: "You have almost filled up the measure of your fathers. Your final punishment as a nation is fast approaching. It shall be heavy and signal. You shall not only bear your own iniquities, but the righteous blood shed in former ages shall come upon you, and shall be required of this generation."

I see, therefore, no reason why we should not concur with St. Jerome, Luther, Grotius, and the general stream of commentators, that the Zacharias here meant is he who in 2 Chron. xxiv. 21. is recorded to have been slain in the court of the house of the Lord. The Zacharias there spoken of is very fitly put to answer Abel, because as Abel was the first of those righteous persons whose murder the Scripture gives us an account of, so Zachariah, the son of Jehoiada, or Barachiah, was the last of the Prophets whose murder is recorded in the Old Testament. And this consideration entirely sets aside Bp. Pearce's objection, that the person mentioned ought to be nearly contemporary with our Saviour. Moreover, as we read of Abel's blood crying, Gen. iv. 10. so this Zachariah prayed (when he died) that the Lord would require his blood, 2 Chron. xxiv. 22.; and to this I suppose our Saviour alludes in saying, *their blood shall be required of this generation*.

As to the difficulty about the father's name, Jehoiada might have two names, as many persons in the Old Testament had; and some think this Zachariah was the same who is called the son of Je Berechiah, Isaiah viii. 2. But this, though the most usual answer to the difficulty, seems to me a little forced, and I prefer a bolder solution. It is, I think, a very probable conjecture, that the words,



words, *son of Barachias*, in St. Matthew, are an interpolation of the antient transcribers, who, trusting to their memory, confound this Zacharias with the more famous Prophet of that name, whom every body knew to be the son of Barachias. Drusus, speaking of this place in St. Matthew, says, "In exemplari authentico est Zachariæ Joiadæ filii." In the parallel place of St. Luke, the words, *son of Barachias*, are omitted; and they are so here (according to Wetstein) in two Evangelistries, or MSS. copies of such parts of the four Gospels as were formerly read in the Christian churches.

Biblical criticism suffers by our being superstitiously afraid of allowing interpolations and errors in the original text; whereas this is the only true way of clearing up some difficulties and contradictions, about which divines have had recourse to the most strange and far-fetched explanations. I own, however, that this liberty of correcting the original copy should be used with great caution. For, the whimsical conjectures of learned men, and their ambition of saying something new, are among the causes why human knowledge will be ever in its infancy; moreover, upon sacred subjects such temerity is profaneness.

J. BOERHADEM.

*Esquire*, would be a most grievous lessening, and take away the greatest part of their merit and consequence. However, if these turtle-eating *Esquires* would stop here, they might be more readily excused. But this will not content them—these upstarts, with the title of *Esquires*, also assume the *Arms* of any family which happens to be of the same name as their own, though they cannot prove the most distant affinity or relationship ever subsisted between them. When they have got money enough to purchase a service of plate or a carriage, they think it is absolutely necessary to have a coat of arms put upon them, to compleat their gentility and pretensions to *Squireship*. If therefore they can find an ancient family of their own name, without further ceremony they assume their arms; if not, the engraver or coach-painter sends them an old map of a county, from the margin of which they chuse that they like best. And this folly often occasions insuperable difficulties to the curious in heraldry and pedigrees; for, how is it possible to trace or settle the alliance of families, when the descendants of a gentleman and those of a taylor bear the same arms? Formerly there was great attention paid to this matter, and no person was suffered to bear the arms of another without proving a sufficient right so to do. And if the same attention had been observed within this last century, and visitations held as usual, it would have been of great service in many respects; for there cannot be a more certain, and if I may use the expression, a more elegant way of tracing the alliances and descent of families, than by the light which heraldry affords. The same author which F— *Armiger* quotes, says, "Heraldry is a noble, useful, and entertaining science.—It presents to the view of the nobleman and gentleman the origin and foundation of those titles and dignities which distinguish them from the rest of mankind, and serves not only to transmit to posterity the glory of the heroic actions or meritorious deeds of their ancestors, but also to illustrate historic facts." If this is a true definition of heraldry, it shews in the clearest manner the absurdity and impropriety of a number of families now bearing arms, whose ancestors were in poverty and obscurity, and whose present representatives have no other qualifications than of being rich and proud, ignorant and overbearing.

R. S.

MR. URBAN, Chesterfield, Apr. 9, 1781.

YOUR correspondent F—, *Armiger*, in your Feb. Magazine, is very right in his strictures upon the abuse of the word *Esquire*, and in asserting that the greater part of those who assume that title have no just pretensions to it. This modern and absurd custom may be perhaps in some measure ascribed to the frequent revolutions of fortune which commerce occasions in this country, whereby the indigent and obscure are often advanced to a state of ease and affluence; and such persons are generally the most insolent and assuming. For when men are suddenly raised from a low condition to wealth and prosperity, the suddenness of the change often oversets them; they pride themselves upon their riches as their ultimate happiness; and for want of reflecting upon the instability of all human affairs, think themselves self-sufficient, and entitled to every distinction. Thus, if a poacher or deer-stealer goes for a few years to the *East Indies*, and acquires a fortune as it is called, though often by the most atrocious villainy, he returns Such-a-one *Esquire*—hath a splendid equipage, a numerous retinue, and looks upon all his former acquaintance or superiors with contempt and disdain. But although these nominal gentry might be convinced by what your correspondent hath said, and the authorities he produces, that they have no better right to the title of *Esquire* than a country curate hath to that of *Doctor* or his *Grace*, yet I do not expect with him that they will relinquish their pretensions: to be called plain *Mr.* instead of Such-a one

MR. URBAN, May 9, 1781.

IN former times, when this country was the seat of ignorance and popery, it was common to decorate churches with figures of Saints, and even with figures of the Deity. I think it strange, that any who live in this enlightened age should ever make mention of these descriptions, without shewing their disapprobation of a practice, that is in itself both irrational and wicked. How glaring the

the



the folly of attempting to describe the uncreated Jehovah by a figure on stone, &c. &c. Now, although these observations to the thinking and judicious are needless, yet I should never chuse to speak of this practice in less favourable terms; for it is amazing to see the superstition there is among the lower class of people; they, many of them, think it right, because they see them in churches. What a pity it is, all such representations are not defaced! I am led to make these remarks on seeing in the description of Shipton Mallet in your Mag. for April, p. 172, the following remark: "On the west front of the steeple are two good figures of the Deity, with the Crucifix between his knees, and on each side of him St. Peter and St. Paul; all well preserved." Good figures of Peter and Paul they may make, and let them be preserved; but a good figure of the Deity it is impossible to make, for "none have at any time seen his shape." And the sooner such figures are obliterated the better, that they no longer publish the darkness of that heart that made so wicked an attempt.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN,

AS I had not thought for some time of Margaret Cutting, I was surprised to see in your Magazine for Feb. last, p. 67. a confutation of what I had heard as truth set forth in form. I can say no more now in defence of my assertion in Vol. L. p. 566. than what I had from one of my friends, and your correspondent, viz. that being at the time a young man at Cambridge, and having read the several papers as they came out in the Phil. Transf. he remembers it was all at once currently said to be an imposition, and detected: and you know Cambridge is not far from Suffolk, and has a correspondence of a good kind in most places. The story was, that the trick was carried on by a bullet fastened to the tip of a tongue, like the tongues of other people, by which the girl slipped her tongue down her throat at pleasure. As it is no difficult matter to conjecture who your *New Correspondent* is who takes up the defence of this wonderful story so warmly, it may not be amiss just to hint to him that it would be very difficult to convince his brethren of the profession, who have lived all their lives in Suffolk, that a child of four years old could speak at once so perfectly, cheerfully, and rationally, on so new and trying an occasion. For though upon the loss of a necessary organ people in time make shift, it must appear very extraordinary that an almost infant could do so at once. No less subject to doubt is the fact of the gums altering by coming together from want of interposition of a tongue. If it be alledged, that a skillful examiner, whose attention keeps pace with his eagerness to gratify his curiosity, cannot possibly be deceived,

the case of the dupes to the Godalmin imposture might be a case in point. Many persons must now be living in London who remember a number of fellows, who begged about the streets, pointing to their mouths, pretending their tongues were cut out by the Algerines, and uttering frightful inarticulate sounds: yet there were few who did not believe these fellows could talk articulately at the alehouse, as many other beggars could unloose a wooden from a real leg, when it had answered their purpose.

I am now, Mr. Urban, enquiring about the fact as one who knows nothing about it, and I am not without hopes that my former letter will provoke somebody to tell us, whether what was commonly reported at Cambridge was or was not true.

I shall only add, that among Mr. Morley of Halsted's cures by Vervain, I think is one which enabled a woman to speak without a tongue. If the two persons mentioned in the *Dictionnaire Encyclopedique*, IX. 247. were females, it seems peculiar to the sex, that as they have wit, so they should have tongues, *at will*. Yours again, Q.

MR. URBAN,

ONE of your correspondents some time since enquired whose stall, as Knight of the Bath, was filled by Sir Geo. Bridges Rodney. In answer, I have been assured, that he was a supernumerary, or *extra knight*; and that this was intended as a singular mark of honour, it being unprecedented. This is worth ascertaining. The death of Sir Rich. Pierfon has now reduced them to their usual number, 38. Yours, &c. A. B.

*List of EXTINGUISHED PEERS, from the Year 1770, to the Year 1780, both inclusive.*

ENGLISH DUKES.

DOVER.	Kingston.
Litchfield.	Holderneffe.
Uxbridge.	Granville.
Halifax.	Countess of Walsingham.

BARONS.

Willoughby of Parham.	Langdale.
Berkeley of Stratton.	Delamere.
Matham.	Archer.
Lyttleton.	Montagu.
Bingley.	

SCOTCH VISCOUNTS.

Irwin.	Preston.
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BARON.

Olipphant.

IRISH EARLS.

Blesington.	Thomond.
Catherlough.	

VISCOUNTS.

Fairfax.	Vane.
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BARONS.

Baltimore.	Tyrawley.
Bellew.	St. George.
Fortescue.	Sydney of Leix.
Pigot.	De Montalt.
Hawley.	

W. K.



Minutes of the Trial of JOHN DONELLAN, Esquire, for the Murder of Sir THEODOSIUS BOUGHTON, Baronet, at Warwick Assizes, held March 30, 1781. Continued from p. 158.

William Frost, Coachman to Lady Boughton, sworn.

HE gave an account of what passed between the prisoner and himself on the morning that Sir Theodosius died; that a little before seven he was ordered to get the horses ready for lady Boughton and the prisoner to go to the Wells to drink the waters; that soon after the horses were countermanded, and he [the witness] was sent to Rugby with all speed to fetch Mr. Powell the apothecary, Sir Theodosius being dangerously ill. He said farther, that he was called into the parlour by Capt. Donellan, (but whether the same day, or a day or two after, he could not recollect), who, as soon as he came to the parlour door, said, *William, which gate did I come out at this morning?* Witness looked at him and said, *At the iron gate.* He said, *Look, lady Boughton, what William says!* Afterwards he said, *I should be a clear evidence for him about his coming out at that gate.*

Samuel Frost, Servant to Sir Theodosius, sworn.

Said, he was sent to Mr. Powell's on the Tuesday [the day before Sir Theodosius died] for a medicine; that he received the medicine from Mr. Powell's own hands, and that he delivered the same into the hands of Sir Theodosius, who instantly went up stairs with it; that this was about five or six in the afternoon, soon after which Sir Theodosius went a-fishing, and he, the witness, joined him about seven, and staid with him till he returned home; that Capt. Donellan was present no part of the time, and that Sir Theodosius could not wet his feet because he attended the fishing on horseback, and had boots on; that they returned about nine in the evening, and that about six the next morning he waited upon Sir Theodosius in his bed-chamber for some straps that he wanted. That Sir Theodosius went into the next room to take them out; and that he appeared to be in very good health.

Mary Lynes, late Servant to Mrs. Donellan, sworn.

She was asked by the counsel for the prosecution, if she knew any thing of a still which the prisoner used. She said she would tell the truth, and nothing else: Mr. Donellan distilled roses, and she did not know that he distilled any thing besides. She said the still was kept in his own room; that he slept there when madam Donellan was brought to bed, and the room was then kept open, but at all other times locked.

Francis Amos, Gardener, sworn.

Was with Sir Theodosius the whole time he was fishing the afternoon before his death. That the prisoner was not with them any part of the time; that in the evening after the death of Sir Theodosius, he came to the wit-

ness in the garden, and said, *Now, Gardener, you shall live at your ease; it shall not be as it was in Sir Theodosius's days; I wanted before to be master, but I have got master now, and shall be master.* He was asked if he knew any thing of Mr. Donellan's using a still? His answer was, that two or three days after Sir Theodosius died, the prisoner brought a still to him to clean; it was full of lime, and the lime was wet; the prisoner said he used the lime to kill fleas. Witness was asked, If the prisoner did not frequently gather things in the garden for the purpose of distilling? His answer was, He might for what he knew—Whether, on the morning Sir Theodosius died, he did not receive orders from the prisoner about getting some pigeons? said, He did. Prisoner ordered him to take a couple of pigeons directly; and added, *they were for Sir Theodosius. Poor fellow, says he, he lies in a sad agony with this damned nasty distemper the pox. It will be the death of him.* As soon as the witness had got the pigeons, he returned to the house with them, when he met lady Boughton and madam Donellan at the door, wringing their hands. They said, *It is too late now, he is dead.*

William Crofts, a Furyman who attended the Coroner's Inquest, sworn.

He said, that when lady Boughton gave evidence that Capt. Donellan *rinsed the bottles*, he saw the prisoner pull her by the sleeve, and give her a twitch.

John Derbyshire, a Prisoner in Warwick Gaol, sworn.

Said, he had a bed in the same room with the prisoner for a month or five weeks. In conversation he had used to tell the prisoner what he had heard; and one time he remembers he asked Capt. Donellan, Whether he thought Sir Theodosius was poisoned, or not? He said, *There was no doubt of it.* For God's sake, said the witness, *Was, Captain, could do it?* He said, *It was done among themselves; he had no hand in it; he had nothing to do with it.* Witness asked him who he meant by *themselves*. He said, Sir Theodosius, lady Boughton, the footman, and the apothecary. Being pressed by the witness with the improbability of the thing, he then spoke of lady Boughton, *how covetous she was; said, she had received an anonymous letter the day after Sir Theodosius's death, charging her plump with poisoning Sir Theodosius; that she called him [the prisoner] and read it to him, and that she trembled; said, She desired he would not let his wife know of that letter; and asked him if he would give up his right to the personal estate, and some estates of about two hundred pounds a year, belonging to the family.* Witness thinks this the subject of the conversation at that time.

Upon his cross-examination he owned he had been twice a bankrupt, but that he fell fairly. That he knew Mr. Pope very well, but denied that he knew Sir Alexander Leith. [See Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 46, for an explanation of this speech]. Said, the prisoner had



had said since, that Sir Theodosius was not poisoned.

*Sir William Wheeler, Bart. sworn.*

He was called upon to authenticate the letters that had passed after the death of Sir Theodosius between the prisoner and him. Those of the prisoner were chiefly calculated to conceal from Sir William the manner of Sir Theodosius's death, and to prevent the body from being opened till it was too late to determine with certainty concerning it. By the first, which follows, the reader may judge of the art with which the rest were written:

"Dear Sir,

"I am very sorry to be the communicator of Sir Theodosius's death to you, which happened this morning; *he has been for some time past under the care of Mr. Powell, of Rugby, for a similar complaint to that which he had at Eaton.* Lady Boughton and my wife are inconsolable. They join me in best respects to lady Wheeler, yourself, and Mr. and Mrs. Sitwell. We are much concerned to hear of their loss.

"I am, dear Sir, with the greatest esteem,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"JOHN DONELLAN."

*Lawford Hall, Aug. 30, 1780.*

Sir William was asked by counsel, When he received the first intimation that the deceased was poisoned. His answer was, On Friday the first of September, but it was not till the third of September that Mr. Newsam brought him a letter from Lord Denbigh, taking the matter up seriously. What he had heard before was only a flying report. That he then wrote to the prisoner to have the body opened, to which he returned an answer, That lady Boughton, Mrs. Donellan, and himself, most cheerfully wish to have the body to be opened, and *the sooner it was done the better.* And having named the persons whom he (Sir William) wished to perform the operation, *viz. Dr. Rattray, Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Snow, and Mr. Powell,* he afterwards received another letter from the prisoner, in which he says, *The four gentlemen proceeded accordingly, and I am happy to inform you that they fully satisfied us [meaning lady Boughton, Mrs. Donellan, and himself], and I wish you would bear from them the state they found the body in, as it would be an additional satisfaction to me that you should bear the account from themselves.* With this letter he (Sir William) remained perfectly satisfied that the body had been opened, and was not undeceived till the Wednesday following, when he wrote again, in which he recommended it by all means to be done, for the satisfaction of the world.

But notwithstanding this, the body was interred without being opened; and it was not till three days after, when the minds of the people were generally alarmed, that the gentlemen in the neighbourhood insisted on the Coroner being sent for, and that to be done by due course of law which the prisoner

had taken so much pains to prevent. Besides this evidence, which came fully home to the prisoner, there was a letter produced and read, which the prisoner addressed to the Coroner's Jury on the third and last day of their sitting. In this letter he endeavours to make the Jury believe "that Sir Theodosius had poisoned himself." He tells the Coroner "that he thought it his duty to give the Jury what light he could into the affair they were upon; that ever since Sir Theodosius had been at home, his time had been employed in procuring things to kill rats; that he used arsenic by the pound, and laid the same in divers parts of the house; that he had expostulated with him about the extreme careless manner in which he acted, respecting himself and the family in general; that for many months past they had not, knowingly, eaten any thing which they perceived he touched, well knowing his extreme inattention to the bad effects of the various things he used to send for. Since his death the gardener has collected several fish which Sir Theodosius laid. He used to split them and rub the stuff upon them. The gardener was ordered to bury the fish," &c. &c.

Here the evidence for the crown closed, and the prisoner was called upon for his defence.

#### *Prisoner's Defence.*

He presented a paper, which was read by the clerk of the arraigns, submitting to the consideration of the Court a few particulars, and observations relating to the horrid charge brought against him; and complaining of the many false, malevolent, and cruel reports circulated against him, tending to prejudice the minds of the people in an opinion injurious to his honour, and dangerous to his life. He then entered into a detail of his marriage into the Boughton family in 1777; that he made that connection with the most honourable intentions; that he entered into articles for the settlement of his wife's whole fortune upon her and her children; and deprived himself of the possibility of enjoying even a life estate in case of her death; and that this settlement did not extend only to her then fortune, but to all future expectancies, so that he could reap no benefit by the death of her brother; that he had lived in perfect friendship with the deceased ever since his marriage; that he frequently slept in between him and danger; and that it was not likely that he himself should have designs upon that life which he had so often endeavoured to save. He then endeavours to vindicate his proceedings after the death of Sir Theodosius; declares that he had ever been anxious to have the body opened from the moment he received the first intimation of the reason for it from Sir William Wheeler; that it was owing entirely to Dr. Rattray and Mr. Wilmer, who came to Lawford Hall about nine at night, and who, upon being shewn the body, pronounced it dangerous to approach it, and



and who, to the best of his recollection, undertook to satisfy Sir William concerning it, that it was not done sooner. This, he said, was the undisguised part he took; but such was his misfortune, that not only a gentleman, unused to that bar, whose persuasive abilities the most conscious innocence must tremble at, had been employed against him, but the most trifling actions and expressions had been tortured to embitter his defence.

He called some persons to prove that he interposed to accommodate some quarrels in which Sir Theodosius had involved himself. And he called Dr. Hunter to invalidate the evidence of the gentlemen of the faculty, who had ventured to pronounce from appearances that Sir Theodosius had died of poison; yet, when that gentleman [Dr. Hunter] came to be pressed by the counsel for the prosecution with the question, Whether, upon the whole evidence that he had heard concerning the previous health of the deceased, added to the symptoms immediately produced on taking the draught given him by lady Boughton, he did not, in his conscience, believe that the swallowing of that draught was the occasion of his death? His answer was, *I can only say that it is a circumstance in favour of such an opinion.*—This was the last witness called in defence of the prisoner.

The Judge then proceeded to sum up the whole evidence with such observations as made an impression on his own mind, which, however, he submitted to the consideration of the Jury, who had a right, he said, to judge for themselves, independent of any thing he might offer to their consideration.

There are two questions, he said, that offer themselves; the first is, Did the deceased die of poison? With respect to this question there is the decided opinion of four or five very able men in the physical line who speak positively that he did. On the other hand you have only the doubt of another, who could not be prevailed on to give a direct answer.

The Judge then proceeded to state the proofs affecting the prisoner; and after observing how frequently it happens that unnecessary, strange, and contradictory declarations occur, which cannot be accounted for otherwise than by a fatality which attends guilt, he recapitulated all the circumstances that came out in evidence, and then left it to the Jury to form their own conclusions. At 25 minutes after six the Jury retired out of court, and at 34 minutes after six brought in their verdict, finding the prisoner GUILTY.

The Judge then in a most solemn manner proceeded to pass sentence, which the prisoner heard without the least emotion. And on the Monday following was executed, and his body delivered to the surgeons to be dissected. He denied the fact to the last, and aggravated his guilt by throwing out broad hints as if his mother-in-law, who was the

principal evidence against him, was herself the criminal, than which nothing could be more improbable.

MR. URBAN,

I HAD the pleasure of reading lately in your Magazine some anecdotes concerning Mr. Foster, formerly fellow of St. John's Cambridge. I knew him well; he was a man of wit and humour. And, as it may be an entertainment to you and some of your readers, I send you another anecdote, containing a witticism of his.

In his time St. John's was reckoned a Tory College; and a young fellow, who was looked upon as a Whig, was appointed to speak in the College-hall an oration on the fifth of November. After having dwelt some time upon the double deliverance of that day, in his peroration he passed from King William to King George, on whom he bestowed great encomium. When the speech was over, Mr. Foster and the young orator being at table together, says the former to the latter, "I did not imagine, Sir, that you would decline King George in your speech."—"Decline! what do you mean? I spoke very largely and handsomely of him."—"That's what I mean too, Sir, for you had him on every case and termination: *Georgius - gi - gio - gium. O Georgi!*"

This flash of merriment, as you may imagine, set the table in a roar. Yours, W.S.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent in p. 561 of your last volume will probably be satisfied with the resolution of the case of marrying two sisters given by the learned and judicious Dr. William Berriman. The letters on this subject are printed at the end of his first volume of Sermons, published by his brother in 1751. It may be proper to add, that the Scripture Arguments adduced by the Doctor against the lawfulness of such marriage had the desired effect on the person that consulted him.

The following passage from the learned Roger Gale's Preface to "Registrum Honoris De Richmond" is in full contradiction to Mr. Edmondson's notion, in p. 574, of "the use of armories before the commencement of the tenth century."—"— cum uno omnium consensu constet, Armorum five Insignium gestamina, distinguendarum familiarum causâ, ante annum 1147, quo incepit secunda Crucigerorum militia, non fuisse usurpata." p. xvi.

In p. 559, col. 2, l. 56, we should read "from Hanover;" and l. ult. "concert with."

It has been suggested, that the father of William Collins, in the present volume p. 11, was a cheesemonger: he was certainly an alderman of Chichester. Some account of the poet's life and his writings is given in your January Mag. 1764. His "maternal uncle" was Col. Martin. SCRUTATOR.

\* \* \* The Bridge of Alcantara, promised in our last, shall be given in our next.



MR. URBAN, April 26.

AMONGST the numerous useful improvements made of late years in roads and communications in the environs of this great metropolis, it is amazing that nothing should have been thought of to divert the great Northern Road, so as to avoid the passing over Highgate Hill, which has ever been the dread of all passengers and carriers, and indeed a reproach to the community. Not a day passes, nor has probably ever passed, that some accident has not happened on this hill; and I will venture to say that the injuries sustained upon it, could they be ascertained, are enormous; not to mention the delay it occasions to the traveller, and the labour to the horses, at which every human heart must bleed, who are witnesses to their passage, either up or down, in loaded carriages. I mean that side of the hill which leads from Kentish Town.

Having had occasion frequently to pass this road, and been a witness to several accidents upon it, shocking to humanity, I have been at the expence of taking an actual survey of a line for a new road on the West side of the hill, which I send you inclosed, hoping you will make it publick by inserting it in your useful Magazine, as you may depend on its being exact and perfect.—It may, and I hope in this improving age will, be a means of inducing some of the public-spirited members of one or both houses of parliament, to bring in a bill for diverting this great road, and rendering it useful, safe, and pleasant to all passengers, without increasing its length. The hill will be totally avoided, and I will venture to say, that in ten years the whole expence of making it will be saved to the publick, in lessening the heavy charge of repairing the present road.

## AN EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVED PLAN.

	Distances.		
	M.	Qrs.	Yds.
A to F, through Highgate, is the present road,	1	3	50
A to B C is the present road to Caen-Wood. The new line, from A by D to F (which avoids all hills), will be no more than	1	2	420
But, if taken by the corner of the field at C, it will be	1	3	50

## AGAIN,

The present road from A to E is	1	1	74
The new-projected road from A by D to E is	1	1	350
And if carried round by the corner at C is	1	1	420

By any of the dotted lines Highgate Hill will be avoided, and the road made as level as between Gray's Inn and Kentish Town. In the first case the distance to Finchley Common will be less by 70 yards than at present; in either of the other cases, the increase will be too trifling to be an object.

I will add, that any one of the new-projected roads may be executed without passing nearer to any house or garden than the present public road from Highgate to Hampstead; and without being of the least detriment to any person, excepting the value of the land, which the road itself will take, and which of course will be paid for at its utmost value. Your constant reader, F.T.R.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH a great admirer of Mr. Hayley's poetical abilities, and totally disinclined to censure (see p. 192, col. 1, of your Mag. for April 1780), I beg leave to suggest to him as an elegant and accurate writer, that "Which" in the *Objective* case at the beginning of a line is prosaic. The following instances occur in his beautiful "Epistle on the Death of Mr. Thornton:"

"Which friendship only led him to transgress." ver. 87.  
 "Which 'twas thy aim alone to leave imperfect." ver. 92.

I would also suggest, that "Which" in the *Nominative* case, and in the same position,

if followed by a *monosyllable* beginning with "W," is likewise prosaic. Of this are the following instances in the same poem:

"Which would thy virtues to the world prolong." ver. 98.

"Which won regard, and charm'd th' attentive eye." ver. 157.

"Because" also, wherever placed, is prosaic. Of this two instances occur in his "Essay on History," of which you have given an account in your June Magazine for the same year:

"Because they want, irregularly bright." ii. 101.

"Because thy spirit dares that wish avow." iii. 391.

Similar instances may perhaps be adduced from our best poets; and these remarks may therefore appear to this truly ingenious writer, as well as to others, fastidious and fallacious, though they forcibly strike me as just and well founded. They would not otherwise have been communicated to you by

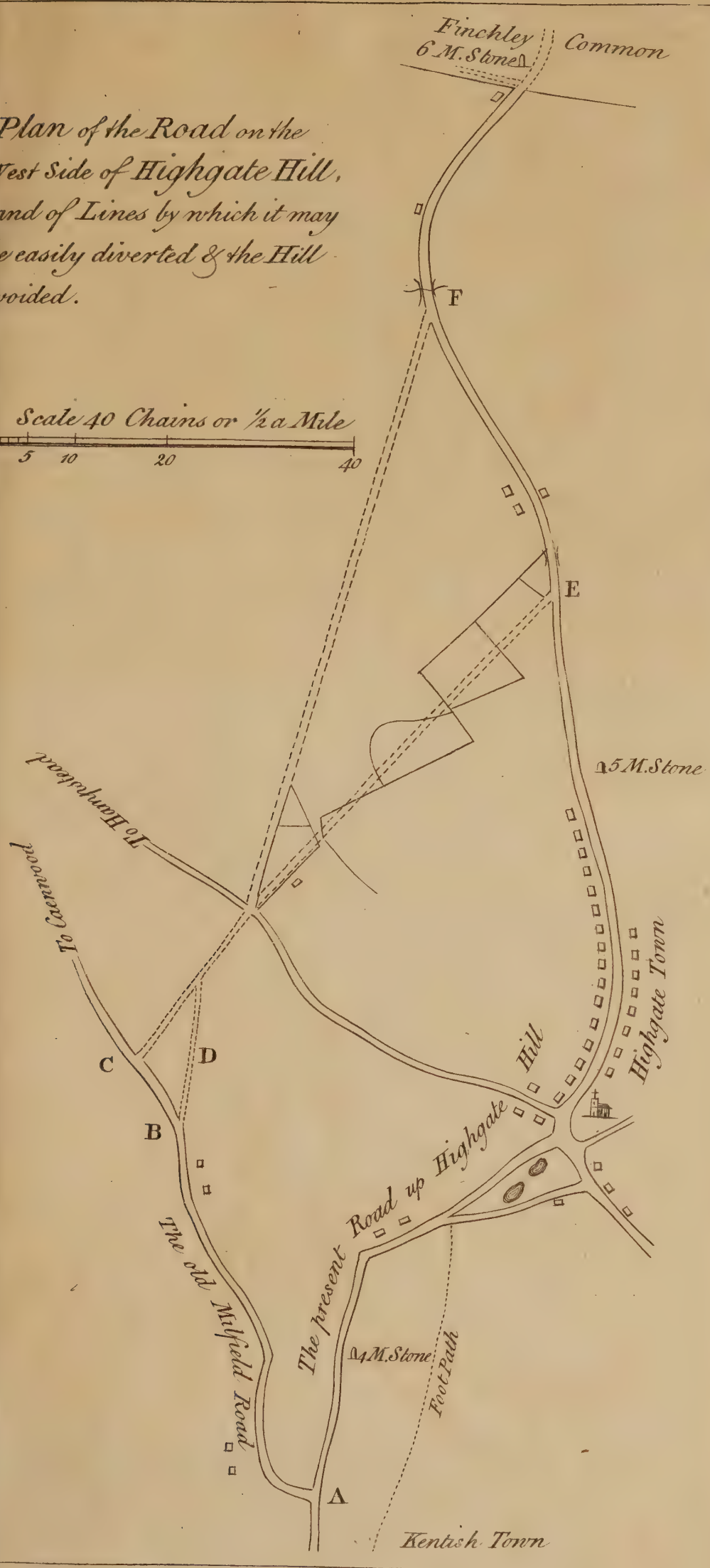
Your constant reader, ACADEMICUS.

\* \* \* The conclusion of Lord G. Gordon's Trial is unavoidably postponed.—H. on Hieroglyphics, M. from Bedford, A and Q, the review of "Sonnerat's Voyage to the Spice Islands," "Scotch Tragic Ballads," Continuation of "Gibbon's Roman History," &c. &c. &c. in our next.—The many other Favourites of our Correspondents are under consideration.

Debates



Plan of the Road on the West Side of Highgate Hill, and of Lines by which it may be easily diverted & the Hill avoided.





the *Nom native* case, and in the same position,  
6

of our Correspondents are under consideration.  
*Debates*



Debates in the last Session of the last Parliament, continued from p. 110.

April 24.

THE House met again; and a bill for opening the port of New York, and allowing a free importation from this country to New York in like manner as if the prohibitory act had never passed, being brought back from the H. of Lords, with some amendments;

Gov. P—wn—I stated the nature of the amendments to the House, which tended, he said, to put the trade from G. Britain to N. York under military government, and subject it to the caprice of a military officer, whether a commander in chief, a captain, or even a lieutenant, or, in short, any officer who happened from accident to have the command at the port for which the goods shipped from Great Britain were cleared out; this he conceived to be a matter of great importance, and well worthy the serious attention of the House; and therefore he moved, that the amendments might be printed.

Several members spoke upon this occasion, and it was agreed to take the matter into consideration before the amendments were printed.

The *Speaker* rose, and thanked the House for their repeated kindnesses to him, and particularly for their late indulgence, and the manner in which it was granted. The latter, he said, had made so deep an impression on his mind, that he trusted it never would be erased.

Mr. D—nn—g then rose, and introduced a motion which gave rise to one of the most important and animated debates that ever was agitated in that House. His motion was; "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he would not dissolve the parliament, nor prorogue the present session, until proper measures shall have been taken by this House to diminish the influence of the crown, and to correct the other evils complained of in the petitions of the people.

We shall state his reasons without entering into the declamatory part of the argument. He considered, he said, the petitions of the people as an object of the first importance; he saw, that in defiance of the three resolutions of the 6th of April, it was the determination of ministers to defeat every measure, as far as they could, that should be proposed in

compliance with those petitions. He saw the fate of the two bills brought in by his two hon. friends [Mr. C—we and Sir P. J. Cl—ke]; one, by a rejection in that House [the revenue officers bill], the other [the contractors bill], by a rejection in the H. of Peers; it was therefore highly necessary to know, whether parliament meant to proceed in earnest to take their grievances into consideration, and to afford them redress; or that they only meant to amuse them with false hopes, and to accede one day to a proposition which they intended the next to resist.

He adverted to what had been said in the other House by a secretary, respecting "the phrenzy of public virtue: that the complexion of the people at present was virtue run mad; and that now was the moment for that House to exert its authority, and to stand in the gap between the people and the crown."

If the Lords, he said, should stand in the gap between the crown and the people, when the people are justly complaining of the undue influence of the crown, the consequence of such an interference he would not take upon him to describe, but leave the picture to themselves.

He next took notice of Ld N—g—t's opinion, that what had been offered by way of remedy were mere quack medicines, calculated rather to destroy the patients than to cure their complaints; and referred his lordship to a poem, which he presumed his lordship had read, as had every gentleman that heard him, intitled, *An ODE to MANKIND*\*; where the principles of the poet were so just respecting the rights of mankind, that they almost distanced the praise due to the poetry; but which, he said, he was sorry to add, were diametrically opposite to those doctrines which the noble lord had lately supported in this House.

Seeing the House uncommonly full, he applauded the industry of those who had been so active as to bring patriots from the other side of St. George's Channel †, and officers of the navy and army ‡ from their professional duties, to attend their duty within those walls, who, he hoped, would nobly display their zeal for their country, their regard for the people, and their abhorrence of undue influence, by voting for the motion, in order to convince the noble lord in the blue rib-

\* Written by E. Nugent. See Dodley's Poems, vol. II.

† Sir J. Irwin and Ld Drogheda from Ireland. ‡ Ld Mulgrave, late Capt. Phipps.

GENT. MAG. May, 1781.



bon, that the majority of the 6th of April were not the rope of sand which they had been described by his lordship.

Mr. T. P.—*it* enlarged upon the consequences of deluding the people with false hopes. If the people should once entertain the notion that government were determined to support that influence which parliament had declared ought to be diminished; if, instead of cherishing, it should blast their growing confidence in the bud; and, by refusing to go on in measures calculated to increase their confidence, should kindle up a flame of indignation and resentment; he trembled to think of the mischief that might ensue. For himself, he had no ambition to gratify, nor avarice to prompt him to hunt after the emoluments of state. His only object was the general quiet and good of his country, and his most ardent wish was to see it restored to its former greatness. The fatigues of parliamentary attendance, he said, were more than his constitution well could bear; and nothing could have tempted him to abandon his domestic retirement but an ardent desire to contribute, as far as a private individual could contribute, towards averting that ruin with which this seemingly devoted country had long been threatened, and in which it must soon be involved if ministers are determined to oppose every measure tending to a reform of those grievances of which the people so loudly complain. He adverted to the resolutions of a meeting of the gentry, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of Cambridge, who having received an authentic account that the allegations of the petitions of the people were allowed to be well founded, and that the Commons had resolved, that the increased and increasing influence of the crown ought to be diminished, the committee appointed to prepare a plan of association on legal and constitutional grounds, desirous of shewing a proper respect to the deliberations of their representatives, declined for the present their intended measures, sincerely trusting that their representatives having made so noble a beginning would be animated with a zeal to persevere in deserving the highest confidence and the warmest thanks of their constituents and fellow subjects.—But the people finding their hopes frustrated, and their cause abandoned, Who, he said, would take upon him to be answerable for the consequences? He then took a view of the horrors of popular fury, which once inflamed, who could say,

“Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther.”

Ld. N—g—t admitted there were grievances which ought to be redressed, but contended that the influence of the crown was not among the number. The greatest grievance, in his opinion, was the enormous emoluments of certain offices held under the crown; not those held during pleasure, but those held for life. Let these be reduced!—[The opposition called out, *Move! Move!*] His lordship said, he would not move such a question, but he would pledge himself to second it whenever it should be moved. The task of pointing at individuals was no pleasing one. It had been said, that almost every member in the House had owned that the petitions of the people ought to be complied with, and yet that all who sat on his side of the House opposed every motion meant for redress.

In support of this, his hon. countryman [Mr. B—ke] had pleasantly applied the old fable of the man, who becoming tired of life had resolved to put an end to his existence, but was puzzled in what manner to effect it. Should he hang himself? No: thieves were hanged, and he would not die like a thief. Drown himself? No: he would not die like a blind puppy.—Cut his throat? No: that were to die as hogs died, by the knife of the butcher.—Poison himself? No: rats were poisoned [*a loud laugh*];—and so not being willing to put an end to his life by any means that he could think of, the man lived till his infirmities increased to such a degree that he was at length carried off by a natural death. His lordship begged, however, not to be included among those who had approved the petitions, but resisted every means of redress. He had himself suggested some measures, and there were others that might be thought of that would answer the purpose. But, in his opinion, they had begun at the wrong end. What! begin with controlling the King in his prerogative, and desiring him to do that which would affect the other house of parliament, without knowing whether it would be agreeable to them. By no means. His lordship owned he had read the “Ode to Mankind,” with which he concurred in sentiment at the time, but he could not think it favourable to the argument of the learned gentleman, or the measures proposed by him or his friends. He disliked the American war, and called it a ruinous war; but defended it on the ground of its being a popular war. Its origin



origin he attributed to a strange circumstance in politics; the opposition to it was an unpopular opposition; and the minister was forced into it to comply with the wishes of the people. He disliked the present question, his lordship said, because it smelt strongly of the troubles of 1641, which were not appeased but by the tragical death of the prince, and the establishment of the grossest system of tyranny that any people ever groaned under.

Mr. T. T—n—d laughed at his lordship's delicacy in refusing to move in tenderness to individuals. He knew, he said, the whole House knew what and whom he alluded to; and he would answer for his hon. relation, and those other worthy members holding offices, on whom his lordship had fixed his eye, that should the House think fit to adopt so pitiful a measure as the saving a few thousands, they would readily agree to that or any other greater sacrifice, provided there was the least likelihood of its answering the end of quieting the minds of the people. He wished the House to agree to the motion, to avert the probable consequences of parliament shutting its ears against the prayers of the people.

Mr. A—m, in a spirited speech, inveighed against this new doctrine, that parliament was bound to grant what the people in their petitions required. He thought, when this proposition was fairly stated, no one within those walls would conscientiously subscribe to it. Should the people require a change in the constitution, will any one venture to affirm that parliament upon that ground should risk the destroying it? He considered the motion as unprecedented, because the learned gentleman who moved it had made no reference to any former address of like tendency. As to the bill in 1641, which gave birth to the long parliament alluded to by the noble lord [N—g—t], it differed materially in all its circumstances from the present motion. At that time no fixed duration was appointed for parliament; and the bill which passed, and which gave a permanent existence to it till the grievances of the people should be redressed, passed by surprise. It was carried to the king for the royal assent along with the bill of attainder of Ld Strafford; and Charles is supposed to have been so much occupied with the cruel necessity of giving his assent to that bill, that the other passed unnoticed. He did not mean, however, to argue that, because there was no pre-

cedent for addressing the crown not to dissolve parliament, therefore we have no right so to do. We certainly have, but then that right ought to be exercised with great caution. It is necessary to consider the consequences. Upon a question that relates to the redress of grievances (parliament sitting) we should be fully apprised of its extent. What are set forth in the petitions are simple and intelligible; but the explanation amounts, in his opinion, to a total change of the constitution. The petitions pray for three things; an abolition of unmerited pensions, sinecure places, and the exorbitant emoluments of necessary offices; and this they pray for, in order to reduce the influence of the crown, and to promote economy: but as they are explained, they pray for, a free parliament, a triennial parliament, an annual parliament, an increased representation, and, in short, for a total change in the constitution. Was it matter of small importance to agree to a motion that might make a breach in that glorious system of civil and political liberty which is the boast of Englishmen throughout the world? External grievances have taken place, and a noble lord [N—g—t] has given an epithet to the war that sufficiently marks its tendency. But are we on that account to new-model the constitution? Will the projected reforms diminish the national debt, lessen the taxes, or defray the expences of this ruinous war? or will they bring about a safe and honourable peace?

He then glanced at the tests proposed to members before their election; and contended strenuously for the free exercise of private judgement in opposition to the instructions of constituents, without which, he said, parliament could be considered in no other light than as an assembly of slaves, who, having no will of their own, could determine nothing without the consent of their tyrannical masters. He reprobated the very idea of all such tests, as equally destructive to the freedom of parliament, whether imposed by the people or the crown. He enlarged with great animation on the danger of reformation; observed that the madness of popular reformation had never failed to deprive those of power who wished to check it; and agreed with the hon. gentleman who seconded the motion, that you cannot say to the people, *Hitherto shalt thou go, and no farther.*

He then adverted to what an hon. gentleman



tleman had said, in the course of the debate, respecting the virtues of the last century. If ever there was a time, he said, in which human nature displayed a pre-eminence of virtue and capacity, it was upon the breaking-out of the troubles of that period. But the history of that period proves the danger of innovation when once begun, even from the most powerful reasons and the most upright motives. The virtuous characters of those days, who stood forth in the cause of freedom, when the spirit of reformation had run wild, in vain endeavoured to re-establish the constitution. The desperate, the needy, and unprincipled, had fixed themselves in power; and the use they made of it to annihilate the ancient constitution is too well known to require a comment.

He concluded with stating what he thought the natural import of the present motion, that it implied a duty in parliament to comply with whatever the body of the people in their petitions might think necessary; whence it would follow, that grievances real or imaginary must be redressed at the instance of the people; that without this construction the motion was nugatory; and, so understood, the principle was such as he could not agree to.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

April 12.

AS you have given, in p. 77, a very exalted character of Dr. Wilson, formerly Bp. of Sodor and Man, with respect to his piety and zeal, the following instance of his want of candour and moderation seems also to be worthy the attention of your readers, in order to form just notions of his true character. In the year 1721, one Mr. Richard Worthington made a present, to the public library in the Isle of Man, of that valuable book *The Independent Whig*; a book written (as the title declares) in defence of primitive christianity and our ecclesiastical establishment, and which is generally esteemed an excellent vindication of those inherent rights of mankind, religious liberty and toleration. This book, however, gave the Bp. great offence, and he ordered one Stevenson to take it, and keep it, so that it should neither be deposited in the library, nor yet restored to the owner. The party aggrieved by this odd procedure had recourse to the justice of the governor [Capt. Horne], who, when Stevenson refused to give up the book, committed him to the castle till restitution should be made. Upon that occasion, the Bp. protested against his imprisonment; of which protestation, and the governor's answer, the following are extracts. The Bp. says, "Whereas J. Stevenson, esq; is now imprisoned

"for assisting me in suppressing a most pestilent book called *The Independent Whig*—  
 "and forasmuch as I am obliged by my consecration vows to drive away all strange doctrines; and being convinced that this book, so full of damnable errors, is capable of doing more mischief than the very plague; and since there is no other method of obtaining Mr. Stevenson's enlargement than by giving up the said book, I do therefore protest against the evil consequences which may attend the forcing it out of my hands; and I desire that this may be entered upon record, to the end that a due sense of my duty may appear. Tho. Sodor and Man. Dated Feb. 21, 1721." To this the Governor answered, "That he was surprised to find the Bp. making the assistance of Stevenson in suppressing the book the occasion of his confinement, because every one knew that he was confined for refusing to restore the book that was only lent him, and which Mr. Worthington desired might be presented to the library; and if Mr. Stevenson would have returned the book, or a receipt from the librarian, as was often told him, it would have prevented his confinement." The good Bp. not succeeding in this method of suppressing the book, and perhaps finding that the notice he had taken of it caused it to be more generally known and read, sent a circular mandate to his clergy, part of which is as follows: "Whereas a most pestilent book, called *The Independent Whig*, has been lately brought into this diocese, and industriously handed about with a manifest intent to beguile ignorant and unstable souls—I think it my duty to acquaint you therewith, and with some of the baneful contents thereof, that you may be upon your guard, and endeavour to secure the flock from the mischief intended by this and such like blasphemous books, which God for our trial or punishment hath suffered to be sent among us. The great design of the book above-mentioned is to undermine the Christian Religion, as appears by his rage and malice against the ancient creeds—by ridiculing the venerable fathers and councils of the church—by making a jest of the ordinances of the gospel—by scoffing at holy orders, and making a blasphemous comparison betwixt the powers conveyed by the apostles to their successors, and those given by an attorney-general. In short, the whole book is one continued design, in which the devil and the authors have shewed the utmost skill to overthrow all revealed religion, and to bring all things into confusion, both civil and sacred, &c. &c." The whole is in the same style with the above, and may be considered as a curious specimen of the too common spirit of hierarchy in general of every denomination. It is inserted at length in the introduction to the first volume



lume of *The Independent Whig*, 5th edition.

TRENCHARD.

*Audi alteram partem* is an excellent rule, Mr. Urban, and ought always to be observed; and therefore I hope you will insert the above in your next number. The subject is curious, and the conduct of the Bp. ought to be cleared up; and certainly there cannot be a more likely means of doing this than by leaving your valuable Magazine (as I hope you will) open to both sides, and thereby adhering to your wonted impartiality.

Your constant and old reader, J. T.

MR. URBAN,

Apr. 28.

I WISH you or your correspondents can inform me whether there is such a thing in being as a drawing or print of the West front of *Old St. Paul's* before the alteration by Inigo Jones, who very wisely tacked a Corinthian portico to a fine old Gothick cathedral, a print of which may be seen in Dugdale.

It is a great pity that sufficient care is not taken to preserve, by large and correct prints, those fine remains of ancient English magnificence, our Gothick buildings (which were once the great ornaments of the kingdom), as few, if any, that we have, are just representations of them. Even those published by the Society of Antiquaries are very faulty, and very far inferior to the buildings, particularly the ornament that adorns the angles of the pinnacles, and backs and tops of the arches, which in the buildings themselves is sometimes the vine and sometimes the oak leaf creeping up, and at the top four of them join together and form a cross. Indeed this style of building is so much neglected by us, that few of our present artists can now make a design truly Gothick; and I have seen one for an altar-piece to King's College chapel, Cambridge, made by Messrs. *Adelphi*, which though pretty enough in itself, was no way suitable to such a fine Gothick Building, and has justly given place to one that does credit both to the designer and to the workman\*.

I do not mean, Mr. Urban, to recommend the Gothick manner of building in preference to the Greek and Roman, now so well understood by us, and certainly best adapted for dwelling-houses and places of diversion, as the Gothick is as certainly (in my opinion at least) to places of devotion. All I contend for is, that the architect should study, but never blend, both styles or modes of building in the same design or original building. Yours, &c. ARCHITECTUS.

MR. URBAN,

THE following Epitaph, found among some MS. papers which do not say where it is erected, may lead some of your correspondents to furnish further particulars of the subject of it.

\* Thus too the screen in Canterbury cathedral, designed by the late Sir James Burrough, is Corinthian, as are also the throne, the stalls, and the whole wainscoting of the choir. EDIT.

† Hemingford is near Huntingdon. EDIT.

JACOBI JOHNSON,

Cancellarii Eliensis,

Magistri ad Facultates,

Aul. Trin. apud Cantab. Socii,

Vivido Ingenio, peracri Judicio,

Luculenta Oratione, politiore Humanitate,

Suavissimisque moribus exornati,

E Cathedra Jus Civile profitentis;

Sententiarum Gravitate, Verborum Pondera,

Vocis Jucunditatem, venustumque totius Cor-

poris Gestum,

Præsertim vero singulas pro re nata Con-

troverfias

Dijudicantis Acumen

Sine Satietae suspiciebant Academici

Et admirabantur.

Vixit Humani Generis Deliciæ;

Sibi cognatione junctorum amantissimus,

Amicis Sodalibusque egregie fidelis,

Indigentibus benigne fecit.

Omnibus denique omnium ordinum homi-

nibus

Adeo facilem, adeo benevolum, adeo hu-

manum,

Se præstitit, ut nihil supra.

Cælebs obiit diris calculi cruciatibus con-

fractus,

Omnibus sane flebilis, nullis vero flebilior

Quam Hemingfordiensibus †;

Heu nimium nimiumque infelicibus

Hemingfordiensibus,

Sibi beneficorum facillime Principem

Tam brevem sortitis.

Aulam Trin. apud Cantabrigienses

Haud ingrato donavit dono.

Hujusce Ecclesiæ neutiquam oblitus.

Wenefridam Head ex sorore neptem

Filiolæ loco dilexit, parvulam suscepit,

Liberè eduxit, scripsit tandem ex affe hæredem;

Quæ hoc Marmor, quaecunque est,

Pietatis ergo mœrens posuit.

Fato cessit (annum agens LV),

Tertio Nonas Feb.

Anno Domini MDCCXXVII.

#### THE SPECULATOR, N<sup>o</sup> VII.

*Aptissima, omnino; sunt arma senectutis,*

*Artes, exercitationesque virtutum. CIC.*

"The properest protection to old age is the  
"cultivation and practice of virtue."

THE most superficial inspector into human affairs cannot but observe how unhappy, how miserable, the greater part of mankind are, when old age comes upon them. Immoralities of every kind are become more frequent, more numerous in the present than in any former age. No wonder, then, our youth are corrupted: no wonder they are carried unawares down the rapid torrent of destructive pleasure; and consume their days in riot, lewdness, and debauchery. If such their life (and such is the life of too many), what must become of them, when sickness, disease, and old age, finally put an end to all their pleasures! How bitter the re-



reflections on their past life! What peace, what consolation can they find! The relish for sensual enjoyments is totally extinct; business they are now no longer able to pursue; in books (for surely they, whose conduct has been such, could never have attended to these, at least to those that tend to purify the morals and instruct the mind) they find no relief; they abhor them; rules are there prescribed; advice is there given, which they have never followed; so that these serve only to augment their misery. Where, then, shall they seek amusement? How shall they accelerate the tardy motion of the tedious hour? Are they rich? Can these make them insensible to all the bitter pangs of sad reflection? No. Riches will never make the vicious man happy in his old age. In his youth they may have been the instruments of his momentary joys, to which he must now bid an eternal farewell. To nothing on earth can he fly for comfort—on heaven his thoughts he seldom turns—so that every moment brings grief, despair, and torment with it. Such is the old age of those who have given in their youth a loose to their passions; who have deviated from the paths of virtue, and gone in the ways of pleasure.

View, in his old age, the man whose youth has been well spent. How mild, how serene, how happy he appears! How replete is his mind with solid sense and useful observation! In every place, amongst every rank of people, he meets with reverence and respect. No sorrowful reflections, no consciousness of guilt, no fears of death, disturb his happiness. Though no longer able to participate in the pleasures of youth—though incapacitated for many offices in life—he is not at a loss how to employ his time. He is still alive to pleasures suitable to his age—he reads—he meditates—and employs his thoughts on proper subjects. These are pleasures worthy reasonable beings, and yet how few enjoy them! How few call their thoughts from sublunary affairs, to taste the heartfelt gladness that results from private converse with the Parent of the Universe!

In order, then, to be happy, not only in old age but even in every age, we must arm ourselves with sobriety, temperance, virtue, and religion; must carefully keep clear from the rock of pleasure; and must associate with wise, prudent, and pious men. P. R.

MR. URBAN, *Torshire, Apr. 12, 1781.*

IN your Magazine for March 1779, p. 135. a good-natured critic, after bestowing a very generous and unexpected compliment on a little Ode, which you had inserted so long before as in June 1776, p. 280. passes a very gentle stricture upon it by insinuating, that there is an error in the third line of the last stanza, without specifying what he alluded to. In your Mag. for May in the same year (1779), p. 229. a friend of the

author enquired more particularly after the suspected error, inclosing in his letter to you on the occasion another little Ode, which you thought proper to insert along with it: and in the subsequent month of June, p. 286. your former correspondent explains the supposed error to be the usage of the word *nisi*, as if it might be pronounced *nisi*, for which he had before desired to know the writer's authority: at the same time he takes notice of a literal error of the press in the title of the last-mentioned Ode, which is addressed to the Patroness of the celebrated Spring at Buxton, called St. Ann's Well; but your compositor has made a more material mistake in respect to the Ode, having given the date and the signature intended for it, and sent you as such, to the letter that inclosed it, being the same which had been used for the first Ode. The worthy writer of that letter, alas! soon afterward paid the common debt of humanity; and I hope you will indulge me with room for the following small tribute to his memory.

GULIELMUS MASSEY, Junior, Filius Gulielmi Massey, nuper de Doncaster in Comitatu Eboracensi, olim civis Londinensis, obiit die 11<sup>mo</sup> Novembris, A. D. 1779, Ætat. 38;

Vir probus,

Comes hilaris, facetus,

Acumine præstans;

Qui,

Literis humanioribus admodum imbutus,

Moribusque simul ingenuis

Et urbanis ornatus,

Maximum sui desiderium,

Cunctis fere, quibus innotuerat,

Post se reliquit.

As to your candid critic, he certainly deserves all the satisfaction that can be given him by the writer of the two Odes, in answer to his request respecting the latter's authority for using *nisi* as *nisi*, which was simply the following: he had looked upon the common rule of prosody, relative to the disyllable pronouns and adverbs ending in *i*, rather as a general one than an exception to a former; and though most of the grammarians make both *nisi* and *quasi* always short in the last syllable, yet that prince of Latin grammarians, Ruddiman, says positively, they are both common: however, if the liberty of using *nisi* as such be thought inadmissible, the line may be changed as follows:

*Donec annorum saturos resolvant*

*Fata hymenæos!*

THYRSIS.

#### THE SCRIBBLER. N<sup>o</sup> IV.

*O Tempora! O Mores!*

THE degeneracy of the age has ever been the favourite theme of declamation; yet, when the subject has been attentively examined, the Moderns will not appear inferior to the Ancients.

Greece and Rome shine with peculiar lustre in the page of history. The former contained



tained ſeveral ſtates, the principal of which were Lacedæmon and Athens.

Devoted entirely to war, the Spartans were brave, frugal, and temperate; but divested of every ſentiment of humanity. The reduction of Athens and the capture of Cadmea, the execution of Agis, and the barbarity exerciſed on the Helotes, reflect indelible diſgrace on the annals of Lacedæmon.

With a delicate taſte and a fine imagination, the Athenians were vain, inconfiſtant, and irrefolute. If no nation ever produced more great men, no nation ever behaved to them with ſuch ingratitude. Miltiades died in priſon; Ariſtides, Themiftocles, and Cimon, were baniſhed; Socrates and Phocion were condemned to ſuffer death. The reſt of Greece does not preſent a ſcene more honourable to human nature.

Individuals appeared among the Romans who merit the higheſt encomiums. Their national character, however, was haughty and oppreſſive. The deſtruction of Carthage and Numantia, the murder of the Gracchi, their injuſtice to the Aricians and the Ardeates, their triumphs and their gladiatorial combats, fully the glory they acquired from their patriotiſm, moderation, and valour.

Such were the Ancients; while they cultivated the ſeverer, they neglected the milder, virtues; and were more ambitious of exciting the admiration, than of deſerving the eſteem, of poſterity.

Examples of heroic virtue cannot occur ſo frequently among the Moderns as the Ancients, from the nature of their political inſtitutions; yet England, Holland, and Switzerland, are entitled to greater applauſe than the celebrated republics of antiquity.

Generoſity, ſincerity, and a love of independence, are the characteristics of the Engliſh. No nation had ever juſter ideas of liberty, or fixed it on a firmer baſis. They have concerted innumerable eſtabliſhments in favour of the indigent, and have even frequently raiſed ſubſcriptions for the relief of their enemies, when reduced to captivity. Their conduct indeed in India has been exceſſively unjuſt. Nor can this appear ſurpriſing to thoſe who reflect, that India is under the direction of a commercial ſociety, conducted by its members in a diſtant country; and that its climate is fatal to the conſtitutions of the Europeans, who viſit it only with the deſign of ſuddenly amaffing wealth, and are anxious to return as ſoon as that deſign is accompliſhed.

Holland, however circumscribed in its extent, has acquired liberty by a war of above half a century, and riſen to the higheſt rank among the powers of Europe. Though the Dutch are univerſally engaged in lucrative purſuits, neither their ſentiments are contracted, nor their ideas confined. They have erected edifices, in which age may reſoſe, and ſickneſs be relieved; and have often liberally contributed to the ſupport of the per-

ſecuted. The deſtruction of the De Witts was entirely the reſult of a momentary paſſion.

Sheltered within the ſafety of their native mountains, the Swiſs look down with ſecurity on the revolutions around them. Though never actuated with the ſpirit of conqueſt, they have exhibited acts of the moſt exalted heroiſm in defence of their country. Induſtrious, yet liberal; ſimple, yet enlightened; their taſte is not vitiated, nor their manners corrupted, by the refinements of luxury.

That the Moderns are not inferior to the Ancients in virtue, is obvious therefore on a review of the nations that have acted with moſt honour in the grand theatre of the world. The preſent mode of conducting war, not to mention any other inſtance, is the moſt humane and judicious that has yet been adopted.

Let us not then depreciate the Moderns. Let us admire, let us imitate, what is laudable in antiquity, but be juſt to the merits of our contemporaries.

MR. URBAN,

May II.

I AM much pleaſed with the information you have given in your laſt, that a collection of Mr. Sancho's Letters is preparing for the publick. Through an acquaintance with ſome of his intimate friends, it has fallen in my way to peruſe ſeveral, which I am confident muſt pleaſe every feeling mind. That which has been given by you as a ſpecimen, though conveying a pleaſing trait of Sancho's manner, is far inferior to many which I have read. To prove this aſſertion, I will tranſcribe for you one much more intereſting: it is addreſſed to a young man of his own complexion, who was, at the time, as the expreſſion is, "well known upon the town." His hiſtory too is no ſecret. He was long patroniſed by thoſe eminent rewarders of every ſpecies of ingenuity, the venerable Duke and Dutcheſs of Queensbury; who placed the young man under the tuition of Mr. Sancho, whom they frequently condeſcended to viſit, and write to on the ſubject. The letter needs no explanation.

Richmond, Oct. II, 1772.

"To Mr. S—e.

"YOUR letter gave me more pleaſure than in truth I ever expected from your hands—but thou art a flatterer—why doſt thou demand advice of me? Young man, thou canſt not diſcern wood from trees—with awe and reverence look up to thy more than parents—look up to thy almoſt divine benefactors—ſearch into the motive of every glorious action—retrace thine own hiſtory—and when you are convinced that they (like the All-gracious Power they ſerve) go about in mercy doing good—retire abaſhed at the number of their virtues—and humbly beg the Almighty to inſpire and give you ſtrength to imitate them.

"Happy,



"Happy, happy lad! what a fortune is thine! Look round upon the miserable fate of almost all of our unfortunate colour—superadded to ignorance—see slavery and the contempt of those very wretches who roll in affluence from our labours—superadded to this woeful catalogue—hear the ill-bred and heart-racking abuse of the foolish vulgar.—You, S—e, tread as cautiously as the strictest rectitude can guide you—yet must you suffer from this—but armed with truth—honesty—and conscious integrity—you will be sure of the plaudit and countenance of the good—if therefore thy repentance is sincere—I congratulate thee as sincerely upon it—it is thy birth-day to real happiness.—Providence has been very lavish of her bounty to you—and you are deeply in arrears to her—your parts are as quick as most men's—urge but your speed in the race of virtue with the same ardency of zeal as you have exhibited in error—and you will recover to the satisfaction of your noble patrons—and to the glory of yourself.—Some Philosopher—I forget who—wished for a window in his breast, that the world might see his heart—he could only be a great fool, or a very good man—I will believe the latter, and recommend him to your imitation—vice is a coward—to be truly brave, a man must be truly good—you hate the name of cowardice—then, S—e, avoid it—detest a lye—and shun lyars—be above revenge—if any have taken advantage either of your guilt or distress, punish them with forgiveness—and not only so—but, if you can serve them any future time, do it—you have experienced mercy and long-sufferance in your own person—therefore gratefully remember it, and shew mercy likewise.

"I am pleased with the subject of your last—and if your conversion is real, I shall ever be happy in your correspondence—but at the same time I cannot afford to pay five pence for the honour of your letters—five pence is the twelfth part of five shillings—the forty-eighth part of a pound—it would keep my girls in potatoes two days.—The time may come, when it may be necessary for you to study calculations—in the mean while, if you cannot get a frank, direct to me under cover to his Grace the Duke of —. You have the best wishes of your sincere friend (as long as you are your own friend)—

IGNATIUS SANCHO.

"You must excuse blots—and blunders—for I am under the dominion of a cruel headache—and a cough, which seems too fond of me."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 27, 1781.

YOUR correspondent *Cantab.* (p. 558. *Mag.* for Dec.) says, he only remembers one instance of an intention to take a B. D. degree (in the manner I mentioned) during a thirty-four years residence at Cambridge; and that this occasioned much speculation;

and therefore he doubts its having lately become *not uncommon*. I only resided a little more than three years in Cambridge, and yet I *know* of *three* instances where the B. D. degree was *actually* taken by persons who never had resided in college; *two* of them happened during my residence: in the other instance, I was personally acquainted with the gentleman; he had taken his degree some years before. At this very time I *know* of *four* persons, whose names are upon college boards with the intention of taking a B. D. degree without residence. And as I only know of these by accident, or as having been consulted in some of them, there may be many more; for I am only acquainted with the *boards* of three *small* colleges. I thought these *seven* instances would justify me in saying, that it was now not *uncommon* to take a B. D. degree without any residence in college; especially as the *commonness* (if I may use that word) of it suggested the notion to the late Dr. Powell of obliging such persons to keep two or three terms before admission to their degree, for the interest of the university; which is all the speculation I ever heard it occasioned. I am very happy however that the Doctor's notion was never adopted, and I hope it never will be. For I cannot at all see how the university can be injured by granting such degrees; but *many* individuals, who have not been able to take degrees regularly, might be very much injured by being deprived of such a privilege. But perhaps liberality is scarce ever to be expected from any *body* of men, more especially from a body where prejudices and confined notions must naturally prevail, from the very constitution of that body. I am far from insinuating any thing against the late Master of St. John's, whose abilities and exemplary conduct in his own college, which he really made a place of industry, are too well known to be called in question; I only mean to say he was mistaken in that instance. I should wish that every man, who is thought worthy of being admitted into orders, might be immediately entitled to every privilege of his profession; and that (if pluralities must be allowed of) the want of a degree or a chaplainship should be no objection to a person's holding two livings. Every sort of difficulty thrown in the way of a profession, and every attempt to confine it to certain people, is mischievous; just as the forbidding any man to set up a trade in a town, unless he be *free* of that town, or hath served an apprenticeship to such trade, is evidently ill-understood policy. It is well known, that these interlopers (as we not very liberally call them) are very often the most industrious and most attentive to their duty. Certainly an university is not a place for training up the most virtuous citizens, if we may be allowed to judge from the manners of it, and from the specimens sent into the world from it. But this is only by the way. *Cantab.* is certainly right



right in saying, that a LL.B. degree is preferable to the B. D. as it is so much sooner obtained; but then he should recollect, that a clergyman with a small living may afford to pay four pounds a year (such I *know* to be just about the annual expence of keeping a name on the boards) for ten years; and yet be utterly unable to keep terms for a law degree, which is a very serious expence. None of your Oxford correspondents have yet informed us, whether there is any similar statute in that university.

To confirm what E. G. says (*Gent. Mag.* Oct. last) and *flatly to contradict* Æneanasis in answer to him, I honestly declare, that during the time I was at college I scarce ever heard prayers read with the least degree of decency; and I have heard them mumbled through in almost every chapel in Cambridge. I have also conversed with Oxford men, who have declared, that the same indecency prevailed in that university. But what I think much worse is, the shamefully indecent manner in which the service is performed in the village churches near the universities, where the example is more dangerous, because in colleges prayers are only regarded as matter of discipline, like a roll-call in the army. The common people near Oxford and Cambridge are the most brutal and uncivilised of any in the kingdom, and I should attribute this to the non-residence of the clergy, and the churches being served from the universities. Yours, &c. S. N.

AN old correspondent has sent the following additions to the List of Dr. Fothergill's Works (see p. 166.). "An Extract of *John Fothergill*, M.D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, his Essay upon the Origin of *Amber*," *Phil. Trans.* vol. XLIII. N<sup>o</sup> 472. p. 21—25. "Observations on the *Manna Persicum*: by *John Fothergill*, M.D. Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London. *Ib.* p. 36—94. R. P.

MR. URBAN,

THE assistance you are always ready to give to British Biographers, induces me to send you the following particulars of a person hitherto little noticed. I shall think myself amply rewarded if any further light can be produced from these imperfect hints.

Yours, &c. H.

IN the church-yard at Ware, co. Herts, on the S. side of the church, is an altar-tomb of brick, with a blue marble slab, inscribed to "William Mead, M. D. who died Oct. 28, 1652, aged 148. years and 9 months."

Upon further enquiry after this remarkable instance of longevity, I found that this inscription had been renewed by the trustees of his benefactions to this parish, and that the original slab lay at the steps of the N. door within the church, so much worn by the weather before its removal, or treading on since, that the following words could scarce be read.

GENT. MAG. May, 1781.

[ 4 ]

which William departed  
this Life the E . . . H . . . . .  
1652, being of the Age of 148  
Yeares and 9 Moneths;  
. . . this Parish . . . to the  
how . . . . . Overseers\* Pew  
on Sund . . . . .

The register expresses his benefaction in the following terms:

"Mr. George Meade, Dr. of Physick, who dyed the 28th of October att Tunbridge Wells, was buried at Ware the 4th day of November 1652, and in his last will and testament (among several other legacies) hee gave to the poore of Ware 5l. a yeare for ever, to be paid by the overseers of the said parish out of the George inn in Ware, upon the feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle. Mr. Humphrey Parker, sen. and Mr. Stephen Lam as were trustees to see this legacie performed and paid."

The George inn is now a private house, inhabited by Mr. Lister.

The following anecdote about it is entered in the register:

"June 8, 1691. Mr. Wootten of London was killed at the George by 5 Dutch troopers, and another gentleman wounded; 3 of them sent to goale: buried in the chancel, Dec. 19, 1694. Sus. Flint, a widow, was blown up with gunpowder at the George tavern."

Old Parr exceeded Dr. Mead but four years, dying at the age of 152. Even the celebrated Countess of Desmond only reached some years, it is not said how many, above 140 (*Granger*, Suppl. 164. *Sir Wm. Temple* on Health and Long Life). Mr. Robert Shrimpton, mayor of St. Alban's, was but a shrimp in age, dying at 103 (*Brit. Top.* II. 462.). Henry Read, minister of Hardwicke, co. Northampton, reached but to 132 (*Bridges*, Northamptonshire, II. 101.). *The Cricket of the Hedge*, a Lancashire woman, but to 140 (*Brokesby's Letter* to Hearne, *Leland's Itinerary*, VI. p. 84.). Henry Jenkins, whom Mr. *Granger* (II. 462.) calls "the oldest man of the Post-diluvians, of whom we have any credible account," reached to 169.

The parish registers of Ware, which begin in 1558, 1 Eliz. and are remarkably well kept, furnish the following persons of the same name and family:

Geo. Mead, M. D. buried 4 Nov. 1652.  
Susan, wife of Thomas: May 15, 1652.  
Nicholas and Widow Powell, married Jun. 1, 1641.  
Alex. and Eliz. Weld, mar. Jan. 1, 1651.  
Mary, wife of Sam. died Dec. 13, 1664.  
Mary, dau. of Alex. esq; died Jul. 24, 1662.  
Mr. George Mead of the Parsonage, Sept. 21, 1662.  
Anne Mead penconer, Dec. 27, 1661.  
Mr. Thomas Mead of the Parsonage, buried Nov. 7, 1658.

\* of Trustees.

List



*List of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. [See the Council in our last, p. 194.]*

- A** DAM, Robert, esq; F. R. S.  
 Adye, John Willett, esq; F. R. S.  
 Aldborough, Edward, earl of, D.L.L. F.R.S.  
 Allan, George, esq;  
 Andrews, James Petit, esq;  
 Annesley, Francis, esq;  
 Ashby, George, B. D.  
 Astle, Thomas, esq; F. R. S.  
 Austen, Robert, esq;  
 Bacon, John, esq;  
 Baker, Sir George, bart. M. D. F. R. S.  
 Banks, Sir Joseph, bart. Pr. R. S.  
 Barnard, Mr. Thomas Allen,  
 Barrett, Mr. William,  
 Bartlet, Mr. Benjamin,  
 Bayntun, William, esq;  
 Beaumont, Richard Henry, esq;  
 Beckwith, Mr. Josiah,  
 Beckwith, Mr. Thomas,  
 Bennet, Rich. Hen. Alex. esq; F. R. S.  
 Bentham, Jeremiah, esq;  
 Bentham, James, M. A.  
 Bindley, James, esq;  
 Blackborne, Levett, esq;  
 Blackett, Sir Edward, bart.  
 Blair, John, D. LL. F. R. S.  
 Blake, John, esq;  
 Blizzard, Mr. William,  
 Boston, Frederick lord, D. LL.  
 Bott, Edmund, esq;  
 Bowle, John, M. A.  
 Boys, William, esq;  
 Braithwaite, Daniel, esq;  
 Brand, John, B. A.  
 Brander, Gustavus, esq; F. R. S.  
 Bray, William, esq;  
 Brent, Edward, esq;  
 Brocket, William, esq;  
 Brooke, John Charles, esq;  
 Brownlow, Brownlow lord,  
 Burgh, Fysh, esq;  
 Burrell, William, esq; D. LL.  
 Burrow, Sir James, knt. F. R. S.  
 Burrow, William, B. D.  
 Butler, Charles, esq;  
 Calamy, Edmund, esq;  
 Calvert, Augustus, D. LL.  
 Calvert, Peter, D. LL. *Dean of the Arches.*  
 Cardiff, John lord,  
 Carmarthen, Francis marquis of,  
 Carnac, Gen. John, F. R. S.  
 Carter, Francis, esq;  
 Cavendish, Henry, esq; F. R. S.  
 Cauldwell, Ralph, esq;  
 Chamberlain, William, esq;  
 Chamberlayne, Edward, esq;  
 Chandler, Richard, D. D.  
 Chapman, Thomas, esq;  
 Charlemount, James earl of, F. R. S.  
 Child, Robert, esq;  
 Chowne, Thomas, esq;  
 Claxton, John, esq;  
 Cockburne, Sir James, bart.  
 Cole, William, M. A.  
 Colebrooke, Sir George, bart.  
 Colman, William, D. D.  
 Combe, Mr. Charles, F. R. S.  
 Connell, James, esq; F. R. S.  
 Constable, William, esq; F. R. S.  
 Cooper, Sir Grey, bart.  
 Corbin, Francis, esq;  
 Cotton, Robert Salusbury, esq; F. R. S.  
 Cradock, Joseph, esq; M. A.  
 Crofts, Thomas, M. A. F. R. S.  
 Cullum, Rev. Sir John, bart. M. A. F. R. S.  
 Cuming, William, M. D.  
 Cunningham, Timothy, esq;  
 Currer, John, esq;  
 Cuthbert, John, esq; F. R. S.  
 Dacre, Thomas lord,  
 Dalrymple, Alexander, esq; F. R. S.  
 Dalton, Richard, esq;  
 Dargent, James, M. D. F. R. S.  
 Darker, John, esq; F. R. S.  
 Dawkins, Henry, esq; D. LL. F. R. S.  
 Le Despencer, Francis lord, D. LL. F. R. S.  
 Disney, John, D. D.  
 Dixon, George, D. D.  
 Dolben, John English, esq;  
 Dore, Peter, esq;  
 Dormer, Robert, esq;  
 Douce, Francis, esq;  
 Douglas, James, esq;  
 Douglas, John, D. D. F. R. S.  
 Drake, William, M. A.  
 Duane, Matthew, esq; F. R. S.  
 Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, D. LL. F. R. S.  
 Durham, John lord bishop of,  
 Durore, Lieut. Col. John,  
 Earle, William Benson, esq; F. R. S.  
 Echlin, Sir Henry, bart.  
 Edmondson, Joseph, esq;  
 Edwards, Thomas, esq;  
 Elliot, Mr. John,  
 Ellis, John, esq; F. R. S.  
 Effex, Mr. James,  
 Exeter, Brownlow earl of, F. R. S.  
 Farmer, Richard, D. D.  
 Felton, Samuel, esq; F. R. S.  
 Fenn, John, esq;  
 de Ferrars, George lord,  
 Feuilletau, William, esq;  
 Fitzherbert, Alleyne, esq;  
 Foley, Thomas Talbot, esq;  
 Franklin, Benjamin, D. LL. F. R. S.  
 Frederick, Sir Cha. F. R. S. *Knight of the Bath.*  
 Frere, John, esq; F. R. S.  
 Gale, William, esq;  
 Gifford, Andrew, D. D.  
 Godschall, William Mann, esq; F. R. S.  
 Grantham, Thomas lord,  
 Green, Valentine, esq;  
 Greville, hon. Charles, F. R. S.  
 Griffin, Philip, B. LL.  
 Grose, Daniel, esq;  
 Grose, Francis, esq;  
 Grose, John, esq;  
 Gunning, Mr. John,  
 Haistwell, Edward, esq;  
 Hallifax, Mr. Robert,  
 Hamersley, Hugh, esq;  
 Hamilton, Anthony, D. D. F. R. S.



- Hamilton, hon. Sir William, F.R.S. *Knight of the Bath.*  
 Hampden, Robert viscount, F.R.S.  
 Hammer, Sir Walden, bart.  
 Harcourt, George earl,  
 Hardinge, George, esq;  
 Hardwicke, Philip earl of, F.R.S.  
 Hardwick, Mr. Thomas,  
 Harrison, Matthew, esq;  
 Hausted, Edward, esq; F.R.S.  
 Hawkins, Mr. George,  
 Heath, Benjamin, M.A. F.R.S.  
 Heberden, William, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Henley, Samuel, M.A.  
 Hewett, John, esq;  
 Hoare, Richard, esq;  
 Hodgskinson, Robert Banks, esq; F.R.S.  
 Holford, Peter, esq; F.R.S.  
 Hollis, Thomas Brand, esq; F.R.S.  
 Holwell, William, M.A.  
 Hulse, Edward, esq;  
 Hunter, William, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Huntingdon, Francis earl of, F.R.S.  
 Hutchinson, William, esq;  
 Hufley, Mr. John,  
 Jacob, Edward, esq;  
 James, Sir William, bart. F.R.S.  
 Ibbetson, John, esq; F.R.S.  
 Jebb, Sir Richard, bart. M.D. F.R.S.  
 Jeffs, William, B.D.  
 Jenkins, Mr. Thomas,  
 Jones, Thomas, esq;  
 Ireland, Richard lord primate of.  
 Kaye, John Hatfield, esq;  
 Keate, George, esq; F.R.S.  
 Kiechel, Mr. Matt. Lewis,  
 King, John Glen, D.D. F.R.S.  
 Kipling, John, esq;  
 Kippis, Andrew, D.D. F.R.S.  
 Ladbroke, Richard, esq;  
 Langford, William, D.D.  
 Lascelles, William, esq;  
 Latham, William, esq;  
 de Latré, Don Damafo, of Madrid.  
 Layard, Daniel Peter, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Leake, John Martin, esq;  
 Lechmere, Edmund, esq;  
 Letch, John, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Lettsom, John Coakley, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Lever, Sir Ashton, knt. F.R.S.  
 Levy, Moses Isaac, esq;  
 Long, Walter, esq;  
 Loten, John Gideon, esq; F.R.S.  
 Lloyd, John, esq; F.R.S.  
 Mackworth, Sir Herbert, bart. F.R.S.  
 Maguire, William, esq;  
 Manning, Owen, B.D. F.R.S.  
 Martin, Adam, esq;  
 Masters, Robert, B.D.  
 Mellish, Charles, esq;  
 Melvill, Lieut. Gen. Robert, F.R.S.  
 Michell, Richard, esq; F.R.S.  
 Milles, Jeremiah, esq; F.R.S.  
 Miner, Daniel, esq; F.R.S.  
 Mitford, William, esq; F.R.S.  
 Mitford, William, esq;  
 Montagu, Anthony viscount,  
 Morgan, David Walter, LL.D.  
 Morton, Charles, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Motteux, John, esq;  
 Mount-Edgcombe, George viscount,  
 Mulgrave, Constantine John lord, F.R.S.  
 Musgrave, Sir William, bart. F.R.S.  
 Mytton, Thomas, esq;  
 Napier, Sir James, knt. F.R.S.  
 Nash, Treadway, D.D.  
 Nevill, Cosmas, esq;  
 Newborough, Thomas lord,  
 Noble, Mr. Mark,  
 Norfolk, Charles duke of, F.R.S.  
 North, Frederick lord, *Knight of the Garter.*  
 Northington, Robert earl of, *Knight of the Thistle.*  
 Norton, right hon. Sir Fletcher, knt. D.LL. F.R.S.  
 O'Brien, Sir Lucius, bart. F.R.S.  
 Ord, Craven, esq;  
 Orde, Thomas, esq; F.R.S.  
 Orme, Robert, esq;  
 Palmerston, Henry viscount, F.R.S.  
 Palmer, William, esq;  
 Parish, John, esq;  
 Parry, John, esq;  
 Peachey, John, esq; F.R.S.  
 Peakes, John, B.LL.  
 Pearson, Samuel, B.LL.  
 Pegge, Samuel, M.A.  
 Pembroke, George, esq;  
 Pepys, Lucas, M.D.  
 Percival, Thomas, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Percy, Thomas, D.D.  
 Perrin, William, esq; F.R.S.  
 Perry, George, esq;  
 Peterborough, John lord bishop of.  
 Pettingal, John, D.D.  
 Pollard, William, esq;  
 Portland, W. Henry duke of, F.R.S.  
 Pownall, John, esq; F.R.S.  
 Pownall, Thomas, esq; F.R.S.  
 Preston, Jacob, esq;  
 Pringle, Sir John, bart. F.R.S.  
 Purkis, William, M.A.  
 Radnor, Jacob earl of, M.A.  
 Ramsay, Allan, esq;  
 Rawlinson, Sir Walter, knt. F.R.S.  
 Reed, Isaac, esq;  
 Reynardson, Samuel, esq; E.R.S.  
 Reynolds, Hen. Revell, M.D.  
 Rhodes, Mr. William,  
 Richardson, John, esq;  
 Rockingham, Charles marquis of, F.R.S.  
 Rogers, Charles, esq; F.R.S.  
 Romney, Robert lord, F.R.S.  
 Rooke, Hayman, esq;  
 Rose, John William, esq;  
 Roy, Col. William, F.R.S.  
 de Salis, Henry Jerome, D.D. F.R.S.  
 Salvador, Joseph, esq; F.R.S.  
 Saunders, William, M.D.  
 Schomberg, Ralph, M.D.  
 Seaforth, Kenneth earl of, F.R.S.  
 Selwyn, George Augustus, esq;  
 Seward, William, esq; F.R.S.  
 (The Remainder in another part.)



37. *Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, to the Works of the English Poets.* By Samuel Johnson. Vols V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X. small 8vo.

THE four first volumes of these Biographical Prefaces engaged our attention in 1779. We now enter with pleasure on the remaining six; in which, as in the former, we know not which most to admire, the sense or diction, the elegance or penetration, of the writer. All that we can propose in discussing them, is occasionally to quote some striking passages, and now and then to hazard a remark or correction.

Vol. V. contains the Lives of *Addison*, *Blackmore*, and *Sheffield* (Duke of Bucks). From a story of *barring-out* the master at Lichfield School (Mr. Shaw, father of the late Dr. Peter Shaw), told [to] the author when he was a boy, "by Andrew Corbet of Shropshire, who had heard it from Mr. Pigot, his uncle," then a school-boy there, of which the whole operation was planned and conducted by Addison, it now, for the first time, appears that Addison was some time at that school, where his father then was dean. In addition to the account of his courtship, he discovered, we have been informed, that his addresses would not be unacceptable to the Countess of Warwick, from the manner of her receiving such an article in the news-papers, of his own inserting, at which, when he read it to her, he affected to be much astonished. His having recourse to the solitary bottle at a coffee-house at Kensington, took its rise from his domestic uneasiness; "Holland-house," as Mr. Richardson expressed it, "though a large mansion, not being large enough for him, the Countess, and one guest called *Peace*." Speaking of the *Old Whig*, and its omission in Addison's Works, his biographer comes home to himself and his readers in the following reflection:

"The necessity of complying with times, and of sparing persons, is the great impediment of biography. History may be formed from permanent monuments and records; but Lives can only be written from personal knowledge, which is growing every day less, and in a short time will be lost for ever. What is known can seldom be immediately told; and when it might be told, it is no longer known. The delicate features of the mind, the nice discriminations of character, and the minute peculiarities of conduct, are soon obliterated, and it is surely better that caprice, obstinacy, frolic, and folly, however they might delight in the description, should be silently forgotten, than that, by wanton merriment and unseasonable detec-

tion, a pang should be given to a widow, a daughter, a brother, or a friend. As the process of these narratives is now bringing me among my contemporaries, I begin to feel myself walking upon ashes under which the fire is not extinguished, and coming to the time of which it will be proper rather to say *nothing that is false, than all that is true.*"

"The last line of Cato is Pope's, having been originally written,

"And oh! 'twas this that ended Cato's life."

The superiority of the present reading, "And robs the guilty world of Cato's life," is indisputable. The character of Addison is thus admirably closed:

"It is justly observed by Tickell, that he employed wit on the side of virtue and religion. He not only made the proper use of wit himself, but taught it to others; and from his time it has generally been subservient to the cause of reason and of truth. He has dissipated the prejudice that had long connected gaiety with vice, and easiness of manners with laxity of principles. He has restored virtue to its dignity, and taught innocence not to be ashamed. This is an elevation of literary character, *above all Greek, above all Roman fame.* No greater felicity can genius attain than that of having purified intellectual pleasure, separated mirth from indecency, and wit from licentiousness; of having taught a succession of writers to bring elegance and gaiety to the aid of goodness; and, if I may use expressions yet more awful, of having turned many to righteousness."

Remarks on the writings (as in the former volumes) follow the lives, of each poet. To the poetry of Addison Dr. Johnson is more favourable than his friend Dr. Warton, who terms the *Campaign* "a Gazette in rhyme," rescuing it from that "severe censure," and saying of the *Letter from Italy*, that though "always praised, it has never been praised beyond its merit." Dennis's objections to Cato, which occupy 38 pages, however acute, might, we think, have been omitted. To Addison's prose Dr. J. does ample justice, and thus concludes his encomium:

"Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give whole days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

The poem "To the Princess of Wales, with the Tragedy of Cato," being overlooked in the collection, is added here.

The moral character of *Blackmore*, which "provoked the wits more than his dullness," has its due praise from this sagacious moralist; and of his *Creation*, inserted by Dr. J.'s recommendation, he says, "This poem, if he had written nothing else, would have transmitted him to posterity among the first favourites of the

the



the English Muse; but to make verses was his transcendent pleasure, and as he was not deterred by censure, he was not satiated with praise."

The Song of Mopas, admired by Molyneux, is added as a specimen of *Prince Arthur*.

Of *Sheffield's* character this is the conclusion: "His verses are often insipid; but his memoirs are lively and agreeable; he had the perspicuity and elegance of an historian, but not the fire and fancy of a poet."

In Vol. VI. are the lives of *Granville* (Lord Lansdowne), *Rowe*, *Tickell*, *Congreve*, *Fenton*, and *Prior*. *Granville's* character is thus summed up:

"His works do not shew him to have had much comprehension from nature, or illumination from learning. He seems to have had no ambition above the imitation of *Waller*, of whom he has copied the faults, and very little more. He is for ever amusing himself with the puerilities of mythology; his King is Jupiter, who, if the Queen brings no children, has a barren Juno. The Queen is compounded of Juno, Venus, and Minerva. His poem on the Dutches of Grafton's lawsuit, after having rattled awhile with Juno and Pallas, Mars and Alcides, Cassiope, Niobe, and the Propetides, Hercules, Minos, and Rhadamanthus, at last concludes its folly with profaneness."

His "Preface to the *British Enchanters*, Character of Mr. Wycherley, and Essay upon unnatural Flights in Poetry," are subjoined.

In *Rowe's* life are these just remarks on his third Tragedy:

"The *Fair Penitent*, his next production (1703), is one of the most pleasing tragedies on the stage, where it still keeps its turn of appearing, and will probably long keep it, for there is scarcely any work of any poet at once so interesting by the fable, and so delightful by the language. The story is domestic, and therefore easily received by the imagination, and assimilated to common life; the diction is exquisitely harmonious, and soft or spritely as occasion requires.

"The character of *Lothario* seems to have been expanded by *Richardson* into *Lovelace*, but he has excelled his original in the moral effect of the fiction. *Lothario*, with gaiety which cannot be hated, and bravery which cannot be despised, retains too much of the spectator's kindness. It was in the power of *Richardson* alone to teach us at once esteem and detestation, to make virtuous repentment overpower all the benevolence which wit, and elegance, and courage, naturally excite; and to lose at last the hero in the villain.

"The fifth act is not equal to the former; the events of the drama are exhausted, and little remains but to talk of what is past. It has been observed, that the title of the play does not sufficiently correspond with the behaviour of *Calista*, who at last shews no evident signs of repentance, but may be reasonably suspected of feeling pain from detection rather than from guilt, and expresses more shame than sorrow, and more rage than shame."

*Rowe's* character is taken from *Wellwood*: "Whence has he (asks our author) his reputation? From the reasonableness and propriety of some of his scenes, from the elegance of his diction, and the fluency of his verse. He seldom moves either pity or terror, but he often elevates the sentiments; he seldom pierces the breast, but he always delights the ear, and often improves the understanding." "The version of *Lucan* (he adds) is one of the greatest productions of English poetry." Yet it is rather a paraphrase than a translation, two lines of the original being often expanded into ten or twelve.

Of *Tickell's* poetry, especially his *Prospect of Peace*, we think more favourably than his biographer: though of the *Elegy on Addison* he speaks highly—more highly than it deserves. he cannot speak. Two poems, omitted in the collection, are inserted from *Nichols's* "Miscellany Poems, 1780."

The defects and immorality of *Congreve's* comedies, and the "little wit and little virtue" of his miscellanies, are traced by Dr. J. with his usual acuteness.

*Fenton's* christian name was 'Elijah,' not 'Elisha.' (See his Epitaph). The following anecdote is curious:

"The mention of his play brings to my mind a very trifling occurrence: *Fenton* was one day in company with *Broome* his associate, and *Ford*\* a clergyman, at that time too well known, whose abilities, instead of furnishing convivial merriment to the voluptuous and dissolute, might have enabled him to excel among the virtuous and the wise. They determined all to see the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, which was acted that night; and *Fenton*, as a dramatic poet, took them to the stage-door; where the door-keeper, enquiring who they were, was told that they were three very necessary men, *Ford*, *Broome*, and *Fenton*. The name in the play, which *Pope* restored to *Brook*, was then *Broome*."

"Sir W. Trumbal," p. 10, &c. should be 'Trumbull.' "Fenton, says *Pope*, died of indolence." Lord Orrery, "of a great chair and two bottles of port a day," but his immediate distemper was the gout.

\* This *Ford* Lord Chesterfield (who knew him well) refused to prefer in Ireland, because he wanted one vice, which was *Hypocrisy*. *Edw's*.



He may be justly styled an excellent versifier and a good poet. "Some pretty Verses," omitted by his compilers, *On the first Fit of the Gout*, are added.

In *Prior's* Life we discover nothing new. "His opinions," says our author, "seem to have been right, but his life was irregular, negligent, and sensual."

He remarks on the *Ode on Ramillies*, "Every thing has its day. Through the reigns of William and Anne no prosperous event passed undignified by poetry. In the last war, when France was disgraced and overpowered in every quarter of the globe, when Spain coming to her assistance only shared her calamities, and the name of an Englishman was revered through Europe, no poet was heard amidst the general acclamation; the fame of our counsellors and heroes was intrusted to the *Gazetteer*." . . .

"His numbers are such as mere diligence may attain; they seldom offend the ear, and seldom sooth it; they commonly want airiness, lightness, and facility; what is smooth is not soft. His verses always roll, but they seldom flow.—A survey of the life and writings of Prior may exemplify a sentence which he doubtless understood well, when he read Horace at his uncle's; *the vessel long retains the scent which it first receives*. In his private relaxation he revived the tavern, and in his amorous pedantry he exhibited the college. But on higher occasions, and nobler subjects, when habit was overpowered by the necessity of reflection, he wanted not wisdom as a statesman, nor elegance as a poet."

*Pope, agminis instar*, occupies the whole of the VIIth volume. From a copy of his MS *Iliad* now in the Museum, several variations of the copy are here exhibited, a curious intellectual process. By this, it appears, that Pope wrote "his compositions on the back of letters; by which perhaps in five years five shillings were saved." Spence, the critic on the *Odyssey*, our author styles "a man whose learning was not very great, and whose mind was not very powerful;" but adds, that he was "a critic without malevolence, who censured with respect, and praised with alacrity." His memorials of Pope's conversation (from the duke of Newcastle's library) have furnished the work with several entertaining anecdotes.

"The filial piety of Pope was in the highest degree amiable and exemplary; his parents had the happiness of living till he was at the summit of poetical reputation, till he was at ease in his fortune, and without a rival in his fame, and found no diminution of his respect or tenderness. Whatever was his pride, to them he was obedient; and whatever was his irritability, to them he was gentle. Life has, among us, nothing and quiet comforts, few things better to give than such a son."

Bishop Warburton's literary portrait, drawn by this great master, is too original to be omitted:

"He was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited enquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppressed his imagination, nor clouded his perspicacity. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, with a fancy fertile of original combinations, and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. But his knowledge was too multifarious to be always exact, and his pursuits were too eager to be always cautious. His abilities gave him an haughty confidence, which he disdained to conceal or mollify; and his impatience of opposition disposed him to treat his adversaries with such contemptuous superiority as made his readers commonly his enemies, and excited against him the wishes of some who favoured his cause. He seems to have adopted the Roman Emperor's determination, *oderint dum metuant*; he used no allurements of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than persuade.—His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves: his diction is coarse and impure, and his sentences are unmeasured."

For the diffusive charities of the *Man of Ross*, from 500*l.* a year, our author thus accounts:

"Wonders are willingly told, and willingly heard. The truth is, that *Kyrle* was a man of known integrity, and active benevolence, by whose solicitation the wealthy were persuaded to pay contributions to his charitable schemes; this influence he obtained by an example of liberality exerted to the utmost extent of his power, and was thus enabled to give more than he had. This account Mr. *Victor* received from the minister of the place; and I have preserved it, that the praise of a good man, being made more credible, may be more solid. Narrations of romantic and impracticable virtue will be read with wonder, but that which is unattainable is recommended in vain; that good may be endeavoured, it must be shown to be possible."

In discussing the *Epistle to Lord Cobham*, he controverts and explodes Pope's favourite, "but pernicious," theory of the *Ruling Passion*; and adds that "he has formed his theory with so little skill, that, in the examples by which he illustrates and confirms it, he has confounded passions, appetites, and habits."

The portrait of Arbuthnot is pleasing: "It is to be regretted that either honour or pleasure should have been missed by Arbuthnot; a man estimable for his learning, amiable for his life, and venerable for his piety.—Arbuthnot was a man of great comprehension, skilful in his profession, versed in the sciences, acquainted with ancient literature,



ture, and able to animate his mass of knowledge by a bright and active imagination; a scholar with great brilliancy of wit; a wit, who, in the crowd of life, retained and discovered a noble ardour of religious zeal."

"In the second dialogue, 1738, he [Pope] took some liberty with *one of the Foxes*, among others, &c." What was this *liberty*, or who was this *Fox*, we know not, as no such name, or initial, now appears in the poem.

"I have heard Mr. Richardson [the painter] relate, that he attended his father on a visit, when one of Cibber's pamphlets came into the hands of Pope, who said, *These things are my diversion*. They sat by him while he perused it, and saw his features written with anguish; and young Richardson said to his father, when they returned, that he hoped to be preserved from such diversion as had been that day the lot of Pope."

In a masterly parallel here drawn of Pope with Dryden, "every other writer," says our biographer, "since Milton, must give place to Pope. — If the flights of Dryden therefore are higher, Pope continues longer on the wing. If of Dryden's fire the blaze is brighter, of Pope's the heat is more regular and constant. Dryden often surpasses expectation, and Pope never falls below it. Dryden is read with frequent astonishment, and Pope with perpetual delight."

The works of Pope are distinctly examined with equal ingenuity and candour, and in conclusion it is said, "had he given the world only his version [of Homer], the name of Poet must have been allowed him." Annexed are a Letter from Pope to Mr. Bridges, on his translation, and Dr. Johnson's Criticism on his Epitaphs, first printed in *The Visitor*.

P. 392. "The Italians have been very diligent translators; but *I can bear of no version*, unless perhaps Anguillara's Ovid may be excepted, *which is read with eagerness*." Is it possible that Dr. Johnson has not heard of *Annibal Caro's Virgil*, generally esteemed, both by natives and foreigners, one of the best translations in any language?

(To be continued.)

38. *Select Odes of Pindar and Horace, translated: and other Original Poems: together with Notes, Critical, Historical, and Explanatory. By the Rev. William Tarker, B.A. 3 Vols. Vol. I. 8vo.*

THIS writer sets out very *unpoetically*, with the following lines, imitated from Horace, *Decisis humilem pennis*, &c.

"To suits litigious, ignorant and raw,  
Compell'd by an unletter'd brother-in-law,  
Oppression blasted all my golden views,  
And Penury inspir'd my daring Muse."

Preface.

And in a note he threatens to lay before the public "the unprecedented conduct, as well as the illegal mode of obtaining sequestration of his living, practised by this said brother-in-law." This is an unfortunate stumble at the threshold. Laurels can hardly be expected from such a foil. The Preface is followed by "A short Account of the Life of Pindar," and "An Essay on his Writings, Genius, and Numbers," in which Mr. Tarker endeavours to prove, contrary to the opinion commonly received of Congreve, West, &c. that Pindar's Odes (which are now extant) are irregular. After specifying West's, &c. he says, "Most, if not all, the remaining Odes have been attempted by one *Barnabas Green, Esq.* but the present translator is too little acquainted with this curious collection to be able to give any account of it." So it seems, as he knows not even the translator's name, which is *Edward Burnaby Greene, Esq.* Yet, with this little or no knowledge of the work, Mr. Tarker scruples not to condemn it, and is lavish of sneers in his notes. This volume contains "the IVth, XIth, XIIth, and XIVth *Olympics*. [The latter, by the way, is well translated by Hughes (*English Poets*, vol. XXII. p. 267).] The beginning of the Ith Pythian, the Vth, VIth, XIth, and XIIth Pythian; the IId and VIIth Nemean, and the IIIId and VIIIth Isthmian; the *Carmen Seculare* of Horace (3d edition). Odes *viz.* To the Warlike Genius of Great Britain (5th edition), To Curiosity (3d edition), To Speculation (2d edition), The Invocation, and *Moneda*, or the Conquest of the Isle of Man by the King of Norway." Of Pindar, the translation, however close and exact, not having the *vivida vis*, will convey as adequate an idea to the English reader, as he would receive of the beauty of lady L—— from viewing her shadow. We shall therefore give no extracts. Most of this writer's original poems we have noticed before\*. In his *Invocation*, introducing Petrarch and Laura, he hails them as a "spotless sentimental pair," and invokes his Genius to "bring along  
"Virtue and Innocence in robes of  
white,  
With lawful love and chaste delight."

\* See Vol. XLIX. p. 357 and 361. Vol. L. p. 475.



This gentleman surely has never read the Abbé Sade's or Mrs. Dobson's elegant *Memoirs of Petrarch*, as they would have informed him that this love was not so *lawful*, or *innocent*, as he supposes, Laura being married.—His Exeter printer is in the right to conceal his name, there scarcely being a page without errata, which occupy two pages at the end.

39. *The Triumphs of Temper: a Poem. In Six Cantos. By William Hayley, Esq. 4to.*

EXPECTATION, though highly raised by every thing that bears the stamp of Hayley, will here again be gratified. In Heroi-comic poetry Pope has hitherto been unrivalled, and of all his productions his *Rape of the Lock* displays the greatest and most original beauties. Happily for the present age, we now can boast another, which will not suffer by a comparison as to its imagery, and as to its moral tendency is much superior. "It owes its existence (the author tells us) to an incident in real life," [an adventure at a ball], "very similar to the principal action of the last canto." "Alessandro Tassoni," he adds, "is generally considered, and styles himself, the inventor of modern Heroi-comic poetry," but explaining how far this poem differs from the most approved models, Mr. Hayley says, that "they represent their characters in a satirical point of view. It was the intention of Tassoni to satirise a particular Italian nobleman. Boileau openly ridicules the French ecclesiasties in his *Lutrin*; Garth our English physicians in his *Dispensary*; and the *Rape of the Lock* itself, that most excellent and enchanting poem, which I never contemplate but with new idolatry, is denominated *the best Satire extant* by the learned Dr. Warton, in his very elegant and ingenious, but severe, *Essay on Pope*. We have seen it carried to inimitable perfection in the most delicate raillery on female foibles. It remained to be tried, if it might not also aspire to delineate the most engaging features of female excellence. On these principles I have endeavoured to paint *Serena* as a most lovely, engaging, and accomplished character."—"The poem (he farther observes) has also an air of novelty by the manner of connecting the real and the visionary scenes which compose it, by shifting them in alternate cantos, &c. I wished indeed (but, I fear, most ineffectually) for powers to unite some touches of the sportive wildness of

Ariosto, and the more serious sublime painting of Dante, with some portion of the enchanting elegance, the refin'd imagination, and the moral graces of Pope; and to do this, if possible, without violating those rules of propriety which Mr. Cambridge has illustrated, by example as well as precept, in *The Scribleriad*, and in his sensible Preface to that elegant and learned poem." This is modestly said. But, in truth, no one can read many descriptions in this poem, particularly those of the Gulph of Indolence, the Dome of Spleen, and the Torments of Beckford and Swift, the one as a misanthrope, the other as a glutton, without being strongly reminded both of the *Inferno* and *Furioso*. One of these, being short, we will annex:

"But lo! the Tityus of this realm! whose hulk

Is stretch'd supine, and whose enormous bulk  
To such extent in this wide scene is spread,  
Nine acres seem too narrow for his bed!  
This form was once (but many years are past  
Since in his civic furs he breath'd his last)  
Lord Mayor of London; his whole life one  
treat,

And all his business but to rail and eat.  
The circling group of fish, and fowl, and  
beasts, [feasts;  
Once crown'd his table, and compos'd his  
For all the creatures (mark this strange  
event!) [tent,  
Which he devour'd with growling discon-  
O'er him their re-united limbs display,  
The grumbling glutton's flesh they rend  
away, [prey.  
And find his swelling form a never-failing  
See where nine bucks have gor'd his mon-  
strous haunch,

See fifty turkeys gobble on his paunch!  
O'er his broad side twelve creeping turtles  
spread,  
And fowls unnumber'd flutter round his head."

Swift, considering his patriotism and other public virtues, is treated too harshly.

A more pleasing picture, which is all that we can exhibit, is that of *Temper*, or *Sapphrosyne*, the principal agent in the piece.

"A fairy phantom struck her\* mental  
sight,  
Light as the gossamer, as æther bright;  
Array'd like Pallas was the pigmy form,  
When the sage Goddess stills the martial  
storm.

Her casque was amber, richly grac'd above  
With down collected from the callow dove:  
Her burnish'd breast-plate, of a deeper dye,  
Was once the armour of a golden fly:  
A lynx's eye her little ægis shone,  
By fairy spells converted into stone,

\* *Serena's.*



And worn of old, as elfin poets sing,  
By Ægypt's lovely queen, a favourite ring:  
Mysterious power was in the magic toy,  
To turn the frowns of care to smiles of joy:  
Her tiny lance, whose radiance stream'd afar,  
Was one bright sparkle from the bridal star:  
A filmy mantle round her figure play'd,  
Fine as the texture by Arachne laid  
O'er some young plant, when glittering from  
the view,

With many an orient pearl of morning dew."

The introduction of *Singularity* in the form of Rousseau, and *Indifference* reading, or rather attempting to read, Mrs. Greville's beautiful Ode, are some of the beautiful traits that embellish this poem.

Not to anticipate the reader's pleasure by any analysis, we will only add, that, in his allusions and similes particularly, no modern poet has, in our opinion, availed himself so happily both of his classical and philosophical knowledge. The moral, however, which with the author we cordially recommend to the attention of all our fair readers, must not be omitted:

"VIRTUE's an ingot of Peruvian gold,  
"SENSE the bright ore Potosi's mines unfold;  
"BUT TEMPER's image must their use create,  
"And give these precious metals sterling  
"weight."

40. Warton's *History of English Poetry*, &c.  
Vol. III. continued from p. 183.

SECT. XL. MOST of the classic poets were translated before 1600: in particular, the nine first books of the *Æneid*, in Alexandrines, by Dr. Thomas Phaier, 1562, completed by Dr. Thomas Twyne, 1583; the four first books of the *Æneid*, in English hexameters, by Robert Stanyhurst, 1583; the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* of Virgil, by Abraham Fleming, 1589; the *Georgics* by William Webbe, 1586; the *Culex*\*, by Spenser, 1591; the Story of Jason, probably Valerius Flaccus, by Nicholas Whyte, 1565; Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, by Arthur Golding, 1575; the *Fasti*, anonymous, which probably revived and circulated the Story of Lucretia; Ovid's *Ibis*, by Thomas Underdowne, 1569; his *Elegies*, by Christopher Marlowe; his *Remedy of Love*, by F. L. 1600; his *Heroical Epistles*, by Thomas Turberville, 1567; one of his *Epistles* by Robert Earl of Essex, whose literary character is here given; three books of the *Tristia*, by Thomas Churchyard, 1580; Horace's *Art of Poetry*, *Epistles*, and *Satires*, by Thomas Drant, 1566; and Tully's *Oration for Archias*, by the same, 1571; and with an incident-

tal criticism on the original the Section concludes. Other works of the above writers are occasionally mentioned.

SECT. XLI. Other translations were the *Epigrams* of Martial, &c. by Timothy Kendall, 1577; Coluthus's *Rape of Helen*, 1587, and the *Loves of Hero and Leander*, 1598, by Christopher Marlowe; ten books of Homer's *Iliad*, by Arthur Hall, Esq. 1581, the *Iliad* complete, 1611, and the *Odyssey*, 1614, by George Chapman, whose other works are characterised; Clitophon and Leucippe, by W. B. 1577, and the *Zodiac of Palingenius*, by Barnaby Googe, 1565. This Section closes with an incidental stricture on the philosophy of the Greeks.

SECT. XLII. gives a full view of the chief of the translations from the Italian which appeared in England before the year 1600, viz. Boccace's *Palace of Pleasure*, by William Painter, 1566; and several other of his tales. His *Theodore and Honoria*, and *Cymon and Iphigenia*, so beautifully paraphrased by Dryden, appeared in 1560. *Romeus and Juliet*, Shakspeare's original, by Arthur Brooke, was printed in 1562. Bretagne is shewn to have been anciently a copious source of romance. The plot of Shakspeare's *Tempest*, was probably taken from some Italian novel. In addition to these, Mr. Warton mentions several tales from the French and Spanish, as well as from the Italian. In 1599 appeared a kind of *Pantheon*, or *System of Heathen Mythology*. Several of the above novels were arbitrarily licensed, and afterwards as arbitrarily suppressed, by the interest of the Puritans, particularly the *Decameron* of Boccace: and "in the year 1599 the hall of the Stationers underwent as great a purgation as was carried on in Don Quixote's library."

SECT. XLIII. and last gives a general view and character of the poetry of Q. Elizabeth's reign, "the most poetical age of these annals." "Among the striking features of the poetry of this period," our historian observes, "are the predominancy of fable, of fiction and fancy, and a predilection for interesting adventures, and pathetic events." The cause of this characteristic distinction he assigns and explains with equal judgement and ingenuity.—But, having already exceeded our usual limits, we can only add the concluding paragraph: "We were now arrived at that period, propitious to the

\* The original of this Mr. W. thinks not genuine, but allows the genuineness of the *Gent. Mag.* May, 1781. operation



operations of original and true poetry, when the coyness of fancy was not always proof against the approaches of reason, when genius was rather directed than governed by judgement, and when taste and learning had so far only disciplined imagination, as to suffer its excesses to pass without censure or control, for the sake of the beauties to which they were allied."

This elegant writer's opinion of *The Notbrowne Maid*, we have given in p. 182. Dr. Johnson, we since observe, though we cannot agree with him in thinking it "dull and tedious," justly says, "it excites neither esteem for the man, nor tenderness for the woman. The example of Emma, who resolves to follow an outlawed murderer wherever fear and guilt shall drive him, deserves no imitation; and the experiment by which Henry tries the lady's constancy is such as must end either in infamy to her, or in disappointment to himself."

In p. 309, note o, Mr. Warton mentions "*Prior's Song, Despairing beside a clear stream.*" This song was by Rowe, of which Dr. Johnson says, "Rowe's ballad of the *Despairing Shepherd* is said to have been written, either before or after marriage, upon this memorable pair [Addison and lady Warwick], and it is certain that Addison has left behind him no encouragement for ambitious love." *Life of Addison*, p. 61.

This volume, like the former, does equal credit to Mr. Warton's taste, judgement, and erudition, and makes us impatiently desirous of more.

\* \* \* Our Correspondent N. Y.'s Corrections on this elegant Writer in our next.

41. *Letters on several Subjects.* By Martin Sherlock, M. A. &c. Vol. II. 8vo.

THE pen of this ready writer produces volumes faster than we can review them. The present, dedicated, as usual, to the Earl of Bristol, consists of XXXIII Letters, in which he harangues, with his wonted spirit, on the King and Queen of England, London, Love, Shakspeare, Taste, Music, Lord Chesterfield's Letters, Lord Lucan and Mr. and Mrs. Velez, the English and French, the Va-pours, French and English Women, Mr. SHERLOCK, and Travelling. For a specimen we will select his picture of our amiable Queen, and Letter XIX. entire.

\* "It may be thought that I have prejudices against Voltaire. The first year I was in France, when I knew him only by his bright sides, by the love of toleration, of humanity and justice, that appears in his works, I admired him both as a writer and as a man. I was one of his warmest advocates. Since I have known him better, I have changed my opinion."

"Our Queen is neither a wit nor a beauty. She is prudent, well-informed, has an excellent understanding, and is very charitable. I spent three months in the country where she was born, and the people there have quick conceptions, and are well-natured. Her majesty has an elegant person, good eyes, good teeth, a Cleopatra nose, and fine hair. The expression of her countenance is pleasing and interesting; it is full of sense and good temper. She loves domestic pleasures; is fonder of diamonds than the Queen of France; as fond of snuff as the King of Prussia; is extremely affable, very pious, and is praised by all the world, both at home and abroad."

"Something too much of Lord Chesterfield. Permit me a few words upon his taste; and then we have done with him for ever. Of the arts, in general, it is clear, he knew nothing; so we have only to examine his literary taste.

"There is little materially false or wrong in what this elegant and agreeable writer has said upon literature. But all he says is common. However, what we have read in twenty books, and what of consequence appears old to us, was new to the person to whom these letters were addressed; and that, I think, excuses their author.

"I like to have a man write upon literary subjects; for, at the same time that he shews me his taste, he generally gives me the measure of his abilities; and I think I know the altitude of Lord Chesterfield's understanding, as well by two or three of his Letters, as if I had heard him speak an entire winter in the House of Lords. One knows a man by the people he looks up to. And who are the objects of Lord Chesterfield's admiration? Why Waller, Ovid, and Voltaire. This last, above all, was his hero. Now what is Voltaire? An ingenious, brilliant, agreeable, graceful, frivolous, false writer\*. I pity the man who has not a relish for these authors; but I think him infinitely more to be pitied who considers them as the first of poets; and who prefers them to Homer, Milton, and Shakspeare.

"Of Shakspeare he has said but little; and not a single sentence in his favour. I have often been tempted to guess that Voltaire instructed him in the value he was to set upon this poet. I have also suspected that the editor of his Letters must have suppressed passages relative to this author. For how can any man conceive that an Englishman could write some hundreds of letters to his son, in which he should talk a great deal on literature and poetry, and that he should scarce ever mention the first poet of the nation, if that poet had been to his taste?



"To resume the whole of this noble author, as appears from his *Letters*. His parts were above mediocrity; his style is pleasant and easy; his ideas upon air, manners, and address, excellent; his politics, beyond my power of judging; his worldly maxims, false; his taste, little; and his morals, infamous."

42. *Journal of Captain Cook's last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, on Discovery; performed in the Years 1776, 7, 8, and 9. Illustrated with Cuts, and a Chart shewing the Tracks\* of the Ships employed in this Expedition. Faithfully narrated from the original MS.* 8vo.

THIS Journal, though not published by authority, has all the marks of authenticity: yet, by the way, as all the journals, charts, &c. we are told by this writer, were demanded and delivered, sealed up, this could not have been honestly secreted. The Introduction briefly, but distinctly, recapitulates all the attempts that have been made to improve the discovery of the Great Southern Sea from Magellan, its first discoverer, in 1510, to our memorable English navigator, who both "fell in the prosecution of their interesting projects." Of the Voyage we will briefly detail the particulars: "The Resolution, Capt. Cook, with Omai on board, sailed from Plymouth on July 12, 1776, deemed by the ship's company a lucky day; and was followed, August 1, by the Discovery, Capt. Clarke, who, after touching at St. Jago, joined her consort, Oct. 11, at the Cape of Good Hope. The Resolution was there stored, like the ark, with animals and their provender, viz. four horses and mares for Omai, several bulls and cows of the buffalo kind, some African rams and ewes, dogs, puppies, cats, goats, &c. Both ships left the Cape December 1, passed between the Marion Isles (latitude not mentioned, but probably about 47° S.); on the 13th, touched and refreshed, till the 30th, at those of Fortune (discovered by M. de Kerguelan in 1772) lat. 49° 30' S. long. 78° 10', and moored in Frederick Henry's Bay, South part of New Holland, from January 27, 1777, till the 31st. To the chiefs of the natives whom they saw here, Capt. Cook gave a boar and a sow, and several medals properly inscribed; and then steering for New Zealand, anchored in Charlotte Sound Feb. 12. Many of the plants and roots sowed at Motuara and on Long Island were found in a flourishing though slovenly condition. Capt. Cook's supposition in his former voyage, that "these islanders would not sell their children"

[see vol. XLVIII. p. 491] is here fully disproved; "for two hatchets and a few nails Omai purchased of their father two fine boys, the eldest named Tibura, about 15 years old, and the youngest, called Gowah, about ten." The savage sensuality of this famous Ulietean is here painted by our author in such disgusting colours, that it reminds us of the expression of the wise man: *The dog to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire.* "Though Tupia and Oedidee could converse with the New Zealanders, Omai could not, a proof that he was of the inferior class in his own country, where two dialects are spoken, one by the priests and chiefs, and another by the common people." To the quadrupeds left before, two ewes and a ram were now added, those of this species having soon died. The narrative is enlivened by a love-adventure between a youth of the Discovery and a Zealander girl, in which are some particulars of the former massacre at Grays Cove, and also of the natural temper of the natives, and their domestic policy. Feb. 25 the ships sailed, but the enamorado abovementioned, being missed, was brought back the next day by an armed force, dressed and tattooed all over like a New Zealander, in spite of the tears and cries of his poor distressed Ghowannahe. Steering too little to the E. of the N. to reach Oraheite this run, on March 29, they made Hervey's Isles (so named from the first mate of the Endeavour†) lat. 19° 18' S. long. 158° 54' E.; and afterwards some other islands, in one of which, to their mutual astonishment, Omai met with three of his countrymen, the only survivors of near 50 Ulieteans, who, being driven out to sea in their voyage to Oraheite, had been taken up just perishing about twelve years before. Having lost their dearest relations and friends, they refused his offer of returning home with him, chusing to end their days with their deliverers. After touching at the Palmerston Isles April 18, they anchored at Rotterdam Island (or Anomocoa) on the 29th. Why this course was pursued rather than the direct track to Oraheite, having no object of discovery in view, and the want of water being nearly fatal both to men and animals, does not appear. These islanders truly deserve the name of *Friendly*, as before described, thievery excepted. Particulars we must wave. May 24 our voyagers moored at Calafoy, forty leagues distant, which

\* Misprinted "Tracts."

† They were so named after the Hon. Augustus Hervey, the late Earl of Bristol.



abounds with wood, water, hogs, fowls, &c. and on June 9 anchored at Amsterdam Island (or Tongataboo). To the chief, for his good offices, Capt. Cook presented a horse and a mare, a bull and a cow. On July 12 they anchored at Ea-oo-whe, or Middleburgh, sailed on the 18th, and on August 14 moored in the harbour of Ptaite-Oeha at Otaheite. The king, &c. immediately came on board the *Resolution*; "the shores every where resounded with the name of Cook; not a child that could lisp Toote was silent." Two Spanish ships from Lima had been there eight months before, who had taken three of the natives with them, and left one of their own people, some time dead, and the Spaniards had built a house and a cross, with an inscription of their king's name, and date of the year, 1777. This Capt. Cook took down, erased, and had a new inscription cut, dated 1772, with King George's name, &c. and put Omai in possession of the house, with a bed in the English fashion, &c. On the 17th they both took an airing on horseback, to the great astonishment of the natives, Omai clad cap-a-pee in armour, with a sword, pike, and pistols, which he frequently discharged among the clamorous crowd. On the 22d and 23d both ships moored in Mattavai Bay, to the inexpressible joy of the inhabitants; and the two Captains, officers, &c. with Omai disguised in a captain's uniform, went in great state to Oparree, to visit King Ottoo, to whom Omai was presented, and paid homage as his subject, giving an account of his travels, the wealth and grandeur of the Great King of Pretanne, &c. After dinner was a drama, followed by a musical piece, in which the young princesses were the sole performers. On the 25th Omai was visited by his mother and relations; and King Ottoo, with his sisters, chiefs, &c. dined on board the *Resolution*, bringing hogs and fruits. Oedidee also, who formerly made the voyage to the Southward with Capt. Cook, came to pay his respects to his patron and friend in a rich English dress, a present from England, with a new-married wife, though he was one of the society of Areoys, hitherto supposed to be sworn to celibacy. At taking leave, the king presented Omai with a double canoe, properly equipped and manned, in which, with his two New Zealand youths, he accompanied the ships to Emoa and Huheine. Two cows and a bull, two ewes and a ram, two she-goats and two geese, were left as presents to King

Ottoo. At Emoa a goat being stolen, the whole island was laid waste, the houses, plantations, and canoes, were destroyed, two youths of quality were imprisoned and threatened with death, &c. till at length the goat was restored. King Oree of Huheine visited the Captains, and informed them that the good old King Oree was dead. Two cows and a bull were landed for the king, and two horses for Omai, for whom a house, stable, &c. were also built, and a plantation purchased. He made an entertainment at taking possession of it, but seemed much dispirited, fearing that when his English friends were gone, his buildings would be levelled, his estate seized, and himself reduced to his former insignificance. And even before the ships sailed, great mischief was done to his plantation, &c. and the offender was seized and ironed, but made his escape. November 3, the ships being under way, Omai, with many tears, took a final and melancholy leave of Capt. Cook, after endeavouring, as much as possible, to persuade him to take him back to England. His New Zealanders too were no less unhappy at being left, and were compelled by force to quit the ship. After touching at Ulitea, where one of the natives was rashly killed by a sentinel, and three of the crew deserted, and were with difficulty recovered by the seizure, not only of the shipping, but of the king and his two sons, with threats of death, the ships sailed to Bolobola on December 7, where, for an ewe and four axes, the king sold them a large anchor; and the next day they bade a last adieu to the Society Islands. Seven days they passed in a new-discovered island, abounding with turtle (thence named Turtle Island) in lat.  $2^{\circ} 2' N.$  long.  $208^{\circ} E.$  where one of the seamen was amazingly bewildered, and as amazingly recovered. January 20, 1778, the ships arrived at the Sandwich Islands (so now named), lat.  $21^{\circ} 44' N.$  long.  $199^{\circ} E.$  where, at landing, one of the natives was killed. Here, however, several presents were exchanged, and some provisions procured; but the *Resolution* being forced out to sea, they proceeded on their voyage, steering N.N.W. Feb. 2, till they made Cape Blanco, "the westernmost point of California\*." In a cove, which Capt. Cook named King George's Sound, lat.  $49^{\circ} 33' N.$  long.  $233^{\circ} 16' E.$  he repaired and refreshed from March 8 to April 26, and had every assistance from the inhabitants. May 12 they doubled Cape Elias, and on the 13th opened a

\* Misspelt "California."



large strait, probably the same called in our maps the Straits of Anian, and placed erroneously in lat.  $54^{\circ}$  N. long.  $230^{\circ}$  E. This they flattered themselves was the desired passage, but which proved only an inlet. Here a leak, made by the rats in the Resolution's side, but providentially filled by rubbish, was repaired. Capt. Cook named it Sandwich's Sound, and left it May 20, standing, as the land ended, S. and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. and examining every bay and inlet. In lat.  $60^{\circ}$  N. they entered on the 27th a large river, which again raised and baffled their hopes. This was named Hinchinbrook Sound. On June 18, in lat.  $55^{\circ} 26'$  long.  $200^{\circ} 58'$  E. they had passed all the land to the Southward, and continuing to coast this unknown continent, and providentially escaping shipwreck in a deep rocky bay, thence named Providence, in lat.  $54^{\circ} 18'$ , steered again N. N. E. and then W. by N. to lat.  $66^{\circ} 27'$  N. long.  $188^{\circ} 3'$  E. without finding any communication with Hudson's Bay. "Near this bay (says our author) the Russians have fixed the northeasternmost point of the Asiatic continent, and which we have now proved *not* to join the main continent of America." Having now passed the strait that divides the two continents, our voyagers explored as high as to lat.  $71^{\circ}$  long. 197, when the ice obliged them to put about and steer back to the South. In lat.  $63^{\circ} 58'$  long. 192, the two continents of America and Asia are not above 12 leagues distant. This therefore, though our journalist does not observe it, effectually solves the problem so often proposed by deists as to the peopling of America. On October 3 they again anchored in Providence Harbour, and repaired their ships, the Resolution being near foundering: here they discovered and visited a Russian factory in an adjoining island, named Elaskah, and the visit was returned by the Russian gentlemen on board the ships. October 29 they set sail for the Sandwich Isles (before mentioned) where they designed to winter, and on Jan. 17, 1778, with great difficulty they found and anchored in a convenient harbour at O-whi-he (*nomen semper acerbum et inhonoratum!*) after beating about the coast near two months. The ships were immediately visited by the young prince (son to the Orono or great king), who was absent at a neighbouring island. The visit was returned, and "no strangers were ever more hospitably received." Land was appropriated to their use, the sick were lodged, trade was carried on, the

ships repaired, &c. The king, on his arrival, treated Capt. Cook with great submission and respect, and paid him the same honours that are paid to the great E-a-thu-ah-nu-eh, or good spirit, cloathing him in the same mantle, and assigning him a place of worship, which the sailors called *Cook's Altar*. A very high mountain of snow was so rare a sight between the tropics, that five of the gentlemen, with a guide, set out to explore it, but after two days and nights fatigue, they were obliged to return without reaching it. After a heiva, or play, had been performed by most of the royal family, and some fire-works had been exhibited by the English, the ships sailed on Feb. 5, stored with hogs, fowls, &c. but the Resolution having unfortunately sprung her fore-mast, and being very leaky, they were obliged on the 11th to return to their old birth to repair. The king visited them as before, but the natives assembling, gathering stones, and rolling them from the hills, in order, as was supposed, to annoy the ships, the Captains on the 13th ordered the guns to be fired among them (surely with too much precipitance), by which two of them were killed, and of which the king next day [justly] complained, intimating that they had no hostile intentions. From this time they became very unruly and mischievous, and firing only enraged them. The prince, before very friendly, assumed another countenance, and the temper of the Indians was totally changed. On the 15th the great cutter was missing from its mooring, and the boat's painter was found cut two fathoms from the buoy. To recover the boat, it was resolved in council to seize the king, and to confine him on board till it should be returned. In the same manner Cortez acted towards Montezuma, and the crew of the Degrave Indian towards a king of Madagascar. (*See Drury's Journal.*) With this view, on the 14th, Capt. Cook, with a lieutenant of marines, a serjeant, and ten privates, went and urged the king to comply with these terms. He consented, but a great crowd being now collected, and "the word given, that Tu-tee (the name they gave to Capt. Cook) was about to carry off their king to kill him," the guard was attacked with clubs, four of them were soon killed, and Capt. Cook, after shooting one of the natives, while he was aiming at another, having a double-barrelled gun, was knocked down by a club, and then stabbed in the back by a pa-ha-hee, "a kind of poignard, made by



by our armourers, at the king's request, the day before." The guns from the ships now began to pour in their fire upon the savages; but such was their intrepidity, being enraged, that they stood the fire, and carried off the body of Capt. Cook and some others in triumph.

(To be continued.)

43. *Thoughts in Prison, &c.* By William Dodd, LL.D. With an Account of the Author, and a List of his Works. The second Edition, 12mo.

HAVING given a full account\* of the first edition of this (all circumstances considered) wonderful performance, and also memoirs of the author, we have little to add but a few corrections and illustrations. Dr. Dodd's mother died, as he informs us in the inscription to his Poems, in 1755, not "1756." He was chosen lecturer of St. James Garlickhithe in 1753, not "1752." He at first resided at Plaistow, and from thence removed to "West Ham." He was introduced to Dr. Squire soon after his settling in London, when he resided in his parish of Saint Anne's, which was long before "1763," and this prelate had no small share in converting him from Hutchinsonianism. "The prebend of Brecon" is not quite accurate, there being several. West Ham is not a "rectory" but a "vicarage," and is so styled in the preceding page. How "he was compelled to quit this his favourite residence," as the editor plausibly infers from these lines in the poem,

—"what time expell'd"

From Ham's lost paradise, and driven to seek Another place of rest"—

we cannot conjecture, as there was no ostensible reason but that of the duty being incompatible with his officiating at his two town chapels. "He forged a bond (says this writer) for 4200*l.* and upon the credit of it obtained a considerable sum of money." He obtained the whole; viz. 3000*l.* in a banker's notes, and 1200*l.* in bank notes. (See vol. XLVII. p. 92). The "List (annexed) of the Writings of Dr. Dodd" (in all 55), seems very complete and correct. But such as were anonymous should have been specified. For "A Day of Vacation in College," read, "A Day in Vacation at College." And he should have been mentioned also as editor of *The Christian's Magazine* and *The Visitor*, to both of which he largely contributed. The *Thoughts in Prison* require farther illustrations—e. g. Though it is well known (not indeed expressed) that

"St. David's," p. 73, was Bishop Squire, many know not, and it is just they should know, that the Rev. Mr. "Butler," p. 8, "'midst a million faithful found," from being Dr. Dodd's amanuensis, having been ordained by his interest, became his assistant at Charlotte Chapel, and attended him with the most feeling sympathy in all his distresses; that Charles "Ernst," Esq. p. 27, one of his pupils, to whom, and Mr. Stanhope, he dedicated his *Sermons to Young Men*,

"Ingenious youth! whose early spring be-spoke

Thy summer, as it is, with richest crops Luxuriant waving,"—

is of a Saxon family, and is now, if we mistake not, employed in some public character abroad; that

—"Lancaster," p. 89,

"Blest youth! in early hour from this life's woes

In richest mercy borne!"—

was a fellow-collegian of a most amiable character, who died an under-graduate at Clare Hall; and that "gentle Eleonora," p. 105, "Mrs. Dodd's sister,"

—"whose languid eye

Ne'er rais'd a look from earth, since that sad hour

Which sunk 'his' sun!"—

was the wife of Mr. Warcup, a cheesemonger in Carey Street.

This pamphlet contains (besides some miscellaneous pieces), "The Convict's Address to his Unhappy Brethren," &c. (see vol. XLVII. p. 450), and a Letter from Miss Mary Bosanquet, with one to her. This young lady, with whom Dr. Dodd corresponded till within three days of his execution, and "whose motto encircling a cross, is *Devoted to Death*, from fourteen years of age dedicated herself to sincere religion, and to the present hour has persevered in the most exemplary line of duty. Her letters to the author, in his last distress, afforded him peculiar comfort." *Note on Week the Fifth, l. 3.* A head of the author is prefixed.

44. *Nouvel Abrégé de la Grammaire Française. Propre Notre donner une Idée distincte de cette Langue.* 8vo.

THIS new anonymous Grammar is composed in French, a mode which, notwithstanding all that is here said in its favour, we can by no means approve. How can the lock be opened till the key is provided? Other improvements, which we shall not specify, we readily allow, and not the least is the taking the examples from the Scriptures.

\* See vol. XLVII. p. 489.



*Elegy on the Death of the Rev. Sir S—ph—n G—ne, Bart. which happened in April, 1780.*

STOP, Passenger, and shed a generous tear  
O'er his untimely grave who sleepeth here;

A happy husband from a tender wife  
Snatch'd in a moment in the bloom of life!  
When Fortune smiles, and calm Contentment pours

Into the lap of ease its choicest flowers;  
When dush'd with health the youthful pulse  
beats high,

Say, is it not a dreadful thing—to die?

To all that can endear this vale of woe,  
And fascinate the mind to things below;  
To every scene of happiness in view,  
And every flattering hope to bid adieu!  
Then is the Grave victorious; and thy sting  
Sharp, sharp indeed, thou iron-hearted King!

And is the mournful office left to me,  
Lamented Friend, to write thy elegy?  
Alas! nor grief nor friendship can restore  
Those cheerful smiles that will delight no  
more;

The free good-humour of that open breast,  
Where every social virtue thine confest:  
Yet shall a kindred Muse preserve thy worth  
From dull oblivion, and the mouldering earth.

How few and fleeting are the days, design'd  
To fill the little span of human kind!  
Not many months are pass'd I hail'd thee wed,  
But now with heart-felt woe lament thee  
dead!

Yet, oh! if Powers immortal deign to hear  
The fond petition of a mortal's prayer;  
If aught on earth be pleasing to thy sight,  
And what delighted once can still delight;  
Hither, bless'd Spirit, hither turn thy eyes,  
And leave awhile the glories of the skies:

On viewless pinions from the realms of day,  
To thy afflicted Widow wing thy way.  
Ah! see her bending o'er her infant care,  
Each transient smile dissolving in a tear;  
Near the known couch celestial vigils keep,  
And weep with her such tears as angels weep.  
Oh! blot each sad idea from her breast,  
Brighten her dreams, and sooth her soul to  
rest.

Behold thy new-born offspring from above,  
And hover o'er him with paternal love;  
Be still a guardian to thy little charge,  
His mind enlighten, and his thoughts enlarge;  
Teach him the paths of honour to pursue,  
And point the charms of virtue to his view:  
Through life's rough voyage still on both  
attend,

And be invisibly their Guide and Friend!

R. W.

BRITISH SPIRIT REVIV'D. *An Ode.*

I.

LO! along the sea-girt shores,  
Now the British Lion roars!  
Tremble every daring foe!  
Rous'd with anger and disdain,

Now he shakes his shaggy mane,  
And his eyes with ardour glow.  
Ye who would impose the yoke  
On the free-born and the brave,  
Who will shield you? who will save  
From the vengeance ye provoke?

2.

British spirit, uncontroul'd,  
Wakes as in the times of old:  
Wakes as when of late the Gaul  
Felt his vain ambition quell'd;  
And, with agony, beheld  
His Atlantic islands fall.  
While, his dupe, vindictive Spain  
Th' inauspicious league deplor'd:  
Yet provokes the British sword,  
And shall weep and wail again!

3.

Belgia too!—Let Belgia join  
Envious, in the foul design,  
Envious of an ancient friend:  
Belgia, with contrition due,  
Shall her reckless folly rue:  
And to suppliant prayers descend.  
Let her join the base intrigue,  
Britain, in herself secure,  
Shall the furious shock endure,  
And confound th' ungrateful league.

4.

Glowing with the love of fame,  
Fir'd with honourable shame,  
Shame for recent sloth, behold!  
Albion, never known to yield,  
Hastens to th' embattled field:  
And, with native spirit bold,  
Bids her navy scour the deep:  
Bids her pealing thunders roar,  
Shake with terror Gallia's shore,  
And the raging billows sweep.

5.

British hearts! be firm and true!  
Scorn them! scorn th' audacious crew!  
Be united: and defy  
The collected storm that roars  
Rolling round your happy shores,  
Envious of your golden sky.—  
Valiant as your fires of old,  
Trust in Him whose sovereign sway  
Heaven, and earth, and seas obey!—  
Go! be resolute, and bold!

MENTOR.

To Miss SEWARD, on her Monody on Major  
ANDRE, see p. 173.

ABOVE the frigid etiquette of form,  
With the same animated feelings warm,  
I come, fair maid, enamour'd of thy lays,  
With tribute verse to swell the note of praise:  
Nor let the gentle Julia's hand disdain  
The bold intrusion of an honest strain:  
Nor is it mine alone—'tis the full voice  
Of such \* as honour with no vulgar choice;  
Of such as feel, each glowing line along,  
The tender impulse of thy tuneful song.

\* A reading society at Shrewsbury.



When *Coot* unfurl'd his enterprizing sail  
With eagle-pinion to the freezing gale,  
Thy Muse attendant on his daring soul  
Through the bleak chambers of the Southern  
pole,

Amazement listen'd—doubtful most t' admire  
The Hero's spirit, or the Poet's fire;  
And down her cheek the frequent tear would  
stray,

While Delicacy deck'd his lone Morai:  
Soft sigh'd the heart of sympathy—but oh!  
'Tis dumb distress, unutterable woe!  
While thy pathetic genius hovers o'er  
The tragic horrors of the Western shore;  
In holy numbers eloquent to tell  
How gracefully the gallant *André* fell:  
More pleasing to his dear departed shade  
Than all the tears, which grateful Britain  
paid.

Shedding sweet honours on his hallow'd bier,  
Thy pen, more potent than Ithuriel's spear,  
Strips from the ruthless Chief \* his corselet's  
pride,

And shews his heart of Nero's colour dy'd.

Oh, would that pen its guardian-aid extend  
To grace the innocent, the fair besfriend:  
Would Julia's hand the generous task essay!  
(Once the bright subject of an humbler lay †)  
The treasures of the female breast make  
known,

By copying the soft movements of her own,  
Woman should walk, array'd in her own robe,  
The hope, the boast, the blessing of the globe.  
*Shrewsbury.* S. JOHNSON.

#### THE PRIMROSE BANK.

WHEN life was young, and days serene,  
My heart enjoy'd the rural scene.  
The primrose pale, and violet blue,  
Had something simple, fine, and new;  
And every bush and budding tree  
Convey'd a world of bliss to me.  
But now, since sober Time has shed  
His grave dominion o'er my head,  
My languid spirits faint and tire,  
For want of something new t' admire:  
For, lo, these beauties all appear  
But only—as they did last year,  
And fly as swiftly as they came,  
And will in future years the same.

Thus, many a year, and month, and day,  
I've mark'd their progress and decay;  
And ever find their promise vain,  
Because they bloom to die again.

Thus in the round of mortal things,  
No lasting joy or pleasure springs:  
But joys, that rise in yonder sky,  
Forever bloom, and never die.

*Marshfield.*

W. O.

#### THE NEGLECTED CHURCH-YARD.

*An Epigram.*

SOME mortals find on earth a partial fame,  
While Church-yard records eternise their  
name;

But here they're all to deep oblivion hurl'd,  
While DOCKS and NETTLES hide them from  
the world. W. O.

MR. URBAN;

April 9.

THE mention you have made, in p. 131,  
of the heroic actions of our gallant  
*Cœur de Lion*, induces me to send you a short  
extract from a work but little known in  
England, intitled, " *Petri D'Ebulo Car-  
men de Motibus Siculis, & Rebus inter Hen-  
ricum VI. Romanorum Imperatorem, & Tan-  
credum Seculo XII. gestis.* Basil. 1746." 4to.  
Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Illustris Rex Angliæ a Jerosolymis rediens  
captus præsentatur Augusto.

CÆSARIS ut fugeret leges, tuus, Angliæ,  
Princeps  
Turpis ad obsequium turpe minister erat.  
Quid prodest versare dapes? servire culinæ?  
Omnia quæ fiunt, Cæsar in orbe videt.  
Rex sub veste latens, malè nam vestitus ut  
hospes

Captus desertur Cæsar ante pedes.  
Cæsar Cæfareum vocat ad se more senatum,  
Convens Regem, talia, questus, ait.  
"Quis tibi posse dedit, nostrum saturate cruoris  
Nostros nocturna perdere fraude Duces?  
Parco tibi, jam liber eas in sanguinis haustum;  
Nam tua Jerusalem dextra redemit humum.  
Spectat adhuc certè reditus Trinacria nostros,  
Quæ tibi sub falso munere præda fuit.  
Nam fallis miserum sola formidine Regem  
Disimulans bellum jura fororis agens.  
Te postquam vicit multo Tancredus in auro,  
Ausus es in nostrum jus perhibere fidem."  
Rex ita respondit tollens ad fidera palmas,  
"A meritis, inquit, collige digna, Deus.  
O Deus omnividens, hominum qui cernis  
abyssum,

Qui terras, mare qui concutis, astra legis,  
Quam benè respondes patientibus ardua prole,  
Sic tuus emeruit miles ab hoste capi.  
Hinc, ait, O Cæsar, quod opus, quæ causa,  
quis actus?

Me nunc incusant, rem modo causa ferat.  
Sum reus, auctor abest, nec adest, sed abesse  
necesse est,

Quisquis erit, vires Regis et arma probet.  
Salva pace tua veniat, qui pugnet et inflet,  
Objectis faciens ensis utrique fidem.

An pugnare meo solus cum Cæsare veni?  
Absit, in hac humili veste quis arma movet?  
Et si cum Domino mundi pugnare licebit,  
Unde mihi venit miles, & unde pedes?  
O decus imperii, nec me sine judice damnes,  
Nam tua judicii crimine jura carent.

Me tibi committens, tuus oro mitius in me  
Quam meritum nostri postulet ensis agat.  
Flectitur hac humili prece, quem non mille  
talenta,

Nec Summi potuit flectere carta Patris.  
Imperio postquam jurans se subdidit, inquit,  
Vivat in æternum lux mea liber ero."

\* Washington.

† Alluding to an Essay on Women, written by the author of these verses.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Sequel of the Advices from the East Indies.*

SO soon as intelligence of the disaster, mentioned in p. 192. reached Madras, requisition was made to Bengal for a suitable reinforcement to be sent from thence with all expedition; whereupon it was resolved, that a supply of money should be sent to the relief of Fort St. George, and that a large detachment of European infantry and artillery should also proceed thither immediately, and likewise that Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote should sail directly, to take upon himself the command of the army on the Coast.

"It was also resolved to detach a large body of seapoys, for the further protection and defence of the country, so soon as the season should permit of their marching by land.

"In consequence of the above resolutions, Gen. Coote left Calcutta the 13th of October, 1780, and arrived at Fort St. George the 5th of Nov. following, with two companies of European artillery, 660 Lascars, six companies of European infantry, and one company of volunteers; but Arcot had unfortunately surrendered to Hyder two days before the arrival of Gen. Coote at Madras.

"The army under Gen. Coote was formed into three grand divisions on Choultry Plain, between three and four miles southward of Madras, during the North East Monsoon. The General took up his residence with one of them, in order to be in readiness to embrace the first opportunity that should offer of gaining advantage over the enemy, and has given the strongest assurance, that his utmost endeavours shall be used to re-establish the interest of the Company, and to support the honour of the British arms on the coast; and he hopes by the next opportunity to be able to transmit more agreeable accounts."

*Sequel of the Advices from Adm. Rodney.*

It appears that the giving up of Demerary and Isequeibo (see p. 192.) is a measure of Dutch policy, not a little refined. The river Isequeibo, with the shipping there, were already in the hands of some Bristol and other privateers, from whom the Dutch governor, expecting worse treatment than from his Majesty's officers, had written to his excellency Gov. Cunningham, that they were ready to surrender the colony to the King's ships, if a proper officer was sent for that purpose. Accordingly Capt. G. Day and F. Pender, commanding his Majesty's ships the *Surprize* and *Barbuda*, having been dispatched with a flag of truce to accomplish this object, was kindly received; and the colony surrendered to them upon the same terms that had been granted to the islands of Eustatius, &c. but as the officers mentioned could not shew them those terms, they sent Joseph Bourda, esq; one of the council, and J. Haslin, esq; a principal inhabitant, to Adm. Sir

GENT. MAG. May, 1781.

G. B. Rodney, to receive such security and protection as his Excellency should be pleased to grant. The authority those gentlemen was vested with was signed

Dated Demerary, P. Van Schullenburgh,  
Mar. 2, 1781. D. Creests,

L. J. D. Van Grovestins.

In consequence of this deputation, the following terms were returned:

"It is hereby granted to the inhabitants to remain in full possession of their property, and to be governed by their present laws, till his Majesty's pleasure is known.

"All the property, stores, &c. belonging to the Dutch West India Company to be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty's officers.

"The inhabitants to take the oaths of allegiance to, and be admitted under the protection of, the Crown of Great Britain; and will be allowed to export their produce to Great Britain, or the British Islands of Tobago and Barbadoes, in British bottoms, and treated in all respects as British subjects, till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

"The Commandant and the other Officers have leave to go to Holland in a cartel, taking with them all their effects of whatever nature: the troops to have the same indulgence.

Given under our hands at St. Eustatius,  
this 14th day of March, 1781.

G. B. RODNEY.

JOHN VAUGHAN."

The present annual produce of the infant colonies of Demerary and Isequeibo:

Ten thousand hogsheds of sugar; rum in proportion.

Five million of pounds of coffee.

Eight hundred thousand pounds of cotton.

Cocoa and indico not ascertained as yet.

*Sequel of the Advices from V. Adm. Arbuthnot.*

To effect the purposes mentioned in p. 192, the parties from Mr. Washington's army under the Marquis de Fayette were to proceed down the Elk by the way of Maryland, whilst a large body of Virginian militia, under a Mr. Nelson, were to attack Gen. Arnold in concert with the French troops under Count Rochambault. With this view, and encouraged by the circumstances there mentioned, 2000 troops were embarked at Rhode Island by the 8th of February, and pushed to sea the same evening with an easterly gale. On the 9th the whole of his Majesty's Squadron, under the vice-admiral's command, fell down to the mouth of Gardiner's Bay; when he received intelligence from Gen. Clinton, that very considerable detachments were sending from Mr. Washington's army to the southward, but without his excellency appearing to have any idea of re-inforcing Brig. Gen. Arnold. Supposing, however, that he might afterwards think it necessary, the admiral directed Capt. Hudson of the *Richmond*, senior officer at N. York, to take his excellency's sentiments on the subject; and, should it be deemed



deemed proper, to take under his convoy the troops that might be sent to Virginia; otherwise to join the Squadron off the Chesapeake, with the Richmond, Orpheus, and any others of his Majesty's ships that might arrive at New York. These orders forwarded; the vice-admiral set sail, and on the 16th came up with the enemy, Cape Henry bearing S. W. by W. distant about 14 leagues, wind W. and the weather hazy. At a quarter after eight A. M. the wind veered to N. W. and gave the enemy the weather gage. The enemy were seen manœuvring to form their line. At 35 minutes after eight the British line was completely formed, and close hauled on the larboard tack. At 20 min. after nine the enemy had formed their line on the starboard tack. At 35 min. after nine the vice-adm. formed his line a-head at two cables length afunder, the weather being squally. At a quarter after ten he made the signal for the Squadron to tack, the headmost and weathermost first to gain the wind of the enemy. At a quarter after 11 the headmost of the French line tacked; but one of them missing stays, the rest wore, and formed the line on the larboard tack. At 40 min. after 11 the vice-adm. reformed his line at 1 cable's length afunder. At 12 there being a prospect of reaching the enemy, the whole line tacked, the van first, and the leading ship continuing to lead on the other tack. At half after one the enemy, apprehensive of the danger of engaging to windward in a high sea, wore and formed their line to leeward. At two the van of the British wore, and in a few minutes the Robust, which led the fleet, was warmly engaged with the van of the enemy. The ships in the van and center of the line were all engaged by half past two, and by three the French line broke; their ships began soon after to wear, and to form their line again, with their heads to the ocean. At 20 min. after three the British wore and stood after them; but the Robust, Prudent, and Europe, which were the headmost ships, and received the whole of the enemy's fire at their rigging, as they bore down were so entirely disabled, and the London's main top-sail yard being carried away (the two first unmanageable, lying with their heads from the enemy), as to be incapable of pursuit, and rendering the advantage we had gained decisive.

At half after four the haze came on so thick as entirely to intercept the sight of the enemy.

At seven the British fleet brought-to to put the disabled ships in a condition to intercept the enemy, if they should attempt to get into the Chesapeake.

Next morning they made sail (the Robust towed by the American, and the Prudent by the Adamant), and anchored three leagues to the eastward of Cape Charles. The evening following the whole Squadron anchored in Lynne-haven Bay.

The Admiral has had a conference with Major Gen. Arnold, and finds that the plan

of the rebel campaign is entirely disconcerted.

The Admiral adds, that he was preparing to seek the enemy wherever they may have retreated, with a view to bringing them to a second action. In this first they lost a great number of their men, though they apparently suffered little in their rigging.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Action.*

	Killed.	Wounded.
Robust	15	21
Europe	8	19
Prudent	7	24
Royal Oak	—	3
London	—	3
Adamant	—	—
Bedford	—	—
America	—	3

Total 30 73

Hon. Lieut. Lyttelton, of the Robust, killed.

Master of the America, wounded.

*A List of the French Ships.*

Ships Names.	No. of Guns.
Neptune (coppered)	84
Burgogne (coppered)	84
Conquerant	74
Provence	64
Ardent	64
Jafon	64
Eveillé (coppered)	64
Romulus	40

Frigates, Hermione, Gentile, Fantasque en Flute.

Royal Oak, Lynne-haven Bay, March 28, 1781. M. ARBUTHNOT.

Advices relative to the above affair have since been received from Gen. Clinton; and are important only as they discover a misunderstanding between the two commanding officers.

*April 17.*

The Colonne privateer of 32 guns and 240 men, Luke Ryan commander, was taken by his Majesty's ship Belle Poule, Capt. Patten.

The La Puce, of 2 guns and 21 men, has likewise been taken by Lieut. Berkeley, of the Liberty cutter. *Gaz.*

The corn-mill and dusting-house belonging to the powder-mills at Faversham, containing, as supposed, about 90 barrels of powder, blew up, and three men were killed, two only of whose bodies have as yet been found, one without head, legs, or arms.

*April 20.*

An order of council was issued, strictly enjoining the commanders of all British ships not to stop or detain any ship or vessel in the Baltic, of what nation soever they be.

*April 25.*

As soon as the Speaker of the H. of Commons had taken the chair, he acquainted the House with his having received two letters, one from Sir H. Clinton, and the other from Adm. Arbuthnot, which he read from the chair as follow:

*Head Quarters, New York, Mar. 1.*

SIR, Conscious that the most ardent exertions of a British subject to promote the glory



glory and interest of his King and Country cannot obtain a more honourable reward than the thanks of a British House of Commons, I want words to express how very sensibly I feel the distinguished mark of approbation with which that august assembly has been pleased to honour my services.

I must, therefore, Sir, intreat that you will have the goodness to offer my warmest acknowledgements to the honourable House of Commons, in the most expressive terms of gratitude.

Allow me, at the same time, Sir, to request your acceptance of my thanks, for the very obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me the resolutions of the House. I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

H. CLINTON.

*The Right Hon. Ch. W. Cornwall,*

*Speaker of the House of Commons.*

*Royal Oak, near Rhode Island, Feb. 16,*

SIR, I am this day honoured with your letter of the 30th of November last, accompanying a resolution of the honourable House of Commons, of thanks and approbation of my conduct in the chief command of his Majesty's fleet in North America.

When I reflect that my name will be so distinguished to posterity as well as in the present day, I am filled with the most perfect gratitude, and all expression is inadequate to my feeling: I shall, therefore, only beg you will assure the honourable House, that the impression will never be effaced, and that I consider a service of the longest life well employed, to be thus most honourably rewarded.

Permit me to request you will accept my humble thanks, for the very obliging manner in which you have conveyed this resolution. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

M. ARBUTHNOT.

*The Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*April 26.*

Lord North brought a bill into the House of Commons for granting the two Universities 500*l.* annually each, out of the duties on Almanacks; which was agreed to.

The same day Mr. Penton laid before the House a list of 42,000 deserters from the navy; and at the same time prayed leave to bring in a bill for remedy thereof, which was granted.

*April 27.*

Lord North took occasion to call the attention of the House of Commons to the irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, and to propose an enquiry into the cause of it, when the House agreed to appoint a select committee for that purpose.

*April 30.*

There being reason to apprehend that his Majesty's enemies are supplied with provisions from his Majesty's Leeward Islands, a

proclamation has been published at St. Christopher's, offering a reward of 1000*l.* currency for the discovery of any person concerned in that illicit traffic. Also a reward of 100 Joes, to be paid by the merchants, for the same purpose.

*TUESDAY, May 1.*

Was holden, at Sion College, the anniversary meeting of the London Clergy, when a Latin Sermon was preached in St. Alphage Church, by their President, the Rev. James Waller, D.D. After which the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing: the Rev. John Douglas, D.D. President; Peter Whalley, LL.B. and William Romaine, M.A. Deans; Thomas Weales, D.D. Samuel Carr, M.A. George Stinton, D.D. and Henry Whitfield, D.D. Assistants.

*Wednesday 9.*

This day, after the levee, Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Worcester, kissed his Majesty's hand, on being translated from that see to the bishoprick of Winchester. As did Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, on his translation to the see of Worcester.

A small squadron of Dutchmen of war sailed from the Texel, consisting of 1 ship of 54, 1 of 44, 1 of 36, 2 of 24, and the Ajax cutter, with 2 advice-boats. The same day 3 men of war sailed from the Maese.

*Thursday 10.*

This day Capt. Reid, of his Majesty's ship Galatea, from Charles Town March 30, arrived at Whitehall with dispatches for Lord G. Germaine; of which the most material was a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Lord Rawdon, of which the following is a copy:

*Camp at Guildford, March 17.*

*My dear Lord,*

Gen. Greene, having been very considerably reinforced from Virginia by eighteen months men and militia, and having collected all the militia of this province, advanced with an army of about 5 or 6000 men, and four six-pounders, to this place. I attacked him on the 13th, and, after a very sharp action, routed his army, and took his cannon. The great fatigue of the troops, the number of the wounded, and the want of provisions, prevented our pursuing them beyond the Reedy Fork. Lieut. Col. Stewart and Capt. Goodrich, of the Guards; Lieut. Robinson, of the 23d; Ensign Talbot, of the 33d; Ensign Grant, of the 71st, and Lieut. O'Hara, of the Artillery, are killed; Capt. Schutz, of the Guards, is mortally wounded; no other officer in any danger. I shall send my aide-de-camp, Capt. Broderick, as soon as possible, to England, with the particulars; in the mean time I beg you will transmit the contents of this note thither, and to the Commander in Chief. Yours, my dear Lord, most affectionately,

CORNWALLIS.

Lieut. Col. Balfour, in his dispatches, brought by the same messenger, mentions several other particulars relative to the state of affairs in the Carolinas; particularly a skirmish



mish between a body of Gen. Greene's troops and a detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Tarleton, in which the former were defeated, 90 killed in the field; and many others in the pursuit. Also several other skirmishes between the King's troops in South Carolina, and Col. Sumpter, in which the latter has constantly been worsted. He mentions likewise the junction of Gen. Morgan, with the main army under Gen. Greene, previous to the action at Guildford; extolls the astonishing rapidity with which Earl Cornwallis has advanced through North Carolina; notwithstanding his army is in the greatest want of the supplies which have been long waiting for it in Cape Fear River, and which he will receive on his communication with Grays Creek, to which he is directing his march.—From this short abstract the reader will observe that the next dispatches will bring news of the greatest importance.

*Sunday 13.*

One Samuel Penn was apprehended and committed to Worcester Castle, for threatening the life of the Rev. Mr. Swift, by pretending to have a commission from his heavenly master to shoot the person who should come there (pointing to the pulpit) to pray for the King. The gun being taken from him, was found loaded with ball; a powder-horn with powder, three bullets, and a flint, were also found in his pockets. He appeared to be out of his senses.

*Tuesday 15.*

A convention between France and the Republic of Holland has been signed, in order to regulate the re-captures of ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the respective States from the common enemy. By this convention the whole property of the Eustatia ships, lately retaken by the French, will belong to the captors.

*Wednesday 16.*

Letters arrived at the Admiralty Office from Adm. Darby, dated off Scilly, bring advice that the *Nonfuch*, Sir James Wallace, had had a severe engagement with a French man of war of 80 guns, supposed to have been the *Languedoc*. By Capt. Wallace's account of the action, he came alongside the Frenchman about half after ten at night. She gave us, says he, her broadside, we returned it; she dropt a-stern; we wore and raked her; we continued the action for near an hour, during some part of which we were on board one another; she carried away our sprit-sail-yard, and our anchor breaking, her quarter carried away the flukes of them. All this time she had so much the worst of the action, that she took the opportunity of our heads being different ways to make all the sail she could to get away; we wore and chased her again; our mizen-mast being entirely disabled prevented our getting-up with her before day-light, when she appeared to be a French 80 gun ship in good order for bat-

tle. At five in the morning we began the action again, and continued till past six, when finding our ship much disabled, the fore-yards coming down, all the masts, yards, sails and rigging much hurt, guns, dismounted, the wreck of these, and dead and wounded men filling the deck, I thought it proper to haul our wind, and the enemy kept on her course for Brest.—Our loss is 26 killed, and 60 wounded; among the former are no officers; among the latter are Mr. Spry, first lieutenant; Mr. Falconer third, and Mr. Market fourth lieutenants; Mr. Williams acting lieutenant; Mr. Stone master; and Mr. Hotham boatswain.

*Thursday 17.*

The Earl of Beesborough packet arrived at Harwich from Holland with two mails; after having been detained some time in Helvoet Road for the sailing of a small Dutch squadron, consisting of 3 ships, one of 50, one of 32, and one of 20 guns, supposed for Brest.

*Friday 18.*

Lord G. Gordon received a draught for 4854 sterling from Mr. John Paterson, President of the Protestant Association at Glasgow, as part of their subscriptions in that city only, towards defraying his lordship's expenses in the Tower, &c.

Intelligence was this day received from Bombay, at St. James's, of the surrender of Basan, one of the principal forts on the Malabar Coast. Gen. Goddard, who was sent to besiege it, had carried his approaches within 500 yards of the walls, when the garrison surrendered at discretion. There were found in the fort 220 pieces of cannon, with a proportionable quantity of ammunition, and 20 brass mortars. The loss on this occasion was only one officer, Lieut. John James Gordon; and about 11 killed and wounded, four of whom were Europeans.

*Sunday 20.*

Compte de Pignatelli, envoy extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, had his audience of leave of his Majesty; and Prince Caramanico, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, had his first private audience.

*Monday 21.*

A General Court of Proprietors was held at the E. India House in Leadenhall Street, in order to take into consideration the propositions submitted by the Directors for the basis of an agreement between Government and the Company, when some new matter was started that will require very serious discussion. It arose from words in the first proposition, that all the Company's present chartered privileges shall be preserved entire, so far as is consistent with the rights of the Crown and Legislature. It was proposed to leave these last words out; and Mr. Rous was called upon for his opinion, who made no scruple to declare that the rights of the Legislature were *novel rights*. That rights of the Crown were distinct; and so were those of the Company derived from, and dependent on;



on, those of the Crown; but he ventured to give a decided opinion that the law and constitution knew of no rights of the Legislature independent of the known privileges of Parliament, which had nothing to do in the present case. The words therefore *and Legislature* were struck out.

Lord North (the whole House being in a committee) moved, that the propositions of the General Court of East India Proprietors be laid before the committee; as follows:

"That all the E. I. Company's present charter rights be preserved to them entire, so far as is consistent with the rights of the Crown: that their exclusive trade be prolonged for 10 years from March 1, besides the three years notice to be given according to the act of Geo. II. and that, in order to the utmost of their power to alleviate the public burthen, the Directors are impowered to pay into the Exchequer 600,000*l.* on condition of receiving in return bills on his Majesty's Exchequer, which, in case of any unexpected exigences on the part of the Company, the commissioners of customs and excise should receive as cash for the Company's accruing duties; such bills not to bear interest; or to be brought to market like other bills."

His lordship rose and declared his disapprobation of the said propositions, moving the following resolution at the same time:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that three-fourths of the surplus of the net profits of the E. India Company, ever since the Company's bond debt was reduced to 1,500,000*l.* and the Company's dividends have been 8 per cent. per ann. belong to the public, and that 600,000*l.* in lieu thereof be paid into his Majesty's Exchequer by installments at such times as shall be agreed upon." This produced a warm debate, but was finally carried in favour of Lord North.

A cause came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, in which Mr. Wilson was plaintiff, and Dr. Myeribatch (*the late Water Doctor*) was defendant, for the recovery of 200*l.* for a bill of exchange returned from Germany. The Doctor, so long ago as 1779, drew a bill to his own order on a person in an obscure place near Hamborough. This bill was returned protested; and the defendant, being then abroad, could not be come at till last summer, when the action was brought. He set up a two-fold defence; one, that he had no value for the bill; the other, that he had failed to give notice of non-payment in due time, and therefore had made the bill his own. But both pleas failing, the jury gave a verdict for the whole sum, with interest and costs of suit.

This day Adm. Darby arrived at Spithead with part of the grand fleet, from Gibraltar.

The felons and deserters confined in the Savoy Prison attempted an escape, by undermining and breaking through the wall; but being discovered, two rank and file were stationed in the prison to prevent the like attempt for the future. These the villains secured, made themselves masters of their

arms, and made a desperate attempt to force the guard, who were obliged to fire among the assailants, three of whom were killed, and nine wounded.

Tuesday 22.

By a letter from Sir J. Wright, Gov. of Georgia, Lord G. Germaine received advice, that his Excellency had given his assent to 5 bills in the New Assembly, one of which was, for granting his Majesty a duty of two and a half per cent. on all goods, wares, and merchandize, of the growth or product of that province, which may be exported from thence, as the contribution of Georgia to the general charge of the British Empire.

Friday 25.

The fleet under Adm. Digby, consisting of the Prince George of 90 guns, the Foudroyant of 80, Courageux, Valiant, Alexander, and Edgar of 74, Lyon and St. Albans of 64, La Prudente and Ambuscade frigates, passed Torbay to the Westward on a cruise, with a fair wind.

Monday 28.

Ld Beauchamp moved the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to remedy certain inconveniences arising from the Marriage Act.—This was moved in consequence of a late decision in the Court of King's Bench, on the following occasion: A pauper having been sent, with his wife and children, from one parish to another, was refused by the latter, because the marriage of the paupers had been celebrated in a chapel that was not in being at the time the Marriage Act was made, consequently it was not a legal marriage, and the children were bastardized. This verdict, severe as it was, and affecting thousands, the Judges were obliged to confirm, not having it in their power to depart from the express words of the statute. Leave was given, the bill brought in, and will be passed with all expedition.

Thursday 31.

The three general officers, appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gov. Morris on the loss of the Island of St. Vincent, have made their report, that the Governor's conduct was not only irreproachable, but meritorious.

To the questions referred to the 12 Judges by the House of Peers respecting the office of Great Chamberlain of England, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer delivered the following opinion:

"That the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England belongs to both the sisters of the late Duke of Ancafter.

That the husband of the eldest is not of right entitled to execute the said office.

That both the sisters may execute it by a deputy to be by them appointed; such deputy not to be of a degree inferior to a Knight; and such deputy to be approved by his Majesty."

This opinion being delivered, Lord Mansfield moved, that a report of the whole proceedings of the House, relative to the above claim, be drawn up and presented to his Majesty, which was agreed to accordingly.

MAR-



## MARRIAGES.

**E**DWARD Jones, esq; of Stroud, co. Gloucester, to Miss Savage, of Middle-Hill, co. Worcester.

John Henderson, esq; son of Sir Rob. Henderson, bart. to Miss Robertson, dau. of Gen. Robertson, governor of New-York.

May 1. Cha. Lorraine Smith, esq; of Enderby co. Leicester, to Miss Wilson, of Old Bond-street.

2. James Falls, esq; of Ostend, to Miss C. Herries, sister of Sir Robt. Herries, of London.

15. Rev. Mr. Ballard, fellow of Winchester College, to Miss Waller, of Winchester.

20. John Edward Maddocks, esq; to Miss Frances Perryn, youngest dau. of Mr. Baron Perryn.

21. Right hon. Ld Audley, to Miss Delaval.

24. Dr. Rodomonte Dominiceti, to Miss Page.

Capt. Bannerman, of Portsmouth, Virginia, to Miss Rolt, of Gainborough, Lincolnsh.

25. Mr. Croft, son of Ric. Croft, esq; Pall-Mall, to Miss Smythson, dau. of Sir J. S. bart.

## DEATHS.

**A**T Madras, Tho. More, esq; secretary to Sir Edward Hughes.

At the same place, Rob. Rutherford, esq; In the East Indies, Col. Alex. Maclellan.

At Garrard-Hall, Hants, C. Garrard, jun. esq;

At Wincanton, Somersetsh. in an advanced age, Cha. Pitt, esq; who till within six months past resided in France, where he had lived near 30 years.

At Whitbeck, near Whitehaven, Rich. Harrison, well known by the name of Teakettle Harrison, many years a guide over the Sands; the same day died also his wife, and his daughter-in-law; and the next day his son also departed this life.

Apr. 6. At Abercairny, Scotland, the right hon. Lady Dowager Rollo.

8. At Snitterfield, Warwicksh. the rev. Rich. Jago, M. A. vicar of that place, and rector of Kimcote, Leicestershire. Mr. Jago was author of "Edge Hill," a poem, 1767, 4to.; of "The Blackbirds," a beautiful elegy in the *Adventurer* (see Dr. Johnson's *Life of Swift*); and of many other ingenious performances. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Mr. Shenstone, contemporary with him at Oxford, and it is believed his school-fellow. He wrote "Labour and Genius," a poem, 4to. 1768; took the degree of M. A. July 9, 1738; was of University College; was the author of several poems in the 4th and 5th volumes of Dodsley's *Poems*; and published a sermon, in 1755, on the Causes of Impenitence considered, preached May 4, 1755, at Harbury in Warwickshire, where he was then vicar, on occasion of a conversation said to have passed between one of the inhabitants and an apparition in the church-yard there.

11. At Dublin, in the 66th year of his age, the right hon. William Crosbie, earl of Glendore, viscount Crosbie, of Ardert, and baron of Branden, one of his Majesty's most hon.

privy council of Ireland. In Nov. 1745, he married Lady Theodosia Bligh, sister of the present earl of Darnley, and by her, who died in May 1777, he has left issue one son and three daughters. His lordship married secondly the relict of — Ward, esq; by whom he had no issue.

23. At Glasfaugh, Banffshire, aged 75, Jas. Abercromby, esq; of Glasfaugh, a general of foot, colonel of the 44th reg. and deputy-governor of Stirling Castle.

24. At Redland, near Bristol, the rev. Carew Reynell, M. A. son of the late lord bishop of Derry in Ireland, perpetual curate of the parish church of St. James in Bristol, minister of Westbury upon Irwin, chaplain to the garrison of Penafcola, and domestic chaplain to the countess dowager of Westmoreland.

28. At Bath, the right hon. Lady Lucy Sherard, sister of the earl of Harborough.

29. At Bath, the right hon. Ld Teynham, baron Teynham, co. Kent, whose title and estates devolve to his eldest son, the hon. Henry Roper.

May 1. At the Episcopal Palace at Chelsea, in the 85th year of his age, the right rev. Dr. John Thomas, lord bishop of Winchester, clerk of the closet to the King, and prelate of the most noble order of the Garter. In 1733, being then fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, he was presented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the united rectories of St. Benedict's and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, in London, which he held in commendam with his first bishoprick, and then procured the presentation from the crown for his curate, the late Mr. Ellison. In the same year he succeeded his friend Dr. Bundy as lecturer of St. Anne's, Westminster, and married the sister of Tho. Mulso, esq; (who also married his lordship's sister) aunt to the justly celebrated Mrs. Chapone. In 1742, he was nominated by the King one of the canons residentiary of St. Paul's, on the death of Dr. Tyrwhit, and was sworn-in one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary. About this time he was appointed to preach Boyle's Lecture, but could not be prevailed with to publish those sermons. In 1747, he was consecrated a bishop, on the death of Dr. Clavering, bishop of Peterborough. In 1748, he preached, and published, a sermon before the H. of Lords on the General Fast, and another before the Northampton Infirmary. In 1752, on the resignation of Bp. Hayter, his lordship was appointed preceptor to the Prince of Wales (his present Majesty). In 1757, he was translated to the see of Salisbury, on the promotion of Dr. Gilbert to the archiepiscopal see of York, whom he also succeeded as clerk of the King's closet; and on the death of Bp. Hoadly, in 1761, he was further promoted to the valuable see of Winchester. Mrs. Thomas died about two years ago. His lordship has left three daughters; the eldest married to the rev. Dr. Ogle, dean of Winchester, the second to the rev. Mr. Buller,



Buller, canon of Windfor, prebendary of Winchester, &c. both deputy-clerks of the closet to the King, and the youngest to Rear Adm. Sir Chaloner Ogle, brother to the dean. The King and Queen\* have, for some years past, usually honoured his lordship with an annual visit at Farnham Castle.

At Guildford, Surrey, aged 74, Jn. Martyr, esq; sea. many years treasurer of the county.

3. Lady Charlotte Percy, only daughter of Earl Percy.

4. At Bath, aged 84, Mr. Cha. Harford.

5. John Dickenson, esq; of the office of ordnance, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-House.

6. At Kensington, Hugh Vaughan, esq; aged 101; formerly a representative in parliament for Monmouthshire.

At Eton, co. Northampton, aged 64, A. Ifed, esq;

Cha. Dapper, esq; of Crow-Place, Berks.

At Bath, Mrs. Froward, aged 87.

7. At Oriulton, Pembroke-sh. Sir William Owen, bart.

At Putney, Mrs. D'Aranda, aged 86, wid. of Paul D'Aranda, esq;

9. At Englefield Green, near Staines, in the 62d year of his age, the right hon. William De Grey, baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, in Norfolk. His lordship was younger brother of Thomas De Grey, esq; of Merton, in Norfolk, lately representative for that co. and was son of Thomas De Grey, formerly representative for Thetford, co. Norfolk. He was made solicitor to the Queen in the year 1761; solicitor general in 1763; attorney general in 1766; member for Newport in 1761, 1768; member for Cambridge University in 1770; chief justice of the common pleas in 1771, which he resigned in 1780; and Baron Walsingham in 1780. By his lady, daugh. of Wm. Cowper, esq; late member for Hertford, he had issue Thomas, now Lord Walsingham, married to Georgiana, daugh. of Lord Boston. Charlotte married to Jos. Wyndham, esq;

10. Mrs. Mary Wright, a wid. lady late of Cheshunt, Herts, aged 96.

At Plymouth, John Gennys, esq;

At Edmonton, Mr. Jordan, formerly an eminent weaver in Spitalfields.

11. John Hinton, esq; for many years an eminent bookseller in Pater-noster-Row.

Mr. Robt. Lum, carpenter, in Brick-lane, Spitalfields.

13. Lieut. Gen. Wm. Amherst (brother to Lord Amherst), adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 32d reg. of foot, and governor of St. John's, Newfoundland.

At Sibson, co. Leic. the rev. John Neale.

17. Mr. —, head turncock to the New River Company, slipped into the upper reservoir, and was drowned.

At Salisbury, Mr. Jas. Davis, an alderman of that corporation.

At Port-Glasgow, aged 110, Mrs. Ritchie.

16. At Richmond, rev. Rich. James, vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts.

At Holmer, co. Hereford, John Caldeott, esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

The hon. and rev. John Stanley, D. D. aged 90, rector of Winwick, co. Lanc. (a living said to be worth 3000l. a year), and brother to the late earl of Derby.

17. In Grosvenor-square, aged 81, Wm. Ainslie, esq; of Studley-Park, M. P. for Rippon, Yorksh. and one of the auditors of his Majesty's imprest.

18. At Salisbury, Mrs. Mary Thomas, a maiden lady, aged 86.

19. At Windfor, aged 94, Jac. Ballan, esq;

20. Lady Mountague Bertie, relict of Lord Mountague Bertie, 2d son of Robert, the first duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, by his second wife Albina, daugh. of Gen. Farrington.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, lottery-office keeper, near St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. Her death was occasioned by her cap and hair taking fire as she leaned her head upon her hand; and though the maid servant gave her immediate assistance, by throwing water to extinguish the flames, she was so much scorched as to be deprived of her senses the next day, in which condition she continued till she died.

At Elsing, Norf. the rev. John Wilson, rector of the parish of St. Edmund, in Norwich.

21. At Aikton-Hall, Cumberland, the rev. Mr. Lowther.

Rev. Mr. Aufriece, rector of Heigham, near Norwich.

22. At Kensington, right hon. the Earl of Mornington, of the kingdom of Ireland; a nobleman of great worth and abilities; of whom a more particular account shall certainly be given in our next.

23. Mr. J. Bacchus, aged 81, carpenter, in Westminster.

27. Mrs. Strong, aged 80, Well-street, Cripplegate.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 4. ROBERT Clements, esq; governor of the county of Donegal.

5. Rev. Mr. Blair presented by his Majesty to the church of Stony Kirk, co. Wigton.

8. Earl of Dalhousie to be his Majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

9. Tho. Shirley, esq; took the oaths in council as captain general and governor in chief of his Majesty's Leeward-Caribbee Islands.

12. A congé d'élire ordered by the King to the dean and chapter of Winchester, for electing a bishop; and a letter recommending Brownlow now Bp. of Worcester to be elected.

26. Dr. Tno. Clerk to be physician to the forces in N. America, under the command of Sir H. Clinton.

\* See some Vezes on the Queen's presenting Mrs. Thomas with a horse and chair, &c. in vol. XLVIII. p. 280.



## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**J**OHNSON Topham, esq; of Gray's-Inn, F. R. and A. S. to be one of the deputy keepers of the state papers.

Sir John Boulton Warren, bart. to be commander of the Ariadne frigate.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Dr. Hurd (bishop of Lichfield and Coventry), to be clerk of the closet to his Majesty.

Rev. Henry Bate, Bradwell juxta Mare R. co. Essex, which he holds with North Eambridge R. in the same county; both livings united are worth 1000l. per ann. the former is in his own patronage, the latter is in the gift of the crown.

Rev. John Pearkes, LL.D. F. S. A. and rector of St. Helen's, Worcester, Breton R. co. Glouc. value 1000l. per annum.

Rev. John Bourne, Ryes, otherwise Rise R. co. York.

Jos. Taylor, clerk, Colwall R. co. Heref.

John Lodge, clerk, Coddington R. co. Heref. vice Jos. Taylor.

## DISPENSATION.

**R**EV. James Smith, M. A. to hold Alkham V. with the chapel of Ferne, together with St. Comus and Damien V. in Kent.

## B—NK—TS.

**R**ICH. Roberts, Houndsditch, London, man's-merc.

Tho. Jefferys French, Castle-yard, Holborn, scrivener.

Wm. Moseley, Banbury, Oxf. carpenter.

Tho. Allen, Bridgewater, Som. money-scriv.

John Bellases, Warrington, Lanc. maltster.

Sam. Moss, New Buckenham, Norf. shopkeep.

Henry Webb, of Southampton, victualler.

John Smith, Cholestrey, Heref. hop-merc.

Fra. Best, Threadneedle-st. Lond. coffee-house-keeper.

Ri. Green, of the Haymarket, Midd. haberd.

Dan. Mc Neal, H. Holborn, Midd. wine-merc.

Frances Grooby, N. Bond-st. Midd. milliner.

Rich. Exton, Marlborough, Wilts. shopkeep.

Sam. Mortimer, Weston, Suff. brick-maker.

Wm. Green, Lapworth, Warw. timb.-merc.

Jos. Ratcliffe, of Chester, sailcloth-manufa.

John Barnard, Ipswich, Suff. ship-builder.

Matt. Miller, of Epping, Essex, victualler.

Geo. Pike, Queen-st. Midd. cooper.

Hill Wells, Rose-st. Midd. plumber.

Wm. Wells, of Stroud, Gloucest. mercer.

Wm. Burford, Cheapside, Lond. hosier.

Wm. Emmerson, Ilford, Essex, horse-dealer.

Owen Gibson, Whitechapel, Midd. grocer.

Jas. Wilson, Halifax, Yorksh. ironmonger.

Dav. Pye the Younger, Mendham, Suffolk, grocer and draper.

Wm. Hickman, Daventry, Northa. shopkeep.

Sim. Griffiths, Ruthin, Denbighsh. maltster.

Tho. Leach, Bradford, Yorksh. merchant.

John Lewis, Cardiff, Glamorgansh. grocer.

Peter Maffall, Clarges-st. Midd. milliner.

Wm. Mears, Gould-squ. Lond. bell-founder.

Dav. Evans, Crompton-st. Midd. grocer.

Jos. Fortnom, Henley, Oxfordsh. shopkeeper.

Jos. Groves, Highgate, Midd. baker.

Edw. Aldridge, Queen-st. Lond. wine-merc.

Wm. Cooper, Eaton, Norf. liquor-merc.

Angelo Ferrari, Artillery co. Midd. merch.

Jn. Mortimer, Trowbridge, Wilts. clothier.

Jn. Holland, Bishopsgate-st. Lond. silversmith.

Hen. Davis, Spitalfields-market, Midd. and

Hen. Abbott, Bishopsgate-st. Lond. dealers in potatoes.

Jona. Tidswell, of the City Road, Midd. rope-maker.

Jas. Nelson, Clerkenwell-gr. Midd. victualler.

Wm. Willson, Huddersfield, Yorksh. cloth-dresser.

John Daniel, Newgate-st. Lond. silk and worsted-lace manufacturer.

Jos. Close, Castle-st. Midd. pawnbroker.

Tho. Leach, Bradford, Yorksh. Wm. Pollard, Halifax, in the same county, and Wm. Hardcastle, of Bradford, bankers.

Wm. Pollard, Halifax, Yorksh. merchant.

Robt. Humble, Hartlepoole, Durh. merch.

Jas. King, Chapel Brampton, Northamptonshire, dealer.

Sam. Hodson, Poole, Montgomerysh. tanner.

Fowler Bean, Camberwell, Surrey, apothec.

Rich. Cahill, Fenchurch-street, Lond. woollen-drapeer.

Robt. Trueman, Ironmonger-lane, London, linen-drapeer.

Wm. Hunfman and Robt. Asline, Attercliffe, Yorksh. button-makers.

John Hill, of Coventry, grocer.

Wm. State, Romford, Essex, shopkeeper.

Wm. Gines and Ebenezer Atkinson, Lombard-st. Lond. bankers.

Francis Singleton, of Coventry, mercer.

John Thorne, Wincanton, Som. maltster.

Edw. James, Wrexham, Denbighsh. merch.

John Miller, Bishopsgate-st. Lond. grocer.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

May 14.	May 29.
Bank Stock, —	—
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 57 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{5}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
India Bonds, 15s. Pr. —	9s. a 11s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Long Annuities, 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	17 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$
Short ditto, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. 75 $\frac{5}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omnium —	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Annuity 1778, 12 $\frac{1}{16}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lottery Tickets, 131 6s	131. 5s.
Exchequer Bills —	— pr.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
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Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For JUNE, 1781.  
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By STEPHANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.



*Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 11, to June 16, 1781.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans												COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																							
London	5	9	3	0	2	0	1	10	2	6		Essex	6	4	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	7	
COUNTIES INLAND.												Suffolk	5	10	2	9	1	11	1	8	2	6	
Middlesex	6	7	0	0	2	3	2	4	2	11		Norfolk	6	5	3	9	1	9	1	7	0		
Surry	6	3	0	0	2	1	2	1	3	8		Lincoln	5	4	3	2	1	11	1	6	2		
Hertford	6	4	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	4		York	5	7	4	3	2	2	1	9	2		
Bedford	5	11	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	11		Durham	6	1	3	10	2	4	1	9	3		
Cambridge	6	0	3	9	2	0	1	7	2	6		Northumberland	5	7	3	9	2	3	1	10	2		
Huntingdon	5	10	0	0	2	2	1	8	2	10		Cumberland	5	9	4	0	2	5	2	1	3		
Northampton	5	10	3	3	2	4	1	9	3	1		Westmorland	6	5	3	10	0	0	2	1	0		
Rutland	5	10	3	6	2	2	0	0	3	1		Lancashire	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	11	3		
Leicester	5	7	3	2	2	3	1	8	3	1		Cheshire	6	0	4	9	2	5	1	7	0		
Nottingham	5	4	3	8	2	3	2	0	2	10		Monmouth	5	10	0	0	2	4	1	7	0		
Derby	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	7		Somerset	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	9	2		
Stafford	5	10	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	2		Devon	6	8	0	0	2	11	1	5	0		
Salop	5	6	3	11	2	3	1	9	3	0		Cornwall	6	2	0	0	2	9	1	7	0		
Hereford	4	8	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	0		Dorset	6	4	0	0	2	4	1	10	3		
Worcester	5	3	0	0	1	10	1	11	2	9		Hampshire	5	9	0	0	2	3	1	10	2		
Warwick	5	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	10		Suffex	5	9	0	0	2	0	1	9	2		
Gloucester	5	7	0	0	1	9	1	9	3	0		Kent	6	3	0	0	2	2	1	10	2		
Wilts	5	11	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	5		WALES, June 4, to June 9, 1781.											
Berks	6	2	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	9		North Wales	5	9	4	0	2	5	1	6	3		
Oxford	5	10	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	7		South Wales	5	4	3	10	2	2	1	3	2		
Bucks	6	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	2	11													

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JULY, 1780.

July 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1 S W	fresh	29 5	68	cloudy morning, mifling afternoon
2 Ditto	fresh	29 4½	67	small rain night and morning, very bright afternoon
3 W	ditto	29 5½	65	chiefly cloudy, with a good deal of small rain
4 Ditto	ditto	29 7	64	ditto, but fair and temperate
5 S W	fresh	29 8	63	clouds and fun alternately, fair and temperate
6 Ditto	ditto	29 7½	62	ditto, shews for rain
7 W	little	29 7½	61	chiefly cloudy, great shews for rain, cool air
8 W N W	ditto	29 6½	60	ditto
9 S W	ditto	29 7	61	ditto
10 N N W	ditto	29 8	62	ditto
11 Ditto	ditto	29 8	61	cloudy morning, bright fine day
12 W	fresh	29 6	63	chiefly cloudy, some gentle rain
13 N	little	29 6	63	ditto, a few drops of rain only
14 N W	fresh	29 8	63	cloudy morning, bright afternoon
15 S W to N	ditto	29 6	64	a smart shower early, fair day, bright evening
16 W	little	29 6	66	in general bright, and very hot
17 S W	fresh	29 4	69	some flying clouds, but very hot
18 S W to N W	little	29 2	71	a few showers, heat changed with the wind
19 W N W	fresh	29 6	65	cloudy day, with some slight show. fine bright even.
20 S W	ditto	29 7½	61	ditto, ditto
21 W S W	ditto	29 4½	62	ditto, several showers
22 N N E	fresh	29 2	64	gentle rain most part of the day
23 Ditto	little	29 6	63	strong rains in the night, heavy day, but fair
24 S W	ditto	29 8	63	a fine bright warm day
25 Ditto	ditto	29 7	66	very bright, and very warm
26 W	fresh	29 7½	65	cloudy morning, bright hot day
27 N N E	ditto	29 7	66	ditto, with a little mifling rain, bright hot day
28 S W	little	29 9½	62	a very bright warm day
29 N	fresh	29 8½	65	ditto
30 N E	ditto	29 7	61	ditto, wind cool
31 N N E	ditto	29 7½	65	cloudy morning, bright day

Bill of Mortality from May 29, to June 19, 1781.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	619	Males	737	Between	2 and 5 211
Females	557	Females	732		5 and 10 77
					10 and 20 62
					20 and 30 126
Whereof have died under two years old 488				Between	30 and 40 97
					40 and 50 127
					50 and 60 101
					60 and 70 93
					70 and 80 87
					80 and 90 26
					90 and 100 4
					100 100

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Whereof have died under two years old 488

Peck Loaf 25. 6d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U N E, 1781.

*The Debate on the Motion of Thanks to Earl Cornwallis concluded from p. 204.*



R. F—x in reply to Mr. C—ten—ye observed, that the subject before the House was too serious for buffoonery, and he expected would have been seriously treated even by those who seldom treated with seriousness any thing else.

With regard to Earl Cornwallis, ministers, he said, with all their encomiums, had scarcely done justice to his merit; for the situation in which they had placed him, had left him but a bare possibility, with all the superior abilities he was master of, to extricate himself. The victories he had gained, like those of Philadelphia and Ticonderago, served only to multiply distresses; and the means of securing his conquests were far more difficult than the task of obtaining them. He contended, that if bravery alone constituted merit, the whole army ought to receive the thanks of the House, for that no troops ever engaged under greater disadvantages, nor fought with more determined courage; but, for his part, he could not separate the intention from the action, nor lose sight of the distinction between thanks and praise. He could not concur in thanking generals or officers for slaughtering their fellow citizens, let their success be ever so brilliant; for he looked upon every man who fell in this ruinous war, whether friend or foe, as sacrificed in an

unjust cause. The same men who fomented the rebellion in 1745, are now, he said, at the bottom of the present war; and have now the opportunity of retaliating. You thanked the Duke of Cumberland for slaughtering our friends; now we have the pleasure of thanking Sir H. Clinton and Ld Cornwallis for killing yours. Such is the present policy: to lay waste a country, in order that we may gratify our revenge, and make ourselves masters of a desert.

Mr. Ad—m, in reply to Mr. F—x, observed, that thanks were voted to the Duke of Marlborough, though thousands of his countrymen were sacrificed in a cause ruinous to his country. The victories at Rosbach and at Minden, obtained by the bravery of British troops, have ever been considered as honourable to this country. Was ever, he said, such language held by any opposition as is held by the present? Mr. Ad—m described the firmness and good conduct of Earl Cornwallis, who had opposed a line of 1600 men to a front of 7000, in the highest terms of panegyric. He represented the American war as the most important war that Great Britain was ever engaged in; and contended, that it was undertaken on the justest motives.

The Solicitor General defended it on the same ground, and on the plea of necessity.

Mr. F—x complained, that the learned gentleman had declined the debate on a former occasion, and had now defended the war when he knew he would not be opposed. Though he did



did not think this the proper time to enter upon the debate, he threw out the gauntlet to any politician on that subject, confiding not on his own abilities, but on the goodness of his cause.

Other gentlemen spoke warmly on the motion; which, at length, with the amendments, was carried without a division.

*Nov. 28.*

Mr. *H—ff—y*, on a motion being made to bring up the report of the committee of supply, complained of the countenance given to the army in preference to the navy, though the latter was a more important branch of the public service. He summed up the amount of the estimates already agreed to, with that of the ordnance yet to be voted, the vote of credit, and the extraordinaries; and shewed, that the whole together amounted to near ten millions; a sum too large for that House to vote for the single service of the army. He remembered, he said, that two years ago a right hon. gentleman came down to the House triumphantly, and said, we had at that time a greater land force than any nation was ever known to possess. For this immense army an immense expence had been incurred; it was but fair for him, therefore, to recur to the right hon. gentleman's arguments, and to ask, what had been the achievements of this vast army? What had they done, and what had the people to look to for their money? If, with all this parade, nothing or next to nothing had been done, it was incumbent, he said, for that House to consider the estimates already produced, and to look forward to those that were still to come; and with that view he moved, that the report be recommitted.

Sir *P. F. Cl—ke* seconded the motion, and moved besides, that the monthly returns ought to be laid on the table. [Here the Speaker interposed, and observed, that the first motion must be disposed of before another could be admitted.]

Mr. *J—nk—n*, in reply to what the former speaker had said, acknow-

ledged, that two years ago, when he had proposed an augmentation of the companies, we had a very large army in contemplation; but that augmentation had never been compleated. And as to the hon. gentleman's question, What had been the achievements of this vast army? if gentlemen considered the nature of the war; if they reflected on the very powerful confederacy in arms against us, how widely spread, and how distantly distributed, and that we had suffered no essential loss, not an island, nor so much as a single ship, but that, on the contrary, we had gained on the enemy; he was inclined to believe, that gentlemen would think it rather matter of wonder, that we had supported ourselves so well, than that our achievements had not been more brilliant. He then entered more particularly into the utility of our having a respectable land force; and concluded with declaring, that he was ready to answer any questions that gentlemen might ask, respecting either the service of the army, or the necessity of maintaining it.

Right hon. *T. T—n—d* observed, in reply, that the pompous declaration of the hon. gentleman, that we had escaped one whole campaign without the loss of an island, or so much as a single ship, carried no comfort to his mind, because it did not afford the least prospect of peace, nor could peace be expected while ministers obstinately and wickedly persevered, in defiance of the sense of the people, in that accursed American war. He called the American war a war of ambition, carried on merely for ministers to extend the influence of the crown, and to reward their creatures with grants of land. He concluded with voting for the recommitment, declaring the estimates to be fallacious and fraudulent.

Ld *N—th* expressed his astonishment to hear the American war called a war of ambition. The ambition of whom? He for one, he said, had no ambitious views; nor could the crown have any in recovering a country, which by all the ties of gratitude and duty



duty owed it allegiance. It was a war, as gentlemen well knew, commenced and prosecuted in defence of the just rights of parliament: And would they relinquish it? Would they give up our possessions there, and abandon those loyalists, who, relying on the good faith of this country, had put themselves under our protection? He abhorred the thought! His lordship went over the old ground, as did several other gentlemen who followed him.

A great variety of foreign matter was introduced.

Gen. B—rg—ne complained of garbling the army.

Sir Geo. H—w—d reprobated the idea of preferring new corps to the filling up of the old.

The Sec. at War shewed the difficulty of recruiting the old corps.

Ld M—b—n imputed this, among other causes, to the decrease of population, which he endeavoured to prove had lessened near two millions in 90 years. His lordship, in reply to the Sec. at War, asked, if the loss of Rhode Island, the very best harbour in America, was nothing?

After long debate, in the course of which almost all that had been urged on former occasions relative to the army was recapitulated, the question was put for recommitting the report, when the numbers were, for it 37, against it 108. The report was then read, and agreed to as follows:

That 39,666 effective men be employed for land service in 1781.

That 1,490,774l. be granted for maintaining them.

1,488,927l. for maintaining garrisons and plantations abroad.

42,927l. for pay of general and staff officers.

Nov. 29.

Ld M—b—n took occasion to introduce the subject of population, of which he had spoken in the debate of the night before. He adverted to some papers that had been laid before the

House about two years ago, containing an account of houses paying taxes, and also of those that did not pay taxes, within the kingdom; and thence allowing a certain number of souls for each house, some estimate might be formed of the number of inhabitants of G. Britain. But those papers did not contain any data by which we might investigate the cause of the decrease of population\*, or enable us to find out a remedy for the evil; for they did not describe the situations of different towns and villages with respect to commerce; nor did they mark whether the towns that had decreased or increased were maritime towns or inland, manufacturing or agricultural; nor did they afford sufficient ground for calculating whether there were not some places that had increased as much in numbers as to make up deficiencies in others. He therefore moved, "That there be laid before the House, a particular account of the number of houses and cottages charged, chargeable, discharged, and not charged, with the duties of houses and windows both inhabited and uninhabited in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the same in Scotland, distinguishing all the counties in which they lie (and with respect to houses situated within any city having not less than 400 houses, distinguishing also the city), and likewise distinguishing the several classes of houses as they are assessed and pay to the duties on houses and windows for each year, from the beginning of the year 1750 to the year 1779 inclusive;" which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply; and,

Sir Cha. C—ks (clerk of the ordnance) opened the estimates of the office of ordnance for 1781. Several objections were made and obviated, and at length it was moved;

That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding

\* Ld M—h—n, relying upon the calculations of Dr. Price and others, takes for granted, that population has decreased within these latter years; whereas Mr. Wales, in a small treatise professedly written on the subject, and just published, has proved the contrary. Of this treatise we shall give an ample account in our next.



£82,929l. 11s. 9d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expences of that office for 1780, and not provided for.

Also 1,500,000l. for paying off exchequer bills of last sessions.

And 1,000,000l. for paying off exchequer bills, pursuant to a vote of credit of last sessions. Agreed.

Nov. 30.

Col. B—rē, among several other motions relative to the army, moved, that accounts be laid before the House of all the losses sustained by the army in North America and the West Indies, from 1774 to 1779 inclusive, distinguishing the regiments on which the losses fell. Agreed to.

Also, an account of all the troops embarked for America, from 1777 to 1780 inclusive. Agreed to.

Also, of all the men raised and employed in the land service of G. Britain and Ireland, including 20,000 marines, from 1777 to 1780 inclusive. D Agreed to.

Sir P. J. Cl—ke moved, that the monthly returns of the army and militia serving in G. B. for the present year, be laid before the House.

Ld B—eb—p said it was impracticable. E

Sir Philip divided the House upon it, when the numbers were, for the motion 15, against it 53.

The resolutions of the committee on the ordnance supplies were then reported, and agreed to.

Dec. 4.

Ld L—st—ne, the House in committee, opened the business of the navy estimates. He began by stating the amount of the ordinary of the navy last year, and by shewing wherein it differed from that desired to be voted for the present; which, he said, consisted of three capital articles.

1. Expence of ships, &c. building in the king's yards.

2. Of ships building in the merchants yards. And,

3. Of works and improvements now carrying on in the royal docks, &c.

The amount of the vote for the ordinary of the navy his lordship stated

at 382,200l., and the amount of extra services at 670,000l. and upwards. His lordship then moved that of the ordinary of the navy in the accustomed manner; when

A Right hon. T. T—nsb—d apologised for rising to start any thing by way of objection to so popular a service, but his wish that the people might be satisfied as much as possible, under the great burthens they sustained, that they were not unnecessarily taxed, prompted him to make some enquiries; and from the known candour of the noble lord who opened the business of the day, he had reason to expect satisfaction. He called therefore on the noble lord to inform the committee, how C it had happened, that the present half-pay list of the navy was so large, at the same time that the public expence for actual service was large also beyond all precedent. In all former wars, when the latter rose, the former fell; but in this, both have risen together.

This was a proof to him, that the old officers were laid by and neglected, while new captains and new commanders were daily created. Last war, he said; we had but about 30 admirals, now there were upwards of 60, 40 of whom have been created during the time of the present first lord of the admiralty; but what seems still more extraordinary, out of the 60 not above 20 are employed, and but two of those who had served with so much honour F to their country in the last war, and with so much credit to themselves. He then entered upon particulars, and named a long list of old admirals and captains unemployed, to which he ascribed in a great measure the shameful retreat of the Western fleet in 1779 up G its own channel, to avoid an enemy of greater force in pursuit of it; a circumstance, he said, disgraceful to the last degree, as it was without a precedent.

H Ld L—st—ne said, he was ever ready to give the House all the satisfaction in his power. Of the commanders and captains mentioned by the hon. gentleman, some were willing to serve as seconds, who refused to take



take the command in chief, and others had private reasons of their own for declining the service; some were old and infirm; but he believed all that were able and willing were in the service. As to the half-pay list, it had been augmented by a variety of causes; officers worn out in the service made a part; some were employed in the recruiting service who were entitled to half-pay to enable them to support the extraordinary expences of that duty. And as to new promotions, it has been the constant practice to promote according to seniority, except in cases of extraordinary merit.

Mr. T—*nsb*—*d* expressed his surprise on hearing that officers, employed on the impress service, received both full pay and half pay, and thought it was a mode of rewarding extra services very improper to be carried into precedent, and submitted the farther consideration of it to the attention of the House.

Ed N—*th* entered warmly into the defence of the admiralty, so far as related to the recent promotions of that board. From the list of promotions of last year, which he read, it appeared, that a full half were promotions at sea, and that the other half were promotions of gentlemen who had done their country honour by such signal and eminent services as made reward necessary, and would have reflected shame on the admiralty to have suffered such services to pass unnoticed.

Mr. F—*x* repeated what he had stated to the committee when they first took the navy supply into consideration, namely, that though he did not object to it, he acquiesced in it under an idea that the late proceedings of the admiralty would be made the subject of enquiry, by whose advice it was, that his Majesty had conferred a post of distinguished honour and emolument on a person convicted of having preferred a malicious and ill-founded accusation against his superior officer. —This brought on one of the most spirited debates that has been agitated in this or any former session, the recital of which shall be the subject of our next.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

I Have sent you a pamphlet which decides the fate of *Ossian*. It is intituled, *An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to him*, and is written by W. Shaw, an Hebridian, and master of the language, whose opportunities and diligence of enquiry are evident throughout every page of his work. When you have perused it, if you think as I do, by inserting very copious extracts from it in your Magazine, you will be just to the public, and to Dr. Johnson in particular, who first started objections against the authenticity of these rhapsodies, and afterwards avowed his belief in their imposture even to Mr. Macpherson himself. The relation of facts which this pamphlet contains, may be contradicted, but cannot be overborne; for facts (as our author observes) are stubborn things, and there is no contending with them but by facts. He adds, that he can show Dr. Johnson there is *one* Scotchman who loves *truth* better than his country, and is a *moralist* sturdy enough to declare it, though it should mortify his Caledonian vanity.

Yours, &c.

The limits of our Magazine will not allow us to insert extracts proportionable to the merit of the piece recommended. We shall, however, adopt as much of it as will serve to confirm the justice of Dr. Johnson's opinions, and excite the curiosity of our readers towards the greatest of all wonders, viz. a Scotchman deviating, through the love of truth, from his attention to the interest of one of his countrymen, and the vanity of all the rest.

“ Mr. Smith [in a late dissertation on the genuineness of Ossian's poems] tells the names and residence of men in his neighbourhood, “ whom he has heard, for weeks “ together, repeat ancient poems, many of “ them Ossian's;” but has not given us one line of them as a fact in his Dissertation; nor, were I to call on him to produce the Galic of any forty lines, in either Fingal or Temora, he could not produce them. Then an ingenious apology would have been contrived:—the man had *died of a fever*, or had emigrated to America. Some such mischance, notwithstanding all their dissertations and noise, has befallen the whole of them; for all the Highlands has not yet been able to shew three lines, excepting those Mr. Macpherson published as a specimen, and which, in reality, is his own translation. If they believe themselves, let them enjoy it, and not attempt to bully the world into a belief of that for which no sort of evidence has yet been produced.

He tells us, “ Mr. Macpherson has always been readiest to shew his originals “ to the best judges.” I deny it. Mr. Macpherson often promised me a sight of them. —I believe, without vanity, I may say I understand the Galic as well as any man living; for I wrote a Grammar and Dictionary

of



of it; and yet, although he appointed, at least at six different times, a day for shewing them to me, and I as often waited upon him, there was always some apology made:—the manuscripts were at his house in the country; or mislaid; or the key lost; or I should see them some other time. Why did he promise to shew them? And, since he promised, why not shew some? Let the public draw inferences. This is true; let Mr. Macpherson contradict it, if he can. Mr. Smith talks also of MSS. that contain these poems.—Why apply so earnestly to the author for an edition, if they have them in these MSS. of their own? For a committee of the Highland Society has waited on Mr. Macpherson, to request the original should be printed.—But, alas! not one line has yet been seen, excepting what the translator has made.

“Professor Macleod, of Glasgow, is mentioned as a person who was allowed to compare some books of the original with the translation: and yet, in a conversation with me at London, who promised to purchase any number of lines, not under six, at the rate of 2s. 6d. each word, he could neither repeat a syllable, nor undertake to procure from Mr. Macpherson, although then in town, a single line. Thus fruitless hitherto has been every attempt to discover a stanza of an original, excepting what has been translated from the English, to impose it as a specimen of an original.—Why not publish large extracts from those MSS. of which the authors of dissertations so much boast. If they heard formerly, and still (as they aver) know men that repeat them, why not take them down in writing, and publish them?—Are they afraid that the Highland public, which is so zealous to establish the authenticity, will not purchase? It cannot be believed.—But the reason is, they are not to be found.

“Mr. Smith mentions Dr. Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, in which he says the Doctor confesseth that he himself heard pieces of it recited; and, being compared with the translation, exactly corresponded. Dr. Percy does not understand a syllable of the Earle, and therefore could be no judge. The truth is, Dr. Blair, and Professor Ferguson, when Dr. Percy was at Edinburgh, took care to introduce a young student from the Highlands, who repeated some verses, of which Professor Ferguson said such and such sentences in Fingal were the translation.—Mr. Smith, if he looks into the second and third editions of the *Reliques*, will find the observation there no longer; and that Dr. Percy, on reflection, had just reason to suspect that this young student had previously been taught the part he recited; and the lines might as readily be any common song, as the original of Fingal; for they knew it was impossible for an Englishman to detect it.

“There has been lately published at Lon-

don, a book entitled, *Remarks on Dr. Johnson's Tour into the Hebrides*. This book has been many years in composing. It underwent a vast variety of editions in manuscript, and has been corrected, amended, and improved by many hands in Scotland; and, finding its way to London, was prepared for the press by a friendly embellisher. These amendments and additions are ascribed by many to Mr. Macpherson himself. How far this is true, I do not pretend to say; but I am certain it has been done by some person who has lived in England, some man different from the ostensible author; for there are such local circumstances mentioned in the book, as a person who had never been south of the Tweed could not have been acquainted with. If it be Mr. Macpherson's composition, it is his last effort in this controversy.

“I shall not take up my time with making observations on the illiberality and scurrilities of which it is made up; but only will point out to the world such a fresh instance of imposture as will astonish, in which the author triumphs as having proved the authenticity of Ossian's poems.—The book was written on purpose to establish the genuineness of the poems. How far it has succeeded, appears from the following fraud, the only argument adduced:—“But as Dr. Johnson may think it too great a trouble to travel again to the Highlands for a sight of old manuscripts, I shall put him on a way of being satisfied nearer home. If he will but call some morning on John Mackenzie, esq; of the Temple, Secretary to the Highland Society, he will find in London more volumes in the Gaelic language and character, than perhaps he will be pleased to look at, after what he has said.” “Among these is a volume, which contains some of Ossian's poems.”—On reading the last sentence, I was overjoyed that the originals of Ossian were at last discovered, notwithstanding my own bad success in meeting with them. Being impatient to see them, I accordingly lost no time in waiting on Mr. Mackenzie; and, having looked over these volumes in manuscript, found no compositions of Ossian therein. They are manuscripts written in the Irish dialect and character, on the subject of Irish and Highland genealogy.—We have every reason to believe that this is the very manuscript, if any, that was left at Becket's by Mr. Macpherson some time ago, with a view to impose it as that of Ossian; for, I am credibly informed, this very piece was sent to Mr. Mackenzie by him.

“As the writer of the Remarks seems himself entirely ignorant of the contents of that manuscript, being a stranger to the Irish character and contractions, it was vainly believed by him and his partizans, that, with an old Irish manuscript on genealogy, they might prove the originality of Ossian.”

\*\*\* The “*Fragment from the Welch*” has been by Accident mislaid. The Roman Altar and Remarks on Dr. Lefsome are received. Other Favours shall be duly attended to.



*Debates in the last Session of the last Parliament, continued from p. 216.*

SIR Geo. Y—ge, after some private business had been dispatched, moved, "That an address be presented to his Majesty, that the militia corps may not be ordered to distant parts of the kingdom, but stationed as convenient as possible to the counties in which they are raised." He prefaced his motion by representing the many hardships and unnecessary expences which both men and officers incurred by being marched from one end of the kingdom to the other without any real advantage to the service; nay, as if with design to defeat the very purpose for which the militia forces are constituted, namely, the defence of their property, their wives and families, in case of invasion. And as invasion could only be attempted in a few places, he held it the duty of ministers so to assemble the militia forces, as that the different corps should be stationed as near as possible to the neighbourhood where the properties and places of residence of the persons who composed them were supposed to lie. If some such regulation was not observed, he could not see, he said, any difference between a body of militia and the same number of regular troops, to whose permanent establishment he had ever been averse; and hoped, that a proper distinction between the one and the other would always be preserved: besides, many of the militia were known to have votes for representatives in their respective counties; and, as a general election was supposed to be near, it would be the highest injustice to deprive men, employed in the service of their country, of the most valuable privilege of Englishmen, that of giving their suffrages to those candidates whom they may think most worthy to serve the state.

Mr. J—nk—n opposed the motion, as an encroachment on the prerogative of the crown. He observed, that no injury could be done to any elector, as all who had votes were entitled by law to their furlough on such occasions; and that, as no encampments were yet formed, the motion, he thought, was premature.

Mr. T. T—n—d said, that taking up the business after the camps were formed, and the militia stationed, would be like hanging a man first, and trying him afterwards. He was sorry that a law, made for the preservation of the whole, should be converted to the base purpose of harassing and perplexing a part. Men of a certain complexion were brought for-

ward on every occasion; while those in the interest of their country were removed, or otherwise mal-treated. Two lord lieutenants had lately been displaced; and he knew, that some regiments had been moved from place to place, merely to harass and vex. When men are three or four hundred miles from the place of election, what soldier, he asked, could avail himself of a furlough? Such arguments refute themselves.

Ld B—ch—p opposed the motion, on the ground of its interfering with the executive branch, and the improbability of the militia law being converted to purposes of oppression.

Mr. M—rt—n supported the motion, on the ground of utility. He said, men stationed on ground they knew would repel double the number of invaders that in other circumstances they could resist; that men marched from Yorkshire to Kent could know no more of the ground when they came there, than if they had come from Russia or the Alps.

Ld N—th opposed the motion, as an attack upon the prerogative. And,

Sir Jas. L—wt—r pledging himself, if the present motion was lost, to bring forward another similar to it in a short time;

Sir Geo. Y—ge suffered it to drop without farther struggle.

April 26.

The act, for the more easy and better recruiting his Majesty's land forces and marines, was read the second time, and committed.

April 27.

The bill to enable the inhabitants of Grenada, now under the dominion of France, to send the produce of their island to this country, under certain limitations, was reported; when

Sir Jas. L—wt—r started a difficulty respecting the execution of the act, which was acknowledged by the whole House to be worthy their attention; and that was, as to the matter of seizure, supposing such to be made by King's ships or privateers, and the goods sold before the knowledge of this act could reach the captors: this was a case of great concern, as the captors might not only be compelled to return the value, but be liable to damages. To obviate this, a clause was added to the bill, by way of rider, to return to the owners the net money received, but no more.

Mr. T. L—tt—ll complained of the immense expence of the navy, which, he said, was greater than in 1760, though

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in strength not nearly equal to what it was at that period. He therefore moved, "That there be laid before the House, a list of all ships and vessels of the royal navy in commission on the 1st of Dec. 1779, distinguishing their several stations at the time, their dates, and complement of men."

Ld M—lg—ve objected to the motion, as improper, and tending to furnish the enemy with important information.

Sir Edw. Ast—y ridiculed the reply. He bid his lordship refine it a little. It had been so long the hackneyed excuse for keeping back information, that some fresh reason should now be thought of; or the people would conclude, that the immense sums voted for the navy were wasted for purposes very different from those for which they were granted, namely, for the purposes of *corruption*.

Mr. J. J—nst—e was of the same opinion.

Ld M—lg—ve observed, that the 41. *per month per man*, usually voted for the service of the navy, was, as every one knew, inadequate to the expense; that of course the extraordinaries must rise in proportion to the number of seamen employed; that as to the aggregate, that was already on the table; but to state the number on board every ship, the name of the ship, and where stationed, would convey to the enemy such a complete detail of our naval arrangements, as he would venture to affirm could no otherwise be procured. He could not therefore consent to oblige the enemy with such authentic intelligence.

The motion was rejected, 65 to 42.

Mr. L—tt—ll followed his first motion with a second to the same purport, but a little varied, which passed in the negative without a division.

Mr. Ed—n then rose, and called the attention of the House to the case of the American merchants, who, upon the authority of treasury warrants only, had embarked goods to the amount of no less than 1,600,000*l.* for which they had no act of parliament to legalise them; the recess, on account of the Speaker's health, see p. 213, having prevented the bill intended for that purpose from passing; but there was still another cause which retarded the progress of the bill; it was so altered by the Lords, that Mr. Ed—n said, it put him in mind of the

story of Sir John Cutler's stockings, which were darned and mended till there was not one original thread remaining. This bill, so mangled, Mr. Ed—n stated, was smuggled through the House, though in every point irreconcilable to the order on which it was founded. He related the particulars, and concluded with remarking, that the bill sent to the Lords was a total unqualified and gratuitous repeal of the *Navigation Act*, opening the trade to Guernsey, Jersey, and the East Indies, and authorising even an unrestrained supply to the Rebel Colonies\*. He then turned to Gov. P—wn—l, and said, "This, Sir, was your bill." This is the bill which is now wished to be printed, and handed down to posterity as a model of commercial and political wisdom. Mr. Ed—n on this occasion indulged his ironical talents; and in allusion to his former story observed, that the H. of Commons had sent from the hon. gentleman's loom a pair of black worsted stockings, full of holes, rotten, and all calf, which the H. of Lords had mended with white silk; had picked out the worsted, and returned, in short, a pair of silk stockings of an excellent fabric; which now, he assured the hon. gentleman, would well become his legs. He apologised for his severity, which, he said, was intended not against the framer of the bill, but to save the H. of C. from the charge of negligence in passing the bill, and the H. of L. from the imputation of unconstitutionally amending it.

Gov. P—wn—l replied with some warmth. He asserted, that the H. of F. L. had made by their amendments an unconstitutional attack on the privileges of the Commons; in which they were shamelessly seconded by the last speaker: that he should not reply to his wit, but expose his ignorance; that if he had any shame left, he should make him feel his error, and wish he had not furnished him with such an opportunity of exercising his busy and active talent in correcting him. Having said this, he proceeded to give the history of the bill previous to its going up to the H. of Lords, and of the reception it met with there; which being a matter not immediately before the House, he was called to order. And,

Mr. B—ke put an end to the altercation by observing, that the gentleman who first spoke had mixed his wit with

\* It was thought by the friends to the bill, that by their opening the trade it might open a door to reconciliation. That it would have increased the number of friends to this country cannot be doubted.



some little anger; and that the other gentleman had begun with anger, and, if allowed to proceed, would no doubt grow witty.

Gov. P—~~awn~~—l, in his turn, called Mr. B—~~ke~~ to order; and wished to know if any question was yet before the House, that he might speak to it.

Mr. Ed—~~n~~ said, that he had been prepared to move for a new bill in favour of the merchants, precisely in the words of that returned by the Lords; but, from what had just passed, it might seem premature. He replied to the charge of ignorance; and concluded with applying the old story of Jarvis to Ratcliff, by stating, that he would take any thing from the hon. gentleman in a parliamentary way but his *bills*.

Ld Geo. G—~~rd~~—n, after observing in his dry way on the silken praises bestowed by Mr. Ed—~~n~~ on the H. of Lords for having *worsted* a member of the Commons House, presented a petition, which he stated to be the petition of the people of Airshire in Scotland, praying the repeal of the late act in favour of Roman Catholics. His lordship, in pre-facing his motion, ran through the history of the Stuarts; the rightful heirs of the crown, he said, of which they were deprived both by K. William and the present royal family, for their steady adherence to the principles of that intolerant religion. In the course of his speech he was several times called to order, but as often arose, and went on with his sarcasms.

(To be continued.)

Brief Description of Port Praya.

PORT PRAYA, where Commodore Johnstone had his late brush with the French, is a small bay, situated about the middle of the S. side of the island of St. Jago, in the lat. of  $14^{\circ} 53' 30''$  N. long.  $23^{\circ} 30'$  W. It may be known, especially in coming from the East, by the southernmost hill in the island, which is round and peaked at top, and lies a little way inland in the direction of W. from the port. This mark is the more necessary, as there is a small cove about a league to the eastward, with a sandy beach, in the bottom of it a valley, and cocoa-nut trees behind, which strangers may mistake for Port Praya, as we did. The two points which form the entrance of Port Praya bay are rather low, and in the direction of WSW. and ENE. half a league from each other; close to the W. point, are sunken rocks, on which the sea continually breaks. The bay lies in NW. near half a league, and the depth of water is from 14 to 4 fathoms; large ships

ought not to anchor in less than 8, in which depth the S. end of the Green Island (a small island under the W. shore) will bear W. You water at a well behind the beach at the head of the bay. The water is tolerable, but scarce and bad getting off, on account of a great surf on the beach. Refreshments to be got here are bullocks, hogs, goats, sheep, poultry, and fruit. The goats are of the antelope kind, so extraordinary lean that hardly any thing can equal them; and the bullocks, hogs, and sheep, not much better. Bullocks must be purchased with money, at 12 Spanish dollars a head, weighing between 250 and 300lb.; other articles may be got from the natives in exchange for old cloaths, &c. but the sale of bullocks is confined to a company of merchants, to whom this privilege is granted, and who keep an agent on the spot. The fort above-mentioned seems wholly designed for the protection of the bay, and is well situated for that purpose, being built on an elevation which rises directly from the sea on the right, at the head of the bay.

Capt. Cook immediately dispatched an officer to ask leave to water and purchase refreshments, which was granted. On his return the captain saluted the fort with 11 guns, on a promise of its being returned with an equal number; but, by a mistake as they pretended, the salute was returned with only 9, for which the governor made an excuse next day.

Cook's Voyage, 1777, vol. I. p. 7.

MR. URBAN,

June 21.

THE Abbé Raynal not having communicated to his friends in England his having written *La Révolution de l'Amérique* [reviewed in p. 280], some persons were inclined to doubt of its authenticity; and, as the Editor has not mentioned from what work it is extracted, it may not be unacceptable to your readers to know some particulars relative to it.

The new edition of the *Histoire Philosophique, &c. des deux Indes*, printed at Geneva, but not yet published, has been entirely new-moulded, and augmented at least one-third in new matter, of which *La Révolution de l'Amérique* (printed apart only in England) is an extract. The Abbé Raynal sold this new edition for 1000l. sterling to some booksellers at Paris, who sent all the materials to Geneva to have it printed; and it was completed last year, but, its sale being forbid in France, the proprietors have not yet thought proper to publish it. Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

P. S. The same ingenious author has prepared for the press another work, which the learned wait for with impatience; it is, *The History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*. What a subject for so eloquent a pen!

\* \* \* The Theatrical Register shall be given next month; with a specimen of the Songs at Vauxhall.

ANEC-



ANECDOTES of Sir HUGH MIDDLETON, and Family: From Mr. Pennant's *Journey to Snowdon.*

**I** NOW speak of the 6th son of Richard Middleton, Hugh, a person whose useful life would give lustre to the greatest family. This gentleman, afterwards Sir Hugh, displayed very early his great talents, and began, as we are told by himself, by searching for coal, within a mile of his native place. His attempt did not meet with success; his genius was destined to act on a greater stage. The capital afforded him ample space for his vast attempts. Few readers need be told that he planned, and brought to perfection, the great design of supplying the city with water. This plan was meditated in the reign of Elizabeth, but no one was found bold enough to attempt it. In 1608 the dauntless Welchman stepped forth, and *smote the rock*; and on Michaelmas 1613, the waters flowed into the thirsty metropolis. He brought it in defiance of hills and vallies; reckoning every winding, near 39 miles; conveyed it, by aqueducts in some places, in others pierced the high grounds, and gave it a subterraneous course. He was a true prototype of the later genius of similar works, but he sacrificed private fortune to the public good. Two thousand pounds a month, which he gained from the Cardiganshire mines, were swallowed up in this river. He received the empty honour of seeing himself attended by the king, his court, and all the corporation of London, among whom was his brother, designed mayor for the ensuing year. The waters gushed out in their presence, and the great architect received their applause and knighthood, and in 1622 the title of baronet. His own fair fortune being expended in an undertaking which now brings in to the proprietors an amazing revenue, he was obliged to become a hireling surveyor, and was eminently useful in every place where draining or mining was requisite. He died in 1631. The last baronet of this family died a few years ago. The present representative is a widow, in distressed circumstances. Sir Hugh left a certain number of shares to the Goldsmiths Company, to be divided among the poor members; but, as the husband of this poor woman happened not to be of the company, the representative of the greatest benefactor London ever had, is, I trust, through ignorance of her case, permitted to linger away her days in cruel penury.

MR. URBAN,

**Y**OUR mention in p. 221 of the celebrated Countess of Desmond, induces me to send you a curious Inquiry into her

Person and Age, transcribed from the papers of the Hon. Horace Walpole.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

HAVING a few years ago had a curiosity to inform myself of the particulars of the life of the very aged Countess of Desmond, I was much surprised to find no certain account of so extraordinary a person; neither exactly how long she lived, nor even who she was; the few circumstances related of her, depending on mere tradition. At last I was informed, that she was buried at Sligo in Ireland, and a gentleman of that place was so kind as to procure for me the following inscriptions on the monument there; which, however, soon convinced me of that supposition being a mistake, as will appear by the observations in my letter in consequence of this which contained the epitaph.

To C. O. Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Nymphsfield, Aug. 23, 1757.*

"I Have made, I think, as accurate an extract of all the inscriptions on O'Connor's monument as can be, even to copy the faults of the carver: I was many hours on a high ladder, and it cost me much time to clear the letters. The lowest inscription is this; but you are to observe, all the letters in the original are capitals, and could not come in compass to give it to you in that manner, as you will perceive:

"Hic jacet famosissimus miles Donatus  
"Cornelius\* Comitatus Sligie Dominus  
"cum sua uxore illustrissima Dna Elinora  
"Butler, Comitissa Desmondie, que me fieri  
"fecit, An. 1624, post mortem sui mariti  
"qui obiit 11 Aug. An. 1609. Item ejus  
"filia & primi mariti, vizt. Comitissae Des-  
"mondie noie† Elizabetha valde virtuosis-  
"sima Dna sepulta fuit, hoc in tumulo, 31  
"Novem. anno Domini 1623."

"Just above this is O'Connor in armour, kneeling, and his hands raised up and joined as at prayer, his helmet on the ground behind him: a tree in an escutcheon, which is the arms of O'Connor, and a trophy on one side; and over his head this inscription:  
"Sic præter cælum quia nil durabile fuitit,  
"Luceat ambobus lux diuturna Dei.

"Donato Connor Desmond Elinora Marito—

"On the west side is the countess, with a coronet and her beads, kneeling, and over her head this continuation of the preceding lines,

"Hunc fieri tumulum fecit amena suo.

"Cum Domino saxis Elinoræ filia cumbit,

"Et Comitissae Desmond Elizabetha virens.

"Between the two tablets, which contain the inscriptions, is a boar and a coronet over it of five balls, which I suppose belonged to Desmond.

"On the side of the countess is an escut-

\* "Cornelianus is the descendant of Cornelius, which in Irish is Conagher, or, in the shortway, Connor."

† "This word I can make no sense of, but sic originale. I take it to be a redundancy of the carver: it seems to be a repetition of the three last syllables of Desmondie."—The letter-writer is not aware that *noie* is a contraction for *nomine*. EDITOR.



cheon with the arms of Butler, and under them a book open, and a rose on it, crossed by a spade and flambeaux, and an urn at bottom.

"Above, there is a table with this inscription, that runs from each end, and over both the former, and ornamented with an angel's head at each end. It does not pay any respect to the poet's arrangement, as you will perceive:

"Siccine Conatæ per quod florebat eburna  
 "Urna tegit vivax corpora bina decus!  
 "Siccine Donati tumulo conduntur in alto  
 "Ossa quæ momoniæ siccine cura jacet!  
 "Martia quæ bello, mitis quæ pace micabat,  
 "Versa est in cineres siccine vestra manus!  
 "Siccine Penelope saxis Elinora sepulta est,  
 "Siccine marmoreis altera casta Judith!  
 "Mater Ierna genis humidis quæ brachia  
 "tenda\*,  
 "Mortisero vestris, lætibus aucta, memor."

"Over this is O'Connor's arms, viz. a tree, and crest, a lion crowned. The motto is, *Quo vinci, vincor*. On one side of these is a figure with a key lying on the breast, and a sword in the left. On the other is a figure, with a sword in the right, and a book in the left, lying on the breast; and the whole is surmounted by a crucifix.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c."

This letter having been communicated to me by the gentleman who was so obliging as to make the inquiry, occasioned my sending him the following:

To C. O. Esq.

"Sir, Strawberry-Hill, Sept. 17, 1757.

"I Should have thanked you the instant I received the honour of your obliging letter, if you had not told me that you was setting out for Ireland: I am in pain lest this should not come to your hands, as you gave me no direction, and I should be extremely sorry that you should think me capable, Sir, of neglecting to shew my gratitude for the trouble you have been so good as to give yourself. I cannot think of taking the liberty to give you any more, though I own the inscriptions you have sent me have not cleared away the difficulties relating to the Countess of Desmond. On the contrary, they make me doubt whether the Lady interred at Sligo was the person reported to have lived to such an immense age. If you will excuse me, I will state my objections.

"I have often heard that the aged lady Desmond lived to one hundred and sixty-

two, or sixty-three years. In the account of her picture at Windsor, they give her but one hundred and fifty years. Sir William Temple†, from the relation of Lord Leicester, reduces it to one hundred and forty; adding, "That she had been married out of England in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and being reduced to great poverty by the ruin of the Irish family into which she had married, came from Bristol to London, towards the end of the reign of James the First, to beg relief from court."

"This account by no means corresponds either with the monument at Sligo, or the new Irish peerage by Lodge. The great particular (besides that of her wonderful age) which interested me in this inquiry, was the tradition which says, that the long-lived Lady Desmond had danced with Richard the Third, and always affirmed, that he was a very well-made man. It is supposed that this was the same lady with whom the old Lady Dacre had conversed, and from whose testimony she gave the same account.

"In the catalogue of the ancient Earls of Desmond, inserted in the pedigree of Kildare, I can find no one who married an Englishwoman near the period in question: but that we will waive; it might have been a mistake of Sir William, or his authority the Earl of Leicester. Her poverty might be as erroneous, if Lodge's account be true‡ that she left three hundred pounds to the chapel at Sligo, in which was the tomb, as the inscription says, she erected in 1624. But here is the greatest difficulty: if she was one hundred and forty in 1636, according to Lodge, the æra of her death (which by the way was in King Charles's, and not in King James's reign), she was born in 1496. Gerald, Earl of Desmond, her first husband, died according to the peerage, in 1583. She was therefore eighty-seven when she married O'Connor of Sligo—that is possible—if she lived to one hundred and forty, she might be in the vigour of her age (at least not dislike the vigour of his) at eighty-seven. The Earl of Desmond's first wife, says Lodge, (for our Lady Eleanor was his second) died in 1564: if he remarried the next day, his bride must have been sixty-eight, and yet she had a son and five daughters by him. I fear, with all her juvenile powers, she must have been past breeding at sixty-eight.

"These accounts tally as little with her

\* Tendo.

† See Pote's Account of Windsor Castle, p. 418. Having, by permission of his grace the Lord Chamberlain, obtained a copy of the picture at Windsor, called, The Countess of Desmond, I discovered that it is not her portrait. On the back is written in an old hand, "The mother of Rembrandt, given by Sir Robert Carr." In the catalogue of King Charles's collection of pictures, p. 130. No. 101. is described the portrait of the old woman, with a great scarf upon her head, by Rembrandt, in a black frame, given to the King by Lord Ancrum. This was the very Sir Robert Carr, Earl of Ancrum, mentioned as above, and the name answers exactly.

‡ See his Essay on Health and Long Life.

§ Vol. I. p. 19.

dancing



dancing with Richard the Third; he died in 1485, and by my computation she was not born till 1496. If we suppose that she died twelve years sooner, viz. in 1624, at which time the tomb was erected, and which would coincide with Sir Wm. Temple's date of her death, in the reign of James, and if we give her one hundred and fifty years, according to the Windsor account, she would then have been born in 1474, and consequently was eleven years old at the death of King Richard: but this supposition labours with as many difficulties. She could not have been married in the reign of Edward the Fourth, scarcely have danced with his brother; and it is as little probable that she had much remembrance of his person, the point, I own, in which I am most interested, not at all crediting the accounts of his deformity, from which Buck has so well defended him, both by the silence of Comines, who mentions the beauty of King Edward, and was too sincere to have passed over such remarkable ugliness in a foreigner; and from Dr. Shaw's appeal to the people before the protector's face, whether his highness was not a comely prince, and the exact image of his father. The power that could enslave them, could not have kept them from laughing at such an apostrophe, had the protector been as ill-shapen as the Lancastrian historians represent him. Lady Desmond's testimony adds great weight to this defence.

"But the more we accommodate her age to that of Richard the Third, the less it will suit with that of her first husband. If she was born in 1474, her having children by him (Gerald, Earl of Desmond) becomes vastly more improbable.

"It is very remarkable, Sir, that neither her tomb, nor Lodge, should take notice of this extraordinary person's age; and I own, if I knew how to consult him without trespassing on your good-nature and civility, I should be very glad to state the foregoing difficulties to him. But I fear I have already taken too great freedom with your indulgence, and am, &c. H. W.

"P.S. Since I finished my letter, a new idea has started, for discovering who this very old Lady Desmond was, at least whose wife she was, supposing the person buried at Sligo not to be her. Thomas, the sixth Earl of Desmond, was forced to give up the earldom: but it is not improbable that his descendants might use the title, as he certainly left issue. His son died, says Lodge\*, in 1452, leaving two sons, John and Maurice. John, being born at least in 1451, would be above thirty at the end of Edward the Fourth's reign. If his wife was seventeen in the last year of that king, she would have been born in 1466. If therefore she died about 1625, she would be one hundred and

fifty-nine. This approaches to the common notion of her age, as the ruin of the branch of the family into which she married does to Sir Wm. Temple's. A few years more or less in certain parts of this hypothesis would but adjust it still better to the accounts of her. Her husband being only a titular earl solves the difficulty of the silence of genealogists on so extraordinary a person.

"Still we should be to learn of what family she herself was; and I find a new evidence, which, agreeing with Sir Wm. Temple's account, seems to clash a little with my last supposition. This authority is no less than Sir Walter Raleigh's, who, in the fifth chapter of the first book of his History of the World, says expressly, that he himself "knew the old Countess of Desmond of Inchiquin, who lived in the year 1589, and many years since, who was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since then; and that this is true, all the noblemen and gentlemen of Munster can witness." Her holding a jointure from all the earls of Desmond would imply, that her husband was not of the titular line, but of that in possession: yet that difficulty is not so great, as no such lady being mentioned in the pedigree. By Sir Walter's words, it is probable, that she was dead when he wrote that account of her. His history was first printed in 1614; this makes the era of her death much earlier than I had supposed, but having allowed her near one hundred and sixty years, taking away ten or twelve will make my hypothesis agree better with Sir Wm. Temple's account, and does not at all destroy the assumption of her being the wife of only a titular earl. However, all these are conjectures, which I should be glad to have ascertained or confuted by any curious person, who could produce authentic testimonies of the birth, death, and family, of this very remarkable lady; and to excite or assist which was the only purpose of this disquisition.

"Having communicated these observations to the Rev. Dr. Charles Lyttelton, dean of Exeter, he soon afterwards found, and gave me the following extract from page 36 of Smith's Natural and Civil History of the County of Corke, printed at Dublin, 1750, octavo.

"Thomas †, the thirteenth Earl of Desmond, brother to Maurice the eleventh earl, died this year (1534) at Rathkeile, being of a very great age, and was buried at Youghall. He married, first, Ellin ‡, daughter of M'Carty of Muskerry, by whom he had a son, Maurice, who died vita patris. The earl's second wife was Catherine Fitzgerald, daughter of the Fitzgeralds of the house of Drumana, in

\* Vol. I. p. 14.

† His name was James, and he was the twelfth earl.

‡ See Lodge's Peerage, Vol. I. p. 16.



“ the county of Waterford. This Catherine  
“ was the countess that lived so long, of  
“ whom Sir Walter Raleigh makes mention  
“ in his History of the World, and was re-  
“ puted to live to one hundred and forty  
“ years of age.”

“ This is the most positive evidence we  
have; the author quotes Russell’s MSS. If  
she was of the Fitzgeralds of Waterford, it  
will not in strictness agree with Sir Wm.  
Temple’s relation of her being married out  
of England; by which we should naturally  
suppose that she was born of English blood:  
yet his account is so vague, that it ought not  
to be set against absolute assertion, supposing  
the Russell MSS. to be of good authority en-  
ough to support what it is quoted to support  
in 1750.

“ Upon the whole, and to reduce this  
lady’s age as low as possible, making it at  
the same time coincide with the most proba-  
ble accounts, we will suppose that she was  
married at fifteen in 1483, the last year of  
Edward the Fourth, and that she died in  
1612, two years before the publication of  
Sir Walter Raleigh’s history; she will then  
have been no less than one hundred and  
forty-five \* years of age, a particularity sin-  
gular enough to excite, and, I hope, to ex-  
cuse this inquiry.”

#### THE SPECULATOR, N° VIII.

— *Credere te virum volebam.* MART.

“ I can’t but think that you’re a man.”

**R**IDING-Dresses were not worn by the  
ladies of this nation long before the  
days of Addison. No sooner did that excel-  
lent moralist perceive this ridiculous fashion  
daily getting more ground, than he employ-  
ed his pen in exposing the absurdity of, and  
in attempting to dissuade them from giving  
way to it. Undoubtedly the arguments of  
so great a man must have had some weight—  
must have produced some good effect at that  
time. Now they are wholly forgotten or  
disregarded. No female of decent family is  
now to be seen without a riding-habit. To  
remind them of what has been said before,  
and to add a few observations of my own,  
will be the business of this paper.

Were any of our forefathers to revisit the  
earth, with what astonishment would they  
gaze on this new creature (or more properly  
in the words of Virgil), this “ *mixtum ge-  
nus, prolesque biformis.*” Addison relates  
a ludicrous story of a country lady who dress-  
ed in this manner: “ A tenant meeting  
this gentleman-like lady on the highway,  
was asked by her, *whether that was Coverley-  
Hall?* The honest man seeing only the male

part of the querist, replied, *Yes, Sir;* but  
upon the second question, *Whether Sir Roger  
was a married man?* having dropped his eye  
upon the petticoat, he changed his note into  
*No, Madam.*”

The ladies must certainly have their rea-  
sons for dressing thus. They do not surely  
suppose they can captivate the generous  
youth sooner by endeavouring to resemble  
him as much as possible in external appear-  
ance—they cannot imagine such a dress be-  
comes them. No: they thus cast a veil  
over all their softer, milder, and enraptur-  
ing charms. What is more disgusting, what  
more absurd, than to see the woman play  
the man? On the contrary, what are greater  
ornaments, what gives more force to beauty,  
than meekness, modesty, and diffidence?  
But when the manners—when the whole be-  
haviour borders on assurance, boldness, and  
effrontery, how powerless, how detestable is  
beauty! Throw off your virile habit, ye gen-  
tle females. What becomes a female better  
than a female’s dress? Wear what is neat  
and elegant—be meek, be modest, and effe-  
minate—this will please all †. A woman  
should a woman be, and cannot well possess  
too much effeminacy. P. R.

#### THE SCRIBBLER. N° V.

“ A deed without a name.” SHAK.

**T**HE following fragment is translated  
from the Erse language. The origi-  
nal, a transcript of which is in my possession,  
was lately discovered in a Highland hut, and  
appears to be of great antiquity. Shaks-  
peare had probably seen it when he wrote the  
tragedy of Macbeth. With respect to the  
translation, I have rejected the inflated style  
of Macpherson, as neither adapted to the  
subject, nor agreeable to the taste of the age.

#### THE PUPIL OF NATURE.

EDWIN tended his father’s flock on the  
bleak mountains of Scotia. Though illite-  
rate and unenlightened, his morals were not  
corrupted, nor his disposition depraved. He  
delighted in benevolent actions, though in-  
sensible of the beauty of benevolence; and,  
though he pursued the paths of virtue, he  
was ignorant that they led to felicity. His  
countenance indicated his innocence and sin-  
cerity; and prepossessed all in his favour.  
With a lively and picturesque imagination,  
he loved, to enthusiasm, the rude scenes of  
uncultivated nature; and, as he wandered  
over the mountains, would sit down on an  
inviting spot, climb to the edge of a preci-  
pice, or trace a torrent by its fount.

In one of his rambles he descended into a  
craggy dell, in which Nature reigned in all

\* Lord Bacon, says Fuller, computed her age to be one hundred and forty at least; and  
added, that the three times had a new set of teeth, for so I understand, *ter vices dentisse*,  
not that she recovered them three times after casting them, as Fuller translates it, which is  
giving her four set of teeth.

Worthies in Northumb. p. 310.

† — *τὸς πᾶσι φίλος ὃ ἔδω.* HOM.



her wild magnificence. A glade of shattered oaks rose suddenly on each side; the summits of the mountains on which the evening clouds reposed appearing above; and directly in front frowned a noble cavern, that diffused a melancholy gloom on the surrounding objects. Immense fragments, suspended from the roof, threatened those who should presume to enter with instant destruction; and from its mouth rushed a rapid torrent, that, dashing from cliff to cliff, thundered down the vale in a continual cataract. The moon shone faintly, and her trembling beams quivered on the waves of the river.

Captivated with the grandeur of the cavern, Edwin, in the elation of his heart, resolved to explore its gloomy recesses. As he entered, the fragments that hung in air trembled over his head, and he had not advanced many paces when one of them fell down with a tremendous sound, and entirely obstructed the passage. To return was now impracticable.—Every suggestion that horror could inspire rushed into his mind.—He endeavoured to climb the crag, but the prominence of its summit frustrated all his attempts. After some hesitation he proceeded.

In proportion as he advanced, the light diminished, and the rock assumed a deeper shade. The roof at length descended so low, and the passage became so rugged and craggy, that he was obliged to clamber on his hands and knees. It was intensely dark; the drops which perpetually distilled from the roof rendered the rocks extremely slippery; and the river, that rattled with resistless impetuosity beside him, incessantly reminded him by its sound of his imminent danger. It at last opened into a lofty vault. Descending by a gentle declivity, and groping with his crook, he soon arrived at the foot of a rock, from beneath which the river emerged, and which apparently precluded all further passage. Edwin threw himself on the ground in despair. Exhausted with fatigue, and confused in his ideas, he presently fell asleep: a being of the most terrific form that a fertile imagination impressed with horror can conceive, seemed to rise out of the water below, and was just preparing to terminate his existence, when a clap of thunder shook the cavern, and every cavity in the rock reverberated the sound.

Edwin started up in an agony of terror. His tears were suspended by wonder. Falling on his knees, he clasped his little hands bleeding with the roughness of the rock, and uttered a fervent ejaculation: for Nature suggests to the most unenlightened mind the idea of a divine intelligence; when happening to cast his eye on the water, he observed the reflection of a pale blue light that issued through a cleft in the rock; a faint beam of hope now darted into his mind. Some pious

Anchorite, who had chosen this cell for his final residence, might have just lighted his lamp: some itinerant Minstrel, who had retired hither for shelter from the storm, might have just kindled a few faggots to defend himself from the severity of the cold.

Though the aperture was high, Edwin climbed up by the aid of a protuberance of the rock, when looking through he saw twelve gigantic figures, resembling women; with wide and solemn steps they stalked in procession round a blazing caldron, and threw in the ingredients for the preparation of their magic charms. In a few moments they stopped: upon which one of them, who appeared considerably the tallest, advanced from among the rest, and muttering a few words drew a circle on the ground with her wand, and instantly rose the shade of a venerable chieftain. His left arm sustained a target, in the midst of which a lance was fixed; a plume of feathers nodded in his bonnet, and a glaymore\* hung by his side. Looking round with a menacing frown, he was proceeding to speak; when lo! a gust of smoke involved the flame; it was a signal that some virtuous eye beheld their infernal incantations; all waved their wands, the spectre and the caldron sunk into the ground, and they vanished with a peal of thunder.

Edwin trembled in every nerve; he doubted whether he had not been deceived by the illusions of fancy; and he had scarcely strength sufficient to preserve himself from falling. At length, when the passions that agitated his breast had subsided, he recollected seeing a passage on the opposite side, though his attention had at the time been too much engaged by other objects to permit him to observe it. Animated by this thought, he passed through the aperture. As he entered the cell, that had just been the scene of enchantment—as he descended to the ground, that superior beings had just been treading—he stepped back and shuddered. Recovering however presently from this emotion, he approached the rock with his arms extended, and soon found a narrow passage, the entrance of which was fortified by large fragments of stone. Over these he climbed with a few efforts; but he had not gone far when he saw light, and running to the opening, beheld a prospect of such magnificence and extent, that he was at first obliged to turn aside his eyes. The sun appeared rising in all its glory, and the mists that hung on the tops of the surrounding hills were breaking and dispersing. Below shone a vast lough, stretching as far as the eye could reach, and reflecting rocks, woods, and the inverted summits of mountains.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* The broad sword.



*List of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, continued from p. 223.*

**SEWELL**, right hon. Sir T. *knt. Master of the Rolls.*

Shaw, George, M. A.  
Shuckburgh, Sir George, bart. F. R. S.  
Simpson, Bolton, D. D.  
Simpson, John, esq;  
Smith, John, D. D.  
Smith, Sir John, bart. F. R. S.  
Smyth, Francis, esq;  
Solly, Edward, esq;  
Southouse, William, esq;  
Southouse, Samuel, esq;  
Speed, Mr. Richard,  
Spragg, Harvey, M. A.  
Stamford, George Harry earl of.  
Stanley, Edward, esq; F. R. S.  
Stanley, John Fleming, M. A.  
Stebbing, Henry, D. D. F. R. S.  
Steevens, George, esq; F. R. S.  
Stinton, George, D. D. F. R. S.  
Stone, Francis, M. A.  
Storer, Anthony, esq;  
Storer, Thomas, esq;  
Strachey, John, D. LL.  
Strange, John, esq; F. R. S.  
Strong, Thomas, esq;  
Strutt, Samuel, esq;  
Stuart, hon. Frederick,  
Stuart, James, esq; F. R. S.  
Surrey, Charles earl of, F. R. S.  
Swinney, Sidney, D. D. F. R. S.  
Taylor, John, esq;  
Thomas, Sir Edmund, bart.  
Thorpe, John, esq;  
Tickell, John, esq;  
Tunstall, Marmaduke, esq; F. R. S.  
Turnor, Edmund, jun. esq;  
Tutet, Mark Cephas, esq;  
Valltravers, Rodolph, esq; F. R. S.  
Vanfittart, Robert, esq; D. LL.  
Udny, Robert, esq;  
Upton, John, esq; F. R. S.  
Vyse, William, D. D.  
Waddilove, Robert Darley, M. A.  
Wake, Sir William, bart.  
Walpole, hon. Thomas,  
Walsh, John, esq; F. R. S.  
Waring, John, esq;  
Warren, Richard, M. D. F. R. S.  
Warton, Thomas, B. D.  
Warwick, George earl of, F. R. S.  
Wathen, Mr. Jonathan.  
Watson, John, M. A.  
Way, Benjamin, esq; F. R. S.  
Webb, Sir John, bart. F. R. S.  
Webster, Sir Godfrey, bart.  
Wegg, Samuel, esq; F. R. S.  
Weston, Charles, esq;  
Weston, Robert, esq; F. R. S.  
Whitaker, John, B. D.  
White, William, M. D.  
Wightwick, John, esq;  
Wilcocks, Joseph, esq;  
Willett, Ralph, esq; F. R. S.  
Wilmot, right hon. Sir J. Eardley, *knt.*  
GENT. MAG. *June, 1781.*

Windham, Joseph, esq;  
Wingfield, George, esq;  
Woide, Charles Godfrey, M. A.  
Woodcock, John, D. D.  
Winchester, hon. Brownlow lord bishop of.  
Worrell, Jonathan, esq;  
Wright, Paul, D. D.  
Wyndham, Henry Penruddocke, esq;  
Yorke, Philip, esq;  
Young, George, esq;  
Zachary, Mr. John.

*Sodales Honorarii.*

Ds. D'Anville.  
Ds. Emilius Altieri, Princeps de Viano.  
Ds. Johan. Bapt. Gaspar d'Ansse de Villoison.  
Ds. Josephus Baretti.  
Ds. — Barthelemy, R. S. S.  
Ds. Franciscus Bartolozzi.  
Ds. Francis. Perez. Bayer.  
Ds. Carol. Rinald. Berch.  
Ds. Johan. Steph. Bernard, M. D.  
Ds. Jacob. Jonas Biornsthal.  
Ds. Johannes Bottari.  
Ds. Dominic. August. Bracci.  
Ds. de Brequigny.  
Ds. Joan. Andrea Paterno Castello.  
Ds. Gabriel Lancilotto Castello.  
Ds. Paulus Celestia.  
Ds. Johan. Bapt. Cipriani.  
Ds. Denis de la Coudraye.  
Ds. Paulus de Demidoff.  
Ds. Franciscus Maria Dolce, LL. D.  
Ds. Salvator Ettore.  
Ds. Pet. Nic. Filenius, R. S. S.  
Ds. Joan. Reinoldus Forster, F. R. S.  
Ds. Martyn. Gerbertus, S. R. I.  
Ds. Aloysius Gyraldi, M. D.  
Ds. Edmundus Baro de Harold.  
Ds. Christ. Gotliob Heyne.  
Ds. Ignatius Hugford.  
Ds. Johannes Ihre.  
Ds. Joannes Marfili, M. D. R. S. S.  
Ds. Vincent. Martinelli, LL. D.  
Ds. Turbervillus Needham, R. S. S.  
Ludovicus Julius, Dux Nivernensis, et Don-  
zianensis, Par Galliae, &c. R. S. S.  
Ds. Jerem. Jacob. Oberlin.  
Ds. Horatius Orlandius.  
Ds. Camillus Paderni, R. S. S.  
Ds. Ignatius Paterno, Princeps Biscariensis.  
Ds. Johan. Philip, de Limbourg, M. D.  
Ds. Anton. Ponz.  
Ds. Josephus Recupero.  
Ds. Car. Frederic. Baro de Rudbeck.  
Ds. Julius Carolus Schlaeger.  
Ds. Fredericus Samuel Schmidt.  
Ds. Jacobus a Stehlin.  
Ds. Phil. Muzell Stofch,  
Ds. — Vettori.

MR. URBAN,

May 13, 1781.

I N order to gratify the curiosity of your correspondent under the signature L. in your Magazine for April, p. 172, who is so fond of genealogical reading, I have inclosed some account of the Fynney Estate, and another pompous sketch, as he is pleased to



to term it, abstracted from a more full pedigree of Fynney of Fynney, supported by the most authentic evidences, which, I presume, will in some degree make an atonement for the great mortification he sustained by the disappointment he met with in the Herald's College; where, however, he might have found much information relative to John Baron Fenis, and his descendants. Though Erdeswicke's Survey of Staffordshire contains much valuable chaotic matter, yet a great number both of ancient places and families are omitted in it, some of which Sir Simon Degge in his "Observations upon the Possessors of Monastery-lands in Staffordshire," annexed to the end of that work, hath noted, as "Chetwode, Port, Witghwicke, Thietnesse, Staremore; Ralegh of Uttoxiter, Aihenhurst" of Aihenhurst the next house to Fynney; therefore, he is not worthy of being quoted, as a proof that there were neither place nor family of the name of Fynney in that county. The estate, chiefly consisting of wood-lands, and with much more than now belongs to it, was a gift from K. William the Conqueror to his kinsman Fenis, as his name stands amongst those of the Conquerors of England, in William of Worcester's papers at the end of the Black book of the exchequer, vol. II. p. 524. From that time it took his name, which hath been as variously spelt as those of its several owners below. It is within the parish of Cheddleton; and in some deeds which are in the family it is mentioned as a manor. The old fabrick, or rather what remained of it, was pulled down in 1610, and a remarkable strong but plain stone house built in its stead.

On the disgrace of the great Odo, bishop of Bayeux, in 1083, K. William made his chief favourite, John Fenis, or de Fienes, or de Fiennes, constable of Dover Castle in the county of Kent, where he then went to reside, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports, by gift of inheritance; which descended to Ingelrame de Fenis, or Fines, a baron under K. Henry III.; who had a son William, and a daughter Maud, wife of Humfrey de Bohun, third earl of Hereford, and constable of England, second earl of Essex, and patron of the Abbey of Lambour. K. John took Dover Castle into his own hands, but made some compensation to Ingelrame and his son William Lord Fenis, or Fines.

His descendant, Sir John Fenis, who lived in the reign of K. Edward III., was owner of the manor of Feenes in White Waltham, Berks; which, it is probable, was part of the property given in lieu of Dover Castle. He had by Maud his wife, daughter and heiress of John de Monceaux of Hurst-Monceaux in the county of Sussex, three sons; John, who died without issue, William his heir, and Robert.

Sir William Fenis, knt. the second but eldest surviving son, succeeded his father,

25th K. Edw. III, ann. 1351. He died abroad, in the 34th of that reign, and left by Joane his wife, third daughter of Geoffry de Say, two sons; John, then aged three years, who died in the 49th of that reign, and William who became his brother's heir.

Sir William Fynes, or Fenys, the son, was possessed of the manors of Kemfing and Seale, both in the county of Kent; he married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Batisford, and died 3d K. Hen. IV. leaving two sons, Roger and James, both afterwards knighted; of whom Sir James Fynes or Fenys, the younger, was the ancestor of the present lord viscount Say and Sele.

Sir Roger Fynes, knt. the eldest son above-mentioned, succeeded to the inheritance of Cowdham Manor, in the county of Kent, on the death of his cousin Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Heron, knt. This Sir Roger obtained licence of K. Hen. VI. to embattle his house at Hurst-Monceaux, which he rebuilt in a magnificent manner; and also to enlarge his park there with 600 acres of land. He left two sons, Richard and Robert, the former of whom was afterwards knighted, and having married Joane, one of the daughters, and at length sole heiress, of Sir Thomas Dacre, eldest son and heir of Thomas Dacre, lord Dacre, he was, on that account, in the 37th K. Hen. VI., by letters patent dated Nov. 7, declared Lord Dacre, and a baron of this realm, and to enjoy all pre-eminence belonging to that degree; and the next year he had summons to parliament accordingly. Sir Richard Fynes, lord Dacre, in the 13th K. Hen. VI. was constable of the Tower of London; and having been summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Dacre, from the 38th K. Hen. VI. to the 22d K. Edw. IV. inclusive; he died Nov. 25, in the 1st K. Rich. III, anno 1483; and his widow died March 7, 1st of K. Hen. VII, and were buried in the church at Hurst-Monceaux, seized, at the time of their death, as appears by several inquisitions of those dates, of the manor of Cowdham, with its appurtenances, held of the King *in capite* by knight's service. He had a son John, of whom hereafter; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to John lord Clinton and Saye.

Sir John Fenys, knt. died in his father's life-time, and left by Alice his wife, the eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of the Lord Fitzhugh, four sons.

Sir Thomas Fynes, knt. Lord Dacre, the eldest, married Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bouchier, son of John Lord Bouchier of Berners, by whom he had issue. Their great grand daughter Margaret married to Sampson Lennard of Chevening in the county of Kent, and carried into that family not only a great fortune in Cumberland, Sussex, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Essex, and Kent, but also the barony of Dacre. Second, Richard; th

W.



William, of whom hereafter; and fourth, Roger.

William Fynes, or Feys, or Fynney, the third son of Sir John Fenys, *knt.* inherited the Fynney estate in the county of Stafford, and died there 16th Jan. 1584, and, in his will, dated 25th Nov. 27 Q. Eliz. directed his body to be buried in the church at Cheddleton. He had, by Agnes his wife, five sons, and a daughter.

William Fynney, the eldest, was seated at Cannocke, or Canke, who, by Agnes his wife, had William and Francis, who died in their infancy, and lie interred in the church-yard there; likewise Anne, married to William Colmore, of Birmingham, to whom she brought a large fortune; as her father's curious will, dated Feb. 24, 1594, 37 Q. Eliz. fully proves. They had a numerous issue, and both lie interred in St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, with a monumental inscription over them, which may be seen in Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire*. Thomas, the second son, died 11th of Dec. 42 Q. Eliz.; he had a son William, of whom hereafter:—third, John, married Alice, the heiress of — Wittenstall, of Wittenstall, in the county of Cheshire, where he resided, and which was called after him Finney-Green:—fourth, Roger; fifth, James; both married, and had issue:—and sixth, a daughter, married to William Whithall, and had issue.

William Fynney, the son of Thomas before-mentioned, married Alice, the heiress of John Nicks, or Nix, or Knytche, or Nytche, of Warflow, in the county of Stafford, and had by her, first, William, born June 19, 1594, of whom hereafter:—second, James, born March 2, 1596; he married Mary, daughter of Ralph White of Ashford, and was the first of the family that settled at Little Longstone, in the county of Derby:—third, Edward, born Aug. 16, 1599; he had by his wife three daughters, Anne, Joan, and Margaret:—fourth, Richard, born April 6, 1603.

William Fynney, the eldest son before-mentioned, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Richard Brough, or Burgh, of the Wynyates, in the parish of Leek, and county of Stafford, and had by her, first, Elizabeth, born March 7, 1623, and married to Thomas Baylye of Bradnopp, in the county of Stafford, by whom she had issue:—second, William, born July 16, 1626, of whom hereafter:—third, Thomas, born Feb. 12, 1628:—fourth, James, born April 30, 1632:—and fifth, Mary, born March 26, 1634. William Fynney died in 1656, or 1657.

William Fynney, the eldest son before-mentioned, married Nov. 5, 1646, Mary, daughter of Richard Bateman of Hartington-Hall, in the county of Derby, and had by her, first, William, born Oct. 5, 1647, of whom hereafter:—second, Richard, born

April 11, 1650; he married, and had issue:—third, James Fynney, D.D. born Feb. 14, 1651; he married two wives, first, — Davison; second, Jane —, who had first been married to — Newhouse, and after to Anthony Emerson. He died S. P. about the year 1727, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert at Durham, where he had been one of the prebendaries. He was a liberal benefactor in his life-time. He gave 150*l.* towards procuring the bounty of Q. Anne for the church at Cheddleton, and, by his will, dated Feb. 20, 1726, 13 K. Geo. I. devised all his tithes of the Hall-house or Manor-farm at Cheddleton to that church, in case the patronage of two-third parts, or right of presentation thereunto for two turns in every three turns, be vested in his heirs for ever; but they have been neglected, and at present lost. He likewise in his will gave 250*l.* for establishing two 40*l.* fellowships, and two 1*cl.* scholarships, in Worcester College, Oxford, for “such persons only as were or shall be born in that part of Staffordshire called the Moorlands; and, in default thereof, then such as are or shall be born in any other part of Staffordshire; and in default of such, then such as are or shall be born in the county of Durham.”—Fourth, Thomas, born Aug. 28, 1654; he married Mary Gold, and had issue:—fifth, Elizabeth, born March 16, 1656:—sixth, Ann, born Oct. 8, 1659; she married to Richard Mott, and had issue:—seventh, Mary, born May 9, 1661; she married to William Condlyffe of Gun-side, in the parish of Leek, and county of Stafford, and had issue:—eighth, Grace, born Nov. 16, 1663:—ninth, John, born Sept. 24, 1665; he married, and had issue:—tenth, Josiah, born Oct. 19, 1668; he was one of the first scholars of the age, and died at St. John's college, Oxford, about or in 1717. William Fynney died Dec. 4, 1668, and Mary his widow died June 11, 1683.

William Fynney, the eldest son before-mentioned, married March 3, 1679, Elizabeth, daughter and coheirs of Richard Machin, a family seated at Bucknall, in the county of Stafford, in the beginning of K. Edw. IV. He had by her, first, Mary, born Feb. 4, 1680, married to William Mountford of the Bank, in the parish of Cheddleton, and had issue:—second, William, born Feb. 4, 1681, and died unmarried Aug. 22, 1702:—third, Elizabeth, born Feb. 10, 1685:—fourth, James, born April 26, 1687. He resided in the city of Durham, and was by the bishop, after his uncle's decease, put into the commission of the peace. He married May 5, 1719, — Bardon, and had by her one daughter, named Mary, married to William Chaloner, of Gillsbrough in Cleveland, Yorkshire, into whose family she carried a large fortune. She was living in 1776, and her eldest son was chairman of the Yorkshire Association. James Fynney died about



1742, and was buried in the Chaloner's vault at Giltbrough:—fifth, Grace, born Feb. 11, 1689, married to James Whitehall of the Fynney-hill, in the parish of Cheddleton, and died S. P.:—sixth, Samuel, born March 4, 1692, and took to wife, in the month of Sept. 1730, Sarah, one of the daughters of Smalbroke Best, of Binley, in the county of Warwick; who, surviving her brothers and sisters and their offspring, became entitled to the manor of Goldicott, in the parish of Aldermarston, or Alderminster, in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, containing 549 A. 2 R. 1 P. as taken by the Earl of Middlesex about the year 1660; all which, together with the Fynney estate, and other lands in the county of Stafford, were alienated and squandered away from their children; which were, William, born Aug. 22, 1731; Mary, born April 30, 1734; both of whom died unmarried; Sarah, born April 18, 1737, now living; Elizabeth, born Jan. 25, 1739, and died an infant; Fielding-Best, born Feb. 8, 1743, now living, and married. Samuel Fynney died Dec. 2, 1753; and Sarah his widow died March 7, 1781.

The above would not have been published, had I not been called upon in a very particular manner in your last Magazine, and the account of the Best's and Fielding's families might with equal propriety have been demanded. It is supported by curious deeds and papers found in an old chest at Fynney, now in possession of the few remains of the family which are left, and may be seen by any person who is interested in the affair. The name hath been spelt in deeds and other evidences many more ways than what are mentioned above. The ancient arms borne by this family at a very early date were, Az. three lions rampant, Or. But William, the third son of Sir John Fenys, knt. bore three different arms one after each other. The original seals were in possession of the family until lately, but are now lost. Many impressions from them appendant to deeds, and a painting of the last arms, viz. Vert, a chevron between three spread eagles, Or. armed and langued, Gules; which he bore, and which the family continue to bear, done in his time, are now in their hands.

It were no uncommon thing formerly for different branches of one family to take different arms, rather than differences.

Though Fynney is pleasantly situated, yet it is not to be wondered at, that John Fenis should remove to so important a place as Dover Castle, at that time styled the very lock and key of the whole kingdom, and neglect and leave it to tenants, as I believe he did, until William, the son of Sir John Fenys, came to reside there.

Yours, &c.

A et O.

MR. URBAN, Bedford, May, 1781.  
H<sup>A</sup>VING received great pleasure from the inspection of an old MS. (unfortunately without title, page, or date) belonging to the library in St. Paul's Church, Bedford, containing, in 114 pages of vellum, illuminated, and the words written in a black character, and much abbreviated, about 1000 scriptural subjects in hexameter and pentameter, or hexameter verse, sometimes deviating from the strict rules of Prosodia\*; I flatter myself, that a selection from so seemingly curious a production will meet with a favourable reception. The little poem sent is, in my opinion, the most poetical of them all, and the best able to bear a translation. If you judge my free translation, or rather paraphrase, fit to accompany the original, the insertion will much oblige me. I have been particular in the description of the MS. in hopes that some correspondent, if he has met with one similar, but entirely perfect, may favour me with an account of it, or otherwise with conjectures on the antiquity of this. Yours, &c. M.

Lamentatio JACOB super JOSEPH.

VÆ michi, væ tibi, væ michi patri, væ tibi fili,

O furor, o rabies, o fera, redde Joseph.  
Surdior canore, seviror aspide, nequior angue,  
Horridior monstro, bestia, redde Joseph.  
Melle suavior, igne micantior, aptior umbra,  
Fratribus utilior, væ tibi parve Joseph.  
Mitior agno, purior auro, clarior astro,  
Jaspade lucidior, væ tibi parve Joseph.  
Turtur lucidior, vernali gratior umbra,  
Nobilior violis, væ tibi parve Joseph.  
Pure quasi vitrum, scintillans ut Jovis astra,  
Candide sicut ebur, væ tibi parve Joseph.  
Huc properate, fenes, huc florida properet ætas,  
De puero puri cum sene flete, fenes!  
Fons fluat ex oculis, in vestem se viat unguis.  
De puero puri cum sene flete, fenes!  
In nobis hiemat totius grando procellæ,  
De puero puri cum sene flete, fenes!  
Clavo sublato fluitans ratis ancora nostræ,  
De puero puri cum sene flete, fenes?  
Heu color, ille color, meus dolor, illa figura,  
Nostra est jactura, væ tibi, parve Joseph.  
Ille tuus nasus, michi casus, gloria vultus,  
Noster singultus, væ tibi, parve Joseph.  
Effigies grata, michi fata, genæ, michi poenæ,  
Tam nova fors mea, mors †, væ tibi, parve Joseph.

Mors puri teneri, laceri, miseri, michi mœror,  
Pœna michi mors est, væ tibi, parve Joseph.  
Illa decens facies, mea nunc rabies, carô pura,  
Sors michi dura mea, mors, michi redde Joseph.

Dulcia viscera sunt mea vulnera, membra tenella

Nostra præcella, meum, mors, michi redde Joseph.

\* [and quantity] EDIT.

† So in MS.



Languit, aruit, occidit, illa lucerna coruscans,  
 Ille suavis odor, illa tenella caro.  
 Interitus tuus est meus exitus, tua loquela  
 Nostra querela, meum, mors, michi redde  
 Joseph.  
 Ille cruor roseus dolor est meus, illa rapina,  
 Nostra ruina, meum, mors, michi redde  
 Joseph.

The Translation, or Paraphrase.

"ALAS, my son! how wretched is thy father! alas! alas! my son. O furious, O ravening beast of the thorny brake, restore unto me my Joseph, my Joseph, the beloved of my age! Deaf as the sounding billows of the main, noxious as the asp, treacherous as the serpent of deceit, more dreadful than the most hideous monster, O restore unto me my Joseph, my Joseph, the beloved of my age! He was sweet as the honey of the desert—he was ruddy as the fires which consume the sacrifice—he was grateful as the declining shade—he was of more account than his brethren:—O restore unto me my Joseph, my Joseph, the beloved of my age! He was milder than the sportive lambs of the rusted hills—he was purer than the gold of the mountains—he was fairer than the star of the morning—more precious than the jewels of the mine—he was shining like the silver-winged dove of the lofty rock—pleasing as the shadows of the spring—more grateful than the violets of the dale—smoother than the tusk of the elephant:—O restore unto me my Joseph, my Joseph, the beloved of my age! Ye aged fathers, in my lamentation join! Weep, ye fathers, for a father's sorrows! My eyes weep fountains—my garments are rent with woe—the storm of affliction pours down its fury on me. Ye aged fathers, in my lamentation join! Weep, ye fathers, for a father's sorrows! I am become like a helmless vessel or anchorless before the wind. Ye aged fathers, in my lamentation join! Weep, ye fathers, for a father's sorrows! O fair countenance! now alas, my sorrow! Where is that pleasing form? Alas, my Joseph! alas, my Joseph, the beloved of my age! Thy nose was like a tower in a spacious plain. How suddenly is thy beauty faded—how suddenly am I depressed with woe! Ah, mangled corpse of my beloved tender child!—My lot is with the sons of affliction. Ah cruel death, restore unto me my Joseph, my Joseph, the beloved of my age! Alas! that goodly form! it is now lifeless, it is cold unanimated clay. My sorrows are enlarged: I have lost my Joseph, my Joseph, the beloved of my age; I am bereaved, I am bereaved. The lamp of my life is extinguished—it shines no more.—His smell was as the smell of a field—he was tender as the kid from the fold. I shall quickly descend to the grave. Ah cruel death, restore unto me my Joseph, my Joseph, the beloved of my age! The cold earth drinks his purple blood; I am bending with sorrows to my grave."

MR. URBAN, May 19.  
 THE following corrections of some passages in Mr. Warton's third volume of his very ingenious *History of English Poetry*, (see p. 230.) are submitted to publication in your valuable Repository, without further preface or remarks. P. xli. of the Dissertation on the *Gesta Romanorum*, the story of the *Bell of Justice* is only generally recited as occurring in the *real History of an Eastern Monarch*. That Eastern monarch was MAHOMET GALADIN, emperor of Mogul. Mr. Walpole recites the story more at large in a note in his Catalogue of Royal Authors, 2d edit. vol. I. pp. 113, 114, referring to General Dictionary, vol. VII.: he says, "that this emperor gave audience twice a day to his subjects, and had a bell which reached from his own chamber to the street, at which the poor might ring for justice. At the sound of the bell he always went to, or sent for, the person who rung. The Benedictine who records this, says, it is not known of what sect he was. The wretched monk did not perceive that this emperor was above all sects: that he was of that divine religion, HUMANITY." So much for this emperor, whose name Mr. Warton had forgotten, and which ought to be restored to the place he so well deserves. P. 73. Mr. Warton speaking of the *idle pranks of the men of Gotham*, calls it a *town in Lincolnshire*; and adds, that such pranks bore a reference to some customary law-tenures belonging to that place, or its neighbourhood, now grown obsolete; and that Blount might have enriched his Book of Ancient Tenures with these ludicrous stories." Now the reputation of Lincolnshire needs not to borrow any plumes from its neighbour's helmets. The madness, or the wisdom, of Gotham belongs to the county of Nottingham, near to which town it is situated. And as to any reference to law-tenures the books are silent. Fuller, in his Worthies, where the proverb is recited, p. 315. says nothing of any dependence upon, or analogy with, any law-tenures; and he is every whit as unwilling not to make the most of what is ludicrous as Mr. W. himself. I think therefore, that Mr. Warton has devised a field for Blount, to which he can give him no good title. P. 74. Mr. Warton states, that *Andrew Borde*, of *Pbisyk Doctor*, in his booke of the *Introduction of Knowledge*, printed 1542, satirises "the fickle nature of an Englishman; the symbolical print prefixed to the first chapter, exhibiting a naked man, with a pair of sheers in one hand, and a roll of cloth in the other, not determined what sort of a coat he shall order to be made, has more humour than any of the verses which follow." The same story is recited, without losing the humour, in the homily of our church against *Excess of Apparel*, set forth in the reign of Elizabeth; which, whether borrowed



rowed of Mr. Warton's "Phisick Doctor," who published in the reign of Edw. VI., or elsewhere, is not material. There, however, Mr. W. will find it; and his bitter enmity against Puritanism, which comes forward on every turn, will not, it is presumed, make him dislike the plagiarism because it is to be found in a sermon, as well in consideration that it is received there by high authority, and by such judged to be necessary for *those times*,—as that it *probably* has its origin in a ballad.

P. 173. l. 16. for Thomas read John Hopkins.

Pp. 176, 177. The metrical labours of Sternhold and Hopkins are estimated in no wise below their merit, and they are deservedly neglected by most congregations. However, there is something unbecoming in Mr. W. wishing them to be restrained to any society of Christians (whether confined to manufacturers and mechanics, or otherwise), while he is conscious that many versions exist at this day which would far more elevate the minds of the people to the God whom they profess to worship.

P. 229. l. 17. for bread read breath.

Yours, &c. N. Y.

MR. URBAN,

I N. P. 9, of your present volume Dr. Broome and Dr. Prideaux are represented as concurring in opinion in regard to the reading of Sat. ii. ver. 10. of Juvenal; and Lubin as directly against them. This assertion must have been from memory only, as Lubin and Dr. Broome agree in reading "Socraticos," and Dr. Prideaux stands up for "Sotadicos." If the connection in Juvenal be attended to, the former reading will surely appear to be right.

The "History of the Gwedir Family," (p. 21.) was written by Sir John Wynne himself, and only published by Mr. Barrington\*.

Explorator, p. 22, may find his opinion as to Beacons confirmed by the learned Professor Ward in "Archaeologia," i. 1—7.

In p. 26 it is remarked, that "Mr. C's [Chandler's] book [pamphlet] should be dated 1780." But this surely is a mistake.

In p. 27, l. 29, col. 1, for "your last" read "this;" or erase the date prefixed to the letter. In l. 42, for "folio" read "quarto;" as it was in the original MS., which was altered by your corrector. In col. 2, l. 26, we should also read "quoted the passage." As to the other alteration made by the corrector in the account of the

pretended *Third*† edition of Mr. Granger's admirable work, I still look upon it not to have been "literally reprinted from the *Second*," but to be really the *Second* with a new title page. Such is the absurd *craft* of trade.

In p. 29, col. 2, we should read *Mr.* Cooper; and in p. 30, col. 1, "nulli."

The Epitaph in p. 38 is printed in Le Neve's "Monumenta Anglicana from 1650 to 1718;" where the age of the deceased appears to be 83 instead of 73. From thence it also appears, that we should read "benigne exceptit" and "Dierum satur."

Upon what authority, in p. 67, is Prior represented to have designed Sir Richard Blackmore by Topaz‡? As to the residentiaries at York, they are elective, indifferently out of the dignitaries and prebendaries. The word *animal* seems confounded with *quadruped* in the same page; where the writer seems willing to announce that he has a bad edition of Hederic; which will not, however, serve as an apology for his hypercritical animadversion.

The late Professor Hunt most certainly never published Abdollatiph's Compendium of the History of Egypt, enquired after in p. 106, col. 2. In the year 1776 Michaelis published it at Gottingen, with a Latin version, in octavo.

The accurate Judge Blackstone would inform your Reviewer in p. 127, col. 2, that *descent* with regard to the crown of England is not even now quite "out of the question:" as in Book i. Chap. 3, of his "Commentaries," he says; "it is easy to collect, that the title to the crown is at present hereditary, though not quite so absolutely hereditary as formerly."

The words *Tolerance* and *Impugn*, capriciously objected to in p. 133, have been frequently used by several writers.

Upon further enquiry it will probably be found, that the court of delegates have retained the cause of Harford and Morris (p. 143, col. 1.), and not remitted it to the court below.

Observing that you have of late invariably spelt the name of our great playwright "Shakespeare" instead of "Shakepeare," if you would assign the reason of this innovation§, it would oblige your occasional correspondent,

SCRUTATOR.

P. S. In p. 77, col. 2, l. 31, for "Folio" read "[royal] 4to." The word "Markis for Markises," which your correspondent H. enquires after in p. 175, may be found in p. 269 of Mr. Tyrwhitt's "Glossary to Chaucer."

\* It is ascribed to the true author, p. 178. EDITOR.

† We might again assert (though it is of little consequence), that there has actually been a *third* edition; and that the fact (absurd as it may seem) is just as it has been already stated. EDIT.

‡ Oral tradition. EDIT.

§ Did he not then take in subscribers, as well as subscriptions? EDIT.

§ The slightest perusal, we should apprehend, of the *fac simile* which Mr. Steevens has communicated to the publick, in the last excellent edition of this matchless Dramatic Writer, would be a sufficient answer to this question. EDIT.



Minutes of the Trial of Lord GEORGE GORDON, concluded from p. 161.

Mr. KENYON, Counsel for the Prisoner, opened his Defence.

HAVING never, he said, stood counsel for a person who had so great a stake at hazard, he confessed his agitation of mind lest the noble prisoner at the bar should suffer through his defects. He entered, however, into his defence with great ability, and, what is more, with great zeal.

He first endeavoured to clear the noble prisoner of every species of high treason, the crime with which he was charged, by establishing the rectitude of his intentions, and shewing the improbability of his having any treasonable design. Himself the brother of a noble duke of exemplary loyalty; a member of the legislature, and a guardian of the people's rights, what could he hope by involving his country in anarchy and confusion? If he thought any of those rights violated, it was his duty, it is the duty of every good citizen, to endeavour, by every lawful means, to restore them; but it would have shewn the extreme of folly for any man in Lord G. Gordon's situation, or for any number of peaceable men in any situation, to have attempted to obtain that by violence, which could only be enjoyed by peace and good government. The improbability therefore of the prisoner's having any design to disturb the government of his country, or to obtain the repeal of a law by breaking through the fences of all law, and encroaching upon the rights of parliament, is so great, that it is impossible to believe it.

The crime with which the noble prisoner is charged, is high treason, in levying war against the King; not, as the Attorney General has already told you, by levying war against the person of the King; but by a *constructive treason*, in collecting together a numerous multitude to effect by violence an alteration of the law of the land, and to procure by force a redress of grievances. Pity it is that there should exist in law such a phrase as *constructive treason*; it can never be believed that the framers of the old law could have it in contemplation that any such words would ever find their way into the Courts of Westminster Hall; but so the law is; for so, it seems, judges, upon certain occasions, have decided.—[After these observations Mr. K. touched with much delicacy on the improper aggravation made use of by the Attorney General to enhance the crime imputed to the prisoner beyond the degree of guilt it would fairly bear, when the evidence was produced before the jury. He wished, when he spoke of multitudes, he had not compared them to armies; and that, when they went up to the Parliament House, they had not been represented as led in triumph, arrayed in military form, and marching with banners.]

The first witness called on the part of the prosecution, Mr. K. remarked, was a *William Hay*, who, by his evidence, was at all the meetings at which the prisoner was present; and swore he saw the prisoner at one where he was not present. What his motives were, cannot have escaped the observation of the jury, any more than that by the whole tenor of his evidence he appears well-inclined to the prosecution. He remarked poignantly on almost every sentence of this man's testimony; at the same time cautioning the jury against a too easy belief of witnesses, it being a lamentable truth, well-known to those of the profession of the law, that there is no one fact which witnesses may not be brought up to prove; and that no one witness ever appeared more zealous to establish the facts he was brought to prove, than the witness of whom he was speaking. Mr. Kenyon concluded his remarks on this witness with this observation: "That if the facts he had spoken to had been true, they might have been supported by other evidence; as he himself had stated that a Mr. M'Millan and another person accompanied him from the lobby of the House of Commons through the whole detail of this business [meaning the burning of the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, &c.] Why then was not Mr. M'Millan called? Is it because such a suspicious witness wants no support; or is it because this witness, if called, would have ripped up the account given by Hay in such a manner, as in the outset of the case to have stained the prosecution?"

Mr. Kenyon went through the whole of the evidence that had been adduced on the part of the prosecution, with great acuteness, moderation, and judgment; concluding his remarks with a solemn appeal to the jury, that if upon this evidence alone they were to retire to consider of their verdict, dispensing justice with mercy, going upon sobers, solid, and sure grounds, giving their verdict in a manner for which their minds could never after reproach them, he conceived it much too much to draw conclusions against the prisoner, which must lead to the infliction of the least punishment. It is impossible to believe that the noble prisoner, a man of blameless life and conversation, unsullied by the vices of the age, could have treason in his heart in bringing a number of sober religious people together for a purpose openly avowed. The Attorney General says, indeed, that if a man turns out a wild beast, he is guilty of murder if the wild beast kills a man; but this is neither the law of the land, nor the law of humanity; and if it were, how does it apply against the prisoner? The people who are said to be assembled by the prisoner were, on all hands, allowed to be a peaceable people, strictly enjoined by the prisoner to commit no disorder, and to be cautious of another set of people, got together with a view to the worst of crimes. How is that to affect the prisoner?



prisoner? If a man were to lead a tame beast in his hand, and a whole herd of wild beasts were to break forth and devour every man they met, would the man, who led the tame beast, be answerable for the mischiefs committed by the wild beasts? 'tis absurd! 'tis an unfair aggravation which neither the law of the land, nor the evidence produced, will at all support. Mr. Kenyon then proceeded to clear the prisoner from that connection with the future excesses that were committed in the city, which the counsel for the prosecution endeavoured, by an act of humanity, to fix upon him: that act was, his signing a note in the presence of Mr. Sheriff Pugh, at the request of a citizen, which that citizen was firmly persuaded would save a house of his, occupied by a Roman Catholic, from destruction. Had he signed a notice, said Mr. K. to encourage the mischief that was on foot, it might properly have been urged against him as a proof of guilt; but to charge it as a crime to consent to be instrumental in saving a house at a time when, in obedience to his sovereign's commands, as will be shewn by the testimony of Lord Stormont, he was going to use his influence to put a stop to the devastation that was every where committing, is a new species of criminality, which the authors of this prosecution have the honour to invent. He concluded his very able speech with a caution to the jury to beware of the influence which the remembrance of the enormities which they saw committed on those calamitous days might leave upon their minds. In this case of blood, where the life of a fellow-citizen is at stake, the original intention is the object of consideration, not the flagrant enormities that followed; of which it is a most remarkable instance, hardly to be paralleled, that among so great a multitude as were assembled in St. George's Fields, for the purpose of petitioning, not one person belonging to the association with which Lord G. G. was connected, has, notwithstanding the active and anxious solicitude of the officers of the crown, been found guilty. It would therefore be an imputation on the justice of government that one man should suffer for the guilt of others. Sufficient for every man are his own offences; those of Lord G. G. whatever they may be, are not of the treasonable kind, and upon those of the prisoner it is the language of every court, and will be the language of this court this day, to put the most favourable construction.

After these observations Mr. Kenyon proceeded to call witnesses, of which there was a numerous list, but that of the Rev. Erasmus Middleton may suffice for our purpose, as it will shew the origin of the Protestant Association, its views, and proceedings.

*Rev. Erasmus Middleton, Lecturer of St. Benet, Grace-church Street, sworn.*

Said he was a member of the Protestant Association; the Association was formed some time in 1778, in consequence of a bill to

repeal certain penalties against Papists; that its object was to oppose the growth of popery; for which purpose the society published from time to time such books as were most likely to strengthen weak minds in the Protestant faith; that the society was open to all Protestants and Protestant ministers; that on the 12th of November 1779, they sent a letter to Lord G. G. to become their president, which his lordship condescendingly accepted. For its model the society had all along in its view the Protestant Association of 1695, which king William proposed to be lodged among the records in the Tower. From the time when his lordship first met the society, the witness said, to that charged in the indictment, his conduct was loyal, constitutional, and in every respect irreproachable; that it was among the invariable resolutions of the society never to reflect on any sect or order of men whatever, much less to admit of any disloyal or disrespectful speeches against governors or rulers in church or state; that in all Lord G. G.'s speeches he always expressed the warmest attachment and loyalty to the king, the constitution, and the Protestant interest; and never, from the day of his entering into the society, to that when he met the associated body in St. George's Fields, did he hear him utter a disrespectful word against Government, but that in all he said and did he seemed to have the same views of promoting the Protestant interest with the rest of the associated body. Being desired to come to the point, he said, there was a meeting advertised to be held at the Crown and Rolls a few days before Holy Thursday; and at that meeting a motion was made, whether the body at large should go up with the petition; but Lord G. G. not being present, the motion was withdrawn; and it was agreed to have a meeting on the 29th of May at Coachmakers Hall. He was asked by the court, Whether the motion for going up with the petition in a body, was or was not opposed? His answer was, There was a great deal of confusion; some for it, and some against it; and so the matter ended for that time; and a committee-meeting was proposed to settle it finally. This meeting was held in Beaufort Buildings, where another public meeting was proposed, and the secretary and the gentleman who was in the chair were the only persons who held up their hands against it. It was therefore resolved that another general meeting should be advertised; which was accordingly done; and on the 29th of May they met at Coachmakers Hall, where the prisoner sat as president; and, after some introductory discourse, begged to resume what he had heard had been the subject at the Crown and Rolls, whether the Association at large should go up with the petition; at the same time stating to the society, that it had been hinted, that it was an easy matter to sit down and write such a number of names; and that therefore



therefore it would be necessary that they should appear to their subscription; it being observed by some, that such a number of people meeting together might alarm Government, and cause the military to be drawn out; to that his lordship replied, that they would be all peaceable and orderly, he did not doubt; he desired them not so much as to take sticks in their hands; that he was so far from apprehending danger, that he desired to be the first that should be exposed to danger; and requested, that if there should be any riotous person, that he should be given up to some constable or peace-officer. He proposed meeting in St. George's Fields, as no place would contain the number that should be assembled, and that they should form themselves into divisions, that his lordship might go from one to the other to collect the sense of the whole respecting the mode of taking up their petition. His lordship begged they would dress themselves and appear decent; and that, to distinguish themselves from other people, and to prevent rioting, they should put cockades in their hats; that upon such an occasion he apprehended not less than 20,000 would appear, as such a spirit, he thought, became Protestants; and the witness said, to exhort them to be peaceable, to the best of his recollection, his lordship used that expression, "If they smite you on one cheek, turn the other also." His lordship used, during the whole course of the night, no one inflammatory expression.

On his cross-examination he owned, that he disapproved presenting the petition in a body. He was asked, If he attended the meeting in St. George's Fields? His answer was, No. He was pressed by the counsel to declare, if his absence was not in consequence of that disapprobation. He said, It was on a Friday, and he had parochial duty to do. Being pressed still farther, said, He made a conscience of doing his duty. He was farther asked, If it had not occurred to him, that a petition presented in June could not, in the ordinary course of proceeding, produce a bill that session of parliament? His answer was, That he knew if it had been as hastily gone through as that presented by Sir George Savile, it might easily have been done in that session.

*Right Hon. David Lord Visc. Stormont sworn.*

Being asked by the prisoner's counsel, If he did not see Lord G. G. at Buckingham-House in the course of the riots that happened in June last, stated, that being at the Queen's house, attending his Majesty, on Wednesday the 7th of June last, he was told by a page in waiting that Lord G. G. wished to see his Majesty. He went to know what his lordship desired or wanted. His answer was, He desired to see the King, because he could be of essential or material service, or do great service in suppressing the riots. He went with this message, and delivered it exactly to the King; and the an-

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swer he returned to his lordship was this, It is impossible for the King to see Lord G. G. until he has given sufficient proofs of his allegiance and loyalty by employing those means which he has in his power to quell the disturbances, and restore peace to the capital; that was all he had to say to his lordship. His lordship to that answered, That if he might presume to reply, he would say that his best endeavours should be employed to that purpose. This, his lordship said, to the best of his remembrance, was all that passed.

Many other witnesses were examined to invalidate the evidence of those, who by mutilated sentences endeavoured to fix the crime of treason upon his lordship, of which, however, the jury acquitted him.

Mr. Erskine's celebrated speech, in defence of the prisoner, shall be particularly noticed in the course of the present year's publication. At present perhaps the reader may be tired of the subject.

MR. URBAN,

THE narrative of the Duke de Chaulnes, extracted from the *Journal de Physique*, in p. 113, &c. contains many curious remarks, and some instructive observations; but the warm hopes which he entertains, that the elegant nicety of the hieroglyphic carvings he has discovered will lead mankind to the knowledge of the meaning of those ancient symbols, seems to me to be fallacious. We already know, without these carvings, what many of the objects represented in the hieroglyphics are; but when we see a hawk or a Guinea fowl, a serpent or a pyramid, the flower of the Lotus or a beetle inclosed in an oven, can we tell, by knowing the things represented, what they are designed to symbolise? Human figures, deities, and sacrificing priests, are more intelligible; but without the knowledge of the customs of the Egyptians, and, above all, of their religious rites, we shall be unable to discover any of the deeper and more peculiar allusions of their sacred types.

We are obliged to these remarks of the Duke de Chaulnes for a more perfect account of a valuable monument contained in our own Museum. The stone, taken by Wortley Montagu, from the well examined by the duke, and presented by Wortley to the noble collection at Montagu-House, is preserved in the third room above stairs, technically called in the Museum Sir Hans Sloane's Antiquity-room. The beauty of its bas-relief justifies all the duke says in favour of the sculptures he found in the monument from whence it was taken; though unfortunately, as he remarks, it is almost wholly devoid of hieroglyphics; and can therefore convey no just idea of what may be expected from the hieroglyphics which accompanied it in its original state. But elegant Egyptian sculpture is not confined to this monument



ment alone; there are two stones now standing on the top of the steps leading into the great hall of the Museum, presented likewise by the same Wortley Montagu, charged with hieroglyphics, and containing also sculptures of deities and human figures, little, if at all, inferior in elegance to those taken from the Duke de Chaulnes's monument; in particular, a large bending figure of a priest, in indented bas-relief, on the right hand stone as you enter the Museum, would hardly dishonour a Grecian artist; the stones themselves too manifest a great deal of the correct purity of Grecian architecture; they are crowned with a cornice of regular members, which wants neither frieze nor architrave. These circumstances, thus united, might perhaps alone be sufficient to make us suspect a connection with Greece, but in examining the stones, I met with one which indicates it much more strongly. It is remarkable, that these stones are engraved with hieroglyphics on both sides, though far more curiously, and much less obliterated, on one side than the other; so that they seem to have been exposed to view on both sides, as though they had made part of a partition-wall; but, on the upper part of the backside of the right-hand stone is a space left rough, seemingly where it has joined on to some other stone, and at the bottom of this rough part, just before it becomes smooth, are the following reliques of Greek letters, of the most ancient form, which appear to have been scratched in the stone at first with very little care:

Ε Ω Λ Α Ν Ε Ι Α

What the meaning or design of these Greek characters may be, I own, transcends my skill to discover; but they seem clearly to imply, that the hieroglyphics accompanying them were engraved at a time when Greek characters were well known in Egypt; especially their peculiar situation being considered, which must surely have precluded any later Greek from scratching them transitorily on the stone, as we cut our names on trees. I shall not pretend to say, that these Grecian characters are a sufficient proof, from the agreement between the stones which contain them, and those of the monument of the Duke de Chaulnes, in elegance of carving, that the monument of the Duke de Chaulnes was indebted to the Greeks for its origin; but surely the circumstances are sufficient to induce us to suspect the deep and inexplicable antiquity to which these hieroglyphical monuments lay claim.

The hieroglyphics upon these two stones are ranged in narrow vertical rows, separated by straight lines, like those described by the Duke de Chaulnes. This is indeed a common mode of the arrangement of hieroglyphics.

There is, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, a monument which seems to me to promise more than the Duke de Chaulnes's, in regard to the discovery of the meaning of

hieroglyphics; it consists of three stones, now placed on the staircase of the Museum, said to have been an Arabic tomb; two are adorned with hieroglyphics, the third and longest contains an inscription in Arabic. I do not understand the language, but surely this inscription must throw some light on the hieroglyphics it is connected with, both as to their meaning, the period in which they were inscribed, and the use of these Egyptian symbols in Arabia, which is a circumstance in their history hitherto unknown. I wish some of your Oxford correspondents would take the trouble to copy and explain this monument.

After all, perhaps hieroglyphics are by no means of the importance they are generally conceived, except the signs of the Zodiac; the only purpose they are known to have been applied to is, the formation of talismans; such were the Gnostic gems, such are the Oriental amulets. The Egyptians were the principal forerunners of antiquity. The older Greek authors tell us, the priests kept the knowledge of the hieroglyphics to themselves. Did they not impose them on the laity as powerful amulets, or mystic symbols of religion, whose force they alone were acquainted with? At first, perhaps, like the symbolic history of Mexico, they contained some little, barbarous, and probable history or fable, till characters superseded their use; they then fell into the hands of the priesthood, and became perhaps the instruments of superstition; under which idea, probably, the hieroglyphics on the stones at the Museum may have been inscribed in later ages. We must however consider, that the Greeks looked upon these hieroglyphics to be historical monuments, as well as religious symbols; but when so many ages have laboured in vain to discover a meaning in them, I own it inclines me strongly to doubt the importance of a thing which makes so large yet unsupported pretensions.

Mr. Bryant, in the celebrated work which he calls an *Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, has copied two figures, vol. I, pl. VII, p. 478, and vol. II, pl. XVI, p. 432, from one of the stones at the gate of the Museum; many of your readers would be obliged to you for copies of the whole; and surely, since they consist almost wholly of bare lines, the expence would not be great! Yours, &c. H.

MR. URBAN,

June 9.

ANY one who has a collection of the Votes and Gazettes would do well, from a point of time to be agreed upon, to give to the public a chronological series of all those, who by act of parliament, or privy seal, have changed their names, or taken an additional name. What service this to future biographers and genealogists? As the privy seals to this purpose are registered in the college of arms, it might be natural enough for a herald to undertake the task.

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

45. Pre-



45. *Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, to the Works of the English Poets.* By Samuel Johnson. Vols V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X. small 8vo. With a complete Poetical Index, in Two Volumes. Concluded from p. 227.

TO the many curious anecdotes of Pope from Spence and others, we will beg leave to add two more, equally authentic.

"Of his vain desire to make Bentley ridiculous," says Dr. Johnson, "I never heard any adequate reason." The following is a reason, though not an 'adequate' one. After his publication of *Homer*, Pope was very desirous of being introduced to the modern Aristarchus, and of knowing what he thought of the work. Mentioning this to Dr. Mead, he said he would contrive a meeting at his house when Bentley was next in town. He did so. The poet waited impatiently for his favourite subject, but, it not being started, he led to it himself, and freely asked the Doctor's opinion of his version. "Why," answered the critic, "the lines are good lines, the translation is a good translation, but you must not call it *Homer*, it is a good translation of *Spondanus*." *Hinc illæ iæ.*

"Walker, our hat." *Dunciad*, IV. 273. The occasion of this was as follows. A young foreigner, who was engaged in an edition of the works of a Greek poet and physician, desired the professor of botany at Cambridge to ask Dr. Bentley for any criticisms that he might have made in reading that author. The Professor and the Vice-master, his usual guest, dined with him. The former urged his friend's request, which Dr. B. waived for a while, by wondering that he should throw away his time on such an author. But Mr. M. still persisting, "Walker," he cried, "give me my hat," and instantly strode out of the room.

Vol. VIII. contains the Lives of *Swift*, *Gay*, *Broome*, *Pitt*, *Parnell*, *Ambrose Phillips*, and *Watts*.

"An account of Dr. *Swift* has been already collected, with great diligence and acuteness, by Dr. Hawkesworth, according to a scheme which I laid before him in the intimacy of our friendship. I cannot therefore be expected to say much of a life, concerning which I had long since communicated my thoughts to a man capable of dignifying his narration with so much elegance of language and force of sentiment."

In this Life there is little new, except in the mode of narration.

"In the Poetical Works of Dr. *Swift* there is not much upon which the critic can exercise his powers. They are often ha-

morous, almost always light, and have the qualities which recommend such compositions, easiness and gaiety. They are, for the most part, what their author intended. The diction is correct, the numbers are smooth, and the rhymes exact. There seldom occurs a hard-laboured expression, or a redundant epithet; all his verses exemplify his own definition of a good style, they consist of *proper words in proper places*." . . .

"As a poet *Gay* cannot be rated very high. He was, as I once heard a female critic remark, of a lower order. He had not in any great degree the *mens diviniæ*, the dignity of genius. Much, however, must be allowed to the author of a new species of composition, though it be not of the highest kind. We owe to *Gay* the Ballad Opera; a mode of comedy, which at first was supposed to delight only by its novelty, but has now by the experience of half a century been found so well accommodated to the disposition of a popular audience, that it is likely to keep long possession of the stage. Whether this new drama was the product of judgement or of luck, the praise of it must be given to the inventor; and there are many writers read with more reverence, to whom such merit of originality cannot be attributed."

The only new circumstance in *Broome's* Life is the specifying the books of the *Odyssey* which fell to his lot, viz. the 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23d, together with the notes, for which he had 600l. To Fenton were allotted the 1st, 4th, 19th, and 20th, for which he is said to have had 300l. but Lord Orrery says, from Fenton himself, "a trifle, an arrant trifle!"—"Of *Broome*, though it cannot be said that he was a great poet, it would be unjust to deny that he was an excellent versifier; his lines are smooth and sonorous, and his diction is select and elegant." The late Lord Cornwallis, who was his patron, was also his executor and heir, the Doctor having survived his only son, who died at Saint John's College, Cambridge.

All that is new relating to *Pitt* was communicated by Dr. Warton. "His English *Æneid*," says Dr. Johnson, "I am sorry to see excluded from this collection. It would have been pleasing to have [had] an opportunity of comparing the two best translations that perhaps were ever produced by one nation of the same author."

"The Life of Dr. *Parnell* is a task which I should very willingly decline, since it has been lately written by Goldsmith, a man of such variety of powers, and such felicity of performance, that he always seemed to do best that which he was doing; a man who had the art of being minute without tediousness, and



and general without confusion; whose language was copious without exuberance, exact without constraint, and easy without weakness.

"What such an author has told, who would tell again? I have made an abstract from his larger narrative; and shall have this gratification from my attempt, that it gives me an opportunity of paying due tribute to the memory of a departed genius.

"Τὸ γὰρ γίγας ἐστὶ δαμόβλυον."

"The general character of Parnell is not great extent of comprehension, or fertility of mind. Of the little that appears still less is his own. His praise must be derived from the easy sweetness of his diction: in his verses there is *more happiness than pains*; he is spritely without effort, and always delights though he never ravishes; every thing is proper, yet every thing seems casual. If there is some appearance of elaboration in the *Hermit*, the narrative, as it is less airy, is less pleasing. Of his other compositions it is impossible to say whether they are the productions of Nature, so excellent as not to want the help of Art, or of Art so refined as to resemble Nature."

In *Philips's Life*, p. 2, for 'Duke' read 'Earl' of Dorset. "The propriety of epilogue in general, and consequently of this [to the *Distressed Mother*], was questioned by a correspondent in *The Spectator*." This is not quite accurate: ludicrous Epilogues to Tragedies were alone exploded.

"Of this distinguished Epilogue the reputed author was the wretched Budgell, whom Addison used to denominate \* *the man who calls me cousin*†; and when he was asked how such a silly fellow could write so well, replied, *The Epilogue was quite another thing when I saw it first*. It was known in Tonson's family, and told to Garrick, that Addison was himself the author of it, and that when it had been at first printed with his name, he came early in the morning, before the copies were distributed, and ordered it to be given to Budgell, that it might add weight to the solicitation which he was then making for a place."

Of his Pastorals it might have been said, that one of them is evidently copied from Strada's "Nightingale," yet that Philips denied having previously seen it: and that Philips himself, as well as Steele, was at first so much deceived by Pope's irony, and at Button's disclaimed to Pope the being privy to it.

"The poems of Dr. Watts were by my recommendation inserted in this Collection; the readers of which are to impute to me whatever pleasure or weariness they may find in the perusal of Blackmore, Watts, Pomfret, and Yalden."

"Few men have left behind such purity of character, or such monuments of laborious piety. He has provided instruction for all ages, from those who are lisping their first lessons, to the enlightened readers of Malebranche and Locke; he has left neither corporeal nor spiritual nature unexamined; he has taught the art of reasoning, and the science of the stars." . . .

"He writes too often without regular measures, and too often in blank verse; the rhymes are not always sufficiently correspondent. He is particularly unhappy in coining names expressive of characters. His lines are commonly smooth and easy, and his thoughts always religiously pure; but who is there that, to so much piety and innocence, does not wish for a greater measure of spriteliness and vigour? But he is at least one of the few poets with whom youth and ignorance may be safely pleased; and happy will be that reader whose mind is disposed by his verses, or his prose, to imitate him in all but his non-conformity, to copy his benevolence to man, and his reverence to God."

Dr. Watts, it may be worth remembering, was "a gentleman of the first edition" of the *Dunciad* on account of his Psalms; but observing to Mr. Richardson the painter that Mr. Pope professed to satirise none but those who had attacked him, which he never had, and this being represented to the satirist, in the next edition his name was omitted.

In vol. IX. is the admirable *Life of Savage*, already well known to the publick, with those of *Somerville*, *Thomson*, *Hammond*, and *Collins*. There is nothing in *Somerville's*, as the author allows, "that can satisfy curiosity." And we can only add, that he left his estate to the late Lord *Somerville* of Scotland, who had acknowledged him as a relation, though by *Shenstone's* account it must have been much incumbered.

We entirely agree with Dr. Johnson in the following paragraph:

"The poem of *Liberty* [by Thomson] does not now appear in its original state; but when the author's works were collected, after his death, was shortened by Sir George Lyttelton, with a liberty, which, as it has a manifest tendency to lessen the confidence of society, and to confound the characters of authors, by making one man write by the judgement of another, cannot be justified by any supposed propriety of the alteration, or kindness of the friend.--I wish it had been exhibited in this Collection as its author left it."

Our author afterwards mentions the alterations and enlargements of *The Seasons* "by subsequent revivals," and thinks

\* Spence.

† He was really Addison's first cousin. EDIT.



them "improved in general." They are so, but much of the improvement is owing to the like arbitrary corrections of his friend and editor.

"Of Mr. Hammond, though he be well remembered as a man esteemed and careſſed by the elegant and great, I was at firſt able to obtain no other memorials than ſuch as are ſupplied by a book called *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*; of which I take this opportunity to teſtify that it was not written, nor, I believe, ever ſeen by either of the Cibbers; but was the work of Robert Shiels, a native of Scotland, a man of very acute underſtanding, though with little ſcholaſtick education, who, not long after the publication of his work died in London of a conſumption. His life was virtuous, and his end was pious. Theophilus Cibber, then a priſoner for debt, imparted, as I was told, his name for ten guineas. The manuſcript of Shiels is now in my poſſeſſion."

"His miſtreſs long ſurvived him, and in 1779 died unmarried" [bed-chamber-woman to the Queen]. "The character which her lover bequeathed her was indeed not likely to attract courtſhip." Yet it was her own fault that ſhe remained ſingle, having had another very honourable offer.

Of the *Love-Elegies* Dr. Johnson pronounces:

"They have neither paſſion, nature, nor manners. Where there is fiction, there is no paſſion; he that deſcribes himſelf as a ſhepherd, and his Neera, or Delia, as a ſhepherdeſs, and talks of goats and lambs, feels no paſſion. He that courts his miſtreſs with Roman imagery deſerves to loſe her; for ſhe may with good reaſon ſuſpect his ſincerity. Hammond has few ſentiments drawn from nature, and few images from modern life. He produces nothing but frigid pedantry. It would be hard to find in all his productions three ſtanzas that deſerve to be remembered."

The general opinion is much more favourable.

An Elegy "To Miſs Daſhwood," accidentally omitted, is annexed. A Ballad ſung at Vauxhall thirty years ago (alſo omitted) was by the ſame hand, beginning "O how could I venture to love one like thee?"

The moſt intereſting part of the Life of *Collins* is his character formerly written by his preſent biographer, which now concludes with:

"Such was the fate of Collins, with whom I once delighted to converſe, and whom I yet remember with tendereſs." . . .

. . . "To what I have formerly ſaid of his writings may be added, that his diction was often harſh, unſkilfully laboured, and

injudiciously ſelected. He affected the obſolete when it was not worthy of revival; and he puts his words out of the common order, ſeeming to think, with ſome later candidates for fame, that not to write proſe is certainly to write poetry. His lines commonly are of ſlow motion, clogged and impeded with cluſters of conſonants. As men are often eſteemed who cannot be loved, ſo the poetry of Collins may ſometimes extort praiſe when it gives little pleaſure."

He firſt courted the notice of the public by ſome verſes *To a Lady weeping*, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

In vol. X. the Life of Dr. Young, ſigned "Herbert Croft, Jun." and dated "Lincoln's Inn, Sept. 1780,"\* is thus introduced: "The following Life was written, at my requeſt, by a gentleman who had better information than I could eaſily have obtained; and the public will perhaps wiſh that I had ſolicited and obtained more ſuch favours from him." It was compiled, we are told, "in conſequence of" Dr. Johnson's "fears left, for want of proper information," he "might ſay any thing of the father which ſhould hurt the ſon." With this laudable intention *De mortuis nil niſi verum, de vivis nil niſi bonum*, beſides the memoirs, and many pertinent obſervations, ſeveral pages are employed in proving that Mr. Frederick Young could not be (as aſſerted in the *Biographia*) his father's Lorenzo.

"If the ſon of the author of the *Night Thoughts* was indeed forbidden his college at one of our Univerſities, the author of *Paradiſe Loſt* was diſgracefully ejeſted from the other, with the additional indignity of public corporal correction. From juvenile follies who is free? Were Nature to indulge the ſon of Young with a ſecond youth, and to leave him at the ſame time the experience of that which is paſt, he would probably paſs it differently (who would not?); he would certainly be the occaſion of leſs uneaſineſs to his father;—but, from the ſame experience, he would as certainly be treated in a different manner by his father. Young was a poet; poets (with reverence be it ſpoken) do not make the beſt parents. Fancy and imagination ſeldom deign to ſtoop from their heights; always ſtoop unwillingly to the low level of common duties. Aloof from vulgar life, they purſue their rapid flight beyond the ken of mortals, and deſcend not to earth but when obliged by neceſſity. The proſe of ordinary occurrences is beneath the dignity of poetry.—Yet the ſon of Young would almoſt ſooner, I know, paſs for a Lorenzo, than ſee himſelf vindicated, at the expence of his father's memory, from follies which, if it was blameable in a boy to have committed them,

\* See p. 102.



it is surely praise-worthy in a man to lament, and certainly not only unnecessary but cruel in a biographer to record."

Lorenzo, we doubt not, was a feigned character, though in p. 68 he is mentioned only by the initial letter L:

"Tell not Calista. She will laugh thee dead,  
"Or send thee to her hermitage with L—"

"Of his wife [lady Elizabeth Young] he was deprived in 1740. She was *soon* followed by an amiable daughter, the child of her former husband [Col. Lee], who was just married to Mr. Temple, son of Lord Palmerston, and died in her *bridal hour* at Nice. Mr. Temple did not long remain after his wife. How suddenly their deaths happened, and how near together, no one who has read the *Night Thoughts* needs to be informed." Here are some mistakes. Collins's Peerage says, this daughter died four years before her mother, viz. in October 1736. If so, her *bridal hour* must have lasted sixteen months, as she had been so long married. And Mr. Temple survived her long enough to marry Sir John Barnard's daughter (still living at Sheen), by whom he had the present Lord Palmerston\*. So that these could not be the three deaths which happened so suddenly and nearly together, "Ere thrice yon Moon had fill'd her horn."

After quoting the famous extempore Epigram of this poet on Voltaire, which consists of two lines, Mr. Croft says, it "was something longer than a distich, and something more gentle than this distich:†

'No stranger, Sir, though born in foreign  
'climes,

'On Dorset downs, when Milton's page,

'With Sin and Death provok'd thy rage,

'Thy rage provok'd, who sooth'd with gentle  
'rhymes?"

This is a quatrain. Dr. Johnson's definition of "a distich" is "a couplet, a couple of lines."—"Few," adds our author, "will now affirm Voltaire to have deserved any reproof for ridiculing this allegory." We are among those "few," if, as has been always suggested, Voltaire's ridicule was accompanied by profaneness. Young's *True Estimate of Human Life* exhibits, as we remember, only the dark side. Being asked why he did not give, as he promised, the bright representation, he replied, "I cannot." Yet in conversation to the last, he had nothing of that gloom which overspreads

many of his poems. He composed his verses frequently, we have been assured, on the road, and would call in at public-houses to write them down. He certainly "bore some resemblance to" his namesake†, Fielding's "*Adams*," being remarkably absent, of which we have heard many instances needless to mention. If he had known that there were any indigent clergymen in England, he would probably have given his 1000l. to them, instead of the society, for on this being hinted to him by Dodsley, with the addition of one or two distressful cases within his own knowledge, Dr. Young expressed much surprise, as well as concern. "Kiddell, who had been his curate," we are here told, "ridiculed him and his house-keeper (to whom he left 1000l.) "with more ill-nature than wit, in *The Card*, 1755, under the names of Dr. Elwes and Mrs. Fusby." That Dr. Young had a pension of 200l. per annum, there is not a doubt; and we recollect some smart but severe verses which record this and some other anecdotes, in the London Magazine a few years before his death, about 1760. "Altamont," in the *Centaur not fabulous*, was always understood to be designed for Lord Euston—The following paragraph is remarkable:

"Of the domestic manners and petty habits of the author of the *Night Thoughts*; I hoped to have given you an account from the best authority;—but who shall dare to say, To-morrow I will be wife or virtuous, or to-morrow I will do a particular thing? Upon enquiring for his house-keeper, I learned that she was buried two days before I reached the town of her abode."

In Dr. Johnson's remarks (which follow) on Young's poems, it is observed:

"His versification is his own; neither his blank nor his rhyming lines have any resemblance to those of former writers: he picks up no hemistichs, he copies no favourite expressions; he seems to have laid up no stores of thought or diction, but to owe all to the fortuitous suggestions of the present moment. Yet I have reason to believe, that, when once he had formed a new design, he then laboured it with patient industry, and that he composed with great labour, and frequent revisions. His verses are formed by no certain model; for he is no more like himself in his different productions, than he is like others. He seems never to have studied prosody, nor to have had any direction but from his own ear. But, with all his defects, he was a man of genius and a poet."

The short account of Dyer is taken

\* What the "Irish Peerage" says, we know not. The above is the fact.

† The Rev. William Young.

+ i.e. than the distich just before quoted. "Thou dost so wittily be — What follows about a quatrain is grounded on the reviewer's not understanding the passage."

standing the passage. from



from "his own letters, and the notes, in *Hughes's Correspondence*;" and that of *Mallet*, or *Malloch*, "is supplied by the unauthorised loquacity of common fame, and a very slight personal knowledge."

"His stature was diminutive, but he was regularly formed; his appearance, till he grew corpulent, was agreeable, and he suffered it to want no recommendation that dress could give it. His conversation was elegant and easy. The rest of his character may, without injury to his memory, sink into silence.

"As a writer, he cannot be placed in any high class. There is no species of composition in which he was eminent. His Dramas had their day, a short day, and are forgotten: his blank verse seems to my ear the echo of Thomson. His *Life of Bacon* is known as it is appended to Bacon's volumes, but is no longer mentioned. His works are such as a writer, bustling in the world, shewing himself in publick, and emerging occasionally from time to time into notice, might keep alive by his personal influence; but which, conveying little information, and giving no great pleasure, must soon give way, as the succession of things produces new topics of conversation, and other modes of amusement.".....

In the *Life of Shenstone*, p. 7, as to the "disdain and envy" with which the *Leasowes*, a *petty State*, were viewed by "the inhabitants of that *capacious and opulent empire*, Hagley," and the meanness with which "the curiosity of their visitants was defeated," surely the writer must have been mis-informed, as we cannot easily be persuaded that a mind so pure and benevolent as that of Lyttelton was ever debased by such unworthy passions.

"The general recommendation of Shenstone is easiness and simplicity; his general defect is want of comprehension and variety. Had his mind been better stored with knowledge, whether he could have been great, I know not; he could certainly have been agreeable."

Of *Athenide* we have the following anecdote:

"I have heard Doddsley, by whom his *Pleasures of Imagination* was published, relate, that when the copy was offered him, the price demanded for it, which was an hundred and twenty pounds, being such as he was not inclined to give precipitately, he carried the work to Pope, who, having looked into it, advised him not to make a niggardly offer; for this was no every-day writer."

Lord Lyttelton follows. His *Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul* his biographer styles

"A treatise to which infidelity has never been able to fabricate a specious answer. This book his father had the happiness of seeing,

and expressed his pleasure in a letter which deserves to be inserted:

"I have read your religious treatise with infinite pleasure and satisfaction. The style is fine and clear, the arguments close, cogent, and irresistible. May the King of kings, whose glorious cause you have so well defended, reward your pious labours, and grant that I may be found worthy, through the merits of Jesus Christ, to be an eye-witness of that happiness which I don't doubt he will bountifully bestow upon you. In the mean time, I shall never cease glorifying God for having endowed you with such useful talents, and giving me so good a son.

Your affectionate father,

THOMAS LYTTELTON."

The pleasure which such a letter must have given to such a son is inexpressible. Why the "anxiety" with which his *History of Henry the Second* was "published" should be attributed to "vanity," when good motives were avowed by the author and known to his friends, such as his desire to correct mistakes, his fear of having been too harsh on Becket, &c. we do not see, and sincerely wish that in this and some other passages, the author had observed his own humane maxim (above quoted in the *Life of Addison*) of not giving "a pang to a daughter, a brother, or a friend."—"A very affecting and instructive account of his death, given by his physician," and here inserted, does great honour to his lordship's "moral" and religious "character."—Of his poetry Dr. Johnson gives the following opinion:

"Lord Lyttelton's Poems are the works of a man of literature and judgement, devoting part of his time to versification. They have nothing to be despised, and little to be admired. Of his *Progress of Love*, it is sufficient blame to say that it is a pastoral. His blank verse in *Blenheim* has neither much force nor much elegance. His little performances, whether Songs or Epigrams, are sometimes spritely, and sometimes insipid. His epistolary pieces have a smooth equability, which cannot much tire, because they are short, but which seldom elevates or surprises. But from this censure ought to be excepted his *Advice to Belinda*, which, though for the most part written when he was very young, contains much truth and much prudence, very elegantly and vigorously expressed, and shews a mind attentive to life, and a power of poetry which cultivation might have raised to excellence."

The intelligence obtained of *Gilbert West* "is general and scanty."

"Of his learning," says our author, "this collection exhibits evidence.—Of his piety the influence has, I hope, been extended far by his *Observations on the Resurrection*."—

Crashaw



Crashaw is now not the only maker of verses to whom may be given the two venerable names of *Poet* and *Saint*.

"He was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used at Wickham to find books and quiet, a decent table, and a literary conversation. There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt; and, what is of far more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction which produced his *Dissertation on St. Paul*."

"West's version of Pindar, so far as I have considered it, appears to be the product of great labour and great abilities." The *Elegy On shooting a Blackbird*, here given as West's, on the authority of *The Adventurer*, we have no doubt was by Mr. Jago, who died a few weeks ago\*, the poet of the birds.

Though last, not least, Gray brings up the rear, whose Life is epitomized from that by his friend and editor Mr. Mason, "whose fondness and fidelity," says this writer, "has kindled in him a zeal of admiration which cannot be reasonably expected from the neutrality of a stranger and the coldness of a critic." With this neutrality and coldness, Dr. Johnson confesses that he contemplates "his poetry with less pleasure than his life." The *Progress of Poetry* and *The Bard* he styles "two compositions at which the readers of poetry were at first content to gaze in mute amazement;" and adds,

"Some that tried them, confessed their inability to understand them, though Warburton said that they were understood as well as the works of Milton and Shakespeare, which it is the fashion to praise. Garrick wrote a few lines in their praise. Some hardy champions undertook to rescue them from neglect, and in a short time many were content to be shewn beauties which they could not see."

He afterwards denominates these "two sister Odes the wonderful Wonder of Wonders; by which, though either vulgar ignorance or common sense at first universally rejected them, many have been since persuaded to think themselves delighted. I am one of those that are willing to be pleased, and therefore would gladly find the meaning of the first stanza in the *Progress of Poetry*." Of this and every other stanza of both these Odes, our author proceeds to fritter away the beauties by a verbal discussion, a literary ordeal which even Pindar could not pass unhurt.—The parodies on *Oblivion* and *Obscurity* by Messrs Lloyd and Colman, were not both in ridicule of Mr. Gray, the first being a burlesque on Mr. Mason's Ode to Memo-

ry. The Odes, to *Spring*, on the *Cat*, and on *Eton College*, in opposition to "the opinion of the common reader, by which (as is elsewhere observed), after all the refinements of subtilty, and the dogmatism of learning, must be finally decided all claim to poetical honours," are more censured than praised. Of the Ode to *Adversity* indeed, "at once poetical and rational, I will not," says the Critic, "by slight objections violate the dignity." And in the character of his *Elegy* he rejoices "to concur with the common reader." . . .

"The Church-yard (our author concludes) abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo. The four stanzas beginning *Yet even these bones*, are to me original: I have never seen the notions in any other place; yet he that reads them here, persuades himself he has always felt them. Had Gray written often thus, it had been vain to blame, and useless to praise him."

The character of Gray Dr. Johnson has adopted, as Mr. Mason has done, from a nameless writer, and "is as willing as his warmest friend to believe it true." His *Long Story* and the *Installation Ode*, omitted in the Collection, are added to this Preface.

The whole of these Lives, which, with a few abatements, we have perused with much pleasure, and now close with regret, must confirm the public in the opinion which they have long entertained of the vigour of the writer's mind, and of that happy art of moralisation by which he gives to well-known incidents the grace of novelty and the force of instruction, and "grapples the attention" by expressing common thoughts with uncommon strength and elegance of diction. We have only to lament (but who is perfect?) that, in some instances, his criticisms are too minute and too severe to be approved by "readers uncorrupted by literary prejudices."

The INDEX, which is uniformly given in the words of the poets, fills two volumes, and is a good synoptical view of English Poetry, in prudential, moral, and religious sentences, remarkable proverbial sayings, characters of celebrated persons, descriptions of places and countries, and of remarkable events in natural history, antiquities, criticism, or politics, with strong remonstrances against the vile prostitution of the gift of heaven to impure and immoral purposes. In short, this Index, independent of the great work it belongs to, is a valuable poetical treasure.

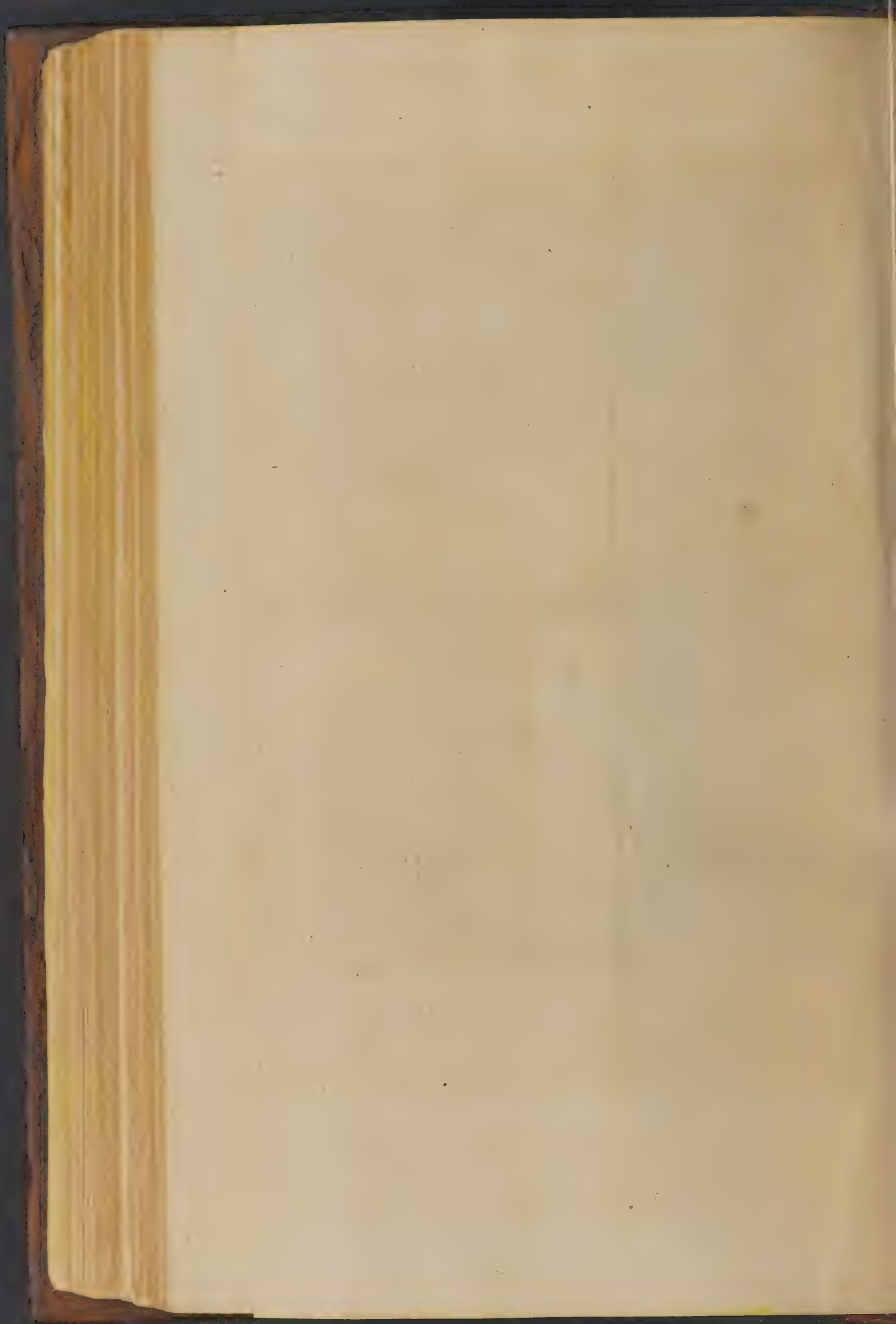
\* See our last, p. 242; where the date of Mr. Jago's death should be "May 8."





*The fine Old Bridge at Alcántara in Spain.*







46. *An Account of a Voyage to the Spice Islands and New Guinea.* By M. P. Sonnerat, Sub-Commissary of Marine, &c. With Notes. Paris, printed 1775. Bury St. Edmund's reprinted 1781, 12mo.

THE public are here presented by one of our Correspondents with an abstract of a curious voyage undertaken by a French naturalist, whose rendezvous and many new discoveries are not allowed to be named, (pp. 26, 36, 54). Our countryman, Capt. Forrest, pushed his discoveries further, and, like an honest Englishman, told plainly all he knew.

This abstract compresses the original 4to of 206 pages into 77 12mo pages; which, after an interruption of 73 more, are followed by the Index in 46 pages more, of subjects in natural history engraved on copper-plates in the French work.

The two first, of 77 pages before-mentioned, which take up half the book, are called "Corrections and Additions," and are assigned as a motive for the translation, should have boldly assumed the form of preface, and the motive for translating this scarce book been assigned, not from the consideration that it would have cost 3 guineas in England, when it really cost but 21 livres in France (30 shillings in England) an apology worthy a bookseller for anatomising a good book, and enhancing its price.

The following extracts may serve as specimens both of the translation and comment:

"The pigeons live on nutmegs; but probably 'tis only this outer or fleshy substance that affords them any nourishment; for as to the nut itself, they void it whole, and so little altered by passing through the digesting organs of the bird, that it is no way impaired in its vegetative powers. Hence it happens, that these birds, flying from one place to another, and from isle to isle, multiply the nutmeg-tree wherever they frequent.

"No more is Mistleto; As to the part of the story 'tis no more extraordinary than the common practice of putting hawthorn berries into moistened bran, and raising a fermentation, after which they come up the same year they are sowed, instead of being in the ground till the second; as they would do without this preparation: but as to the pigeons swallowing the whole nut, and digesting into food only the outer coat, though he tells us that one of the two sorts of pigeons is as big again, and the other half as big again, as our wood pigeon, yet I should doubt their being able to swallow any thing of the size of the largest French walnuts; as we know that tame pigeons in England, some of which are vastly larger than wood pigeons,

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are often choaked with small horse-beans: nor is it probable, that these pigeons feed on nutmegs all the year round, nor perhaps alone on them, even in the time of their harvest: and who can say what nourishment or gratification they may receive from swallowing the nut only, with its mace, though they often or generally pass it through them whole. Turkeys with us are sometimes fattened by whole walnuts, which seems as much as they can swallow." . . . . .

. . . . "It appears, from the present description of the different sorts of spices which the inhabitants of Pulo \*\*\* procured for us, that it is idle in the Dutch to maintain forts and such large garrisons at Banda and Amboina, as these two isles are by no means the only places where these precious productions grow; which they think themselves to be in possession of, to the exclusion of other nations: but that, on the contrary, they are to be found in many places. All the Molucca Isles, the land of Papou, and indeed most parts of the isles in the South Seas, are covered with them. We do not pretend indeed to speak of these last islands but from the testimony of Poutavery Aoutourou of Otahiti, whom M. Bougainville brought into Europe in 1768. In the time they stopped at the Isle of France, a fresh nutmeg, preserved in a coat of wax, happening to be opened before the Indian, he was surprised to find, so far from home, a production which he supposed was peculiar to his own country; and affirmed that Otahiti was filled with trees that bore the same fruit as was then shewed him. We may also look upon it as certain, that all the isles adjacent to New Guinea are covered with spice-bearing trees; the following fact proves the assertion: a Portuguese vessel that was come to take in its cargo at the west of Timor, was obliged by a storm to weigh anchor and stand out to sea. The ship was driven as far as New Guinea, and there anchored in order to repair the damage she had received; and during the interval, the captain procured a sufficient loading of nutmegs and cloves, which he went away with, and sold at Macao, without ever returning to his former place of stopping.

"The facts here stated are sufficiently ascertained from passages scattered up and down in M. Bougainville's voyage, and those of our countrymen compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth. As to Otahiti in particular, though 'tis a joke to say, that the untravelled and untutored Indian thought any production was the particular produce of his isle, who knew no other; and to infer from thence, that all the isles in the South Seas produce spice; yet so long after Dr. Hawkesworth's voluminous work, and the profound silence of the great naturalists who were there, we ought to be ashamed to receive this piece of information (if true, which I hardly believe) from our great rivals in trade, as well as arts and sciences.



ences. And if the love of lucre has not been able to induce the East India Company to discover these valuable commodities in the parts of the world where they possess a monopoly of trade, we ought to *blush up to the ears*, as a nation, that we have slept thus long, instead of bringing to our settlements these productions, as the French have done to theirs; or at least importing them from some of the places of their growth, by way of honest and just revenge upon the cruel and fordid Dutch, for their infamous behaviour to our countrymen at Amboina above one hundred and fifty years ago.

"Whoever desires to see an exact account of the birds, will find his curiosity gratified in the fine figures and descriptions of them in our author's well printed book; and for the nautical part, on which he is rather shy, a full account of that may very well be collected, and a guess nearly made of the unnamed island itself (this was said before Captain Forrest had fixed it) from M. Bougainville's Voyage of Discovery executed two years before; and in consequence of which this commercial one and some others were probably undertaken\*. Upon the whole, all the European nations that trade to the East Indies, except the Dutch, ought to think themselves obliged to the French nation for what they have done towards helping themselves, and to Mr. Sonnerat in particular, for having said full enough; if those who are most materially interested, have but ears to hear, and sense to pursue their own interest, when the path is pointed out to them for certain; and the great ease of doing it shewn by the complete success † of this enterprising nation."....

47. *Journal of Captain Cook's last Voyage, &c.*  
concluded from p. 234.

"THUS," says our author, "ended the life of the greatest navigator that this or any other country could ever boast, after having successfully led his crews of gallant British seamen thrice round the world; who had reduced to a certainty the non-existence of a Southern Continent, about which the learned of all nations were in doubt; had settled the boundaries of the earth and sea, and shewn the

impracticability of a N. W. passage from the Atlantic to the Great Southern Ocean, for which our ablest navigators had contended, and in pursuit of which vast sums had been spent in vain, and many valuable mariners had miserably perished."—In order to float away the mast, and to get the tents and other baggage on board, Capt. Clarke, who succeeded to the command, immediately landed his whole force, and took possession of the morai, which stood upon elevated ground, and from which the savages attempted in vain to dislodge him, with the loss of more than 30 of them, the English losing none. They then decamped, and got every thing safe on board. By a white flag they endeavoured in vain to procure the dead bodies. But in the evening a canoe, with 7 or 8 Indians, approached and hailed the ship; one of them, who had Capt. Cook's hat on, was, through misapprehension, wounded, but all loudly shouted, "Tu-tee, Tu-tee!" On this the wounded man, being admitted on board, produced a piece of flesh wrapped up in a cloth, which he solemnly affirmed was part of Captain Cook's thigh. The rest, he believed, was eaten. When his wound was dressed, he was set at liberty. Mr. Gore, first lieutenant of the Resolution, succeeded Capt. Clarke in the Discovery. The Indians still continuing troublesome, and attacking the waterers with stones at the well, all who were able to bear arms rowed on shore, set fire to the S. E. town, and "put many to death without mercy." At length, on the 21st of February 1779, submission was made by an old chief; and, in token of it, he brought next day all the bones of the "deceased warrior" (as he called him), except those of the back and feet, which he brought the day after, and which, being all placed in a case made on purpose, under a triple discharge from the ships, were buried in the bay. The cutter, he said, was broke up and burnt for the iron. Before the ships failed, the king's youngest son, a boy of

\* "It appears, from the Journal des Scavans, 1775. Juil. 364. 1776, Mars. 122. Juil. 320. that the French have, within these few years, made several voyages to these parts."

† "In the Appendix to the 54th volume of the Monthly Review, p. 146, it is said, from the Academie des Sciences, that they made two expeditions; one in 1770, the other in 1771 (the date of the present); and that in 1772 they safely landed in the Isle of Bourbon no less than 46,000 nutmeg-plants. This, indeed, the Reviewer very tenderly calls 'robbing or cheating the Dutch out of their dear-bought monopoly,' as if any thing could give an exclusive right to the favours of Nature, which by custom are almost become necessities; especially when the appropriation was originally made by the extremities of fraud and cruelty.—See also an account of the spice-trees, thus imported, having completely fruited, &c. on the Isle of France in 1778: L'Esprit des Journaux 1779, Avril p. 326: where a new spice is mentioned by the name of Ravensaras Creols, or Madagascarc Spice, but not described."



14, of whom Capt. Cook was remarkably fond, came on board, and with many tears expressed his sorrow. His two brothers, he said, were killed, and his father had fled to the adjoining island. On the 23d our voyagers sailed to the N.W. and on March 1 arrived at the island of Ve-hu, where they had victualled and repaired the preceding winter. Depredations being here also made by the natives, an engagement ensued, and some of them being killed and wounded, an agreement succeeded, and presents were exchanged. They left this island on the 15th, and steered a direct course for Kamshatka, which they reached with great difficulty on April 27 and 29, both ships being in the utmost danger of foundering; and the bay frozen over. The deputy-governor received them with great civility, but the Russians and English not knowing each other's language, could only converse by signs. On May 7 Capt. Gore, Lieut. King, and Mr. Webber, waited on the governor at Bolchaiareka, who treated them with the utmost politeness, and, as far as possible, supplied their wants. He, soon after, followed them himself, and visited Capt. Clarke (who had long been ill) on board the Resolution. On June 15, being completely refreshed and refitted, both ships sailed again to the northward. On July 8 they had got so high as to lat. 70° 28'. On the 23d the Discovery was for a while closely blocked up by the ice, and being also leaky, it was, on the 27th resolved in council to return back to Kamshatka, which they did through Bhering's Strait (before mentioned), which divides the two continents. On Aug. 22 Capt. Clarke died. They were then within sight of Kamshatka Bay, in which both ships moored on the 24th. Capt. Gore now succeeded to the Resolution, and her first lieutenant, Mr. King, to the Discovery. On the 30th the remains of Capt. Clarke were interred, with military honours, near the ostrog of St. Peter and St. Paul, and in the church of Parrantanka was placed his escutcheon of arms with an inscription. Another inscription was fixed on the tree under which he was interred. The similarity between the inhabitants of the opposite shores of Asia and America, remarked in our author's account of the Kamshatkadales, is a further proof of their origin having been the same. The ships being repaired, &c. they weighed Oct. 9, steering homeward to the S.: on the 26th they saw Japan; on Nov. 30 the Ladrone

Islands; and on Dec. 2 anchored a-breast of the island of Macao in China (misprinted Mocao), where they heard of the French war. Having purchased some cannon and stores at Canton, and repaired their ships, &c. they sailed Jan. 11, 1780, through the Straits of Banca, where a Dutchman informed them of the Spanish war; and by the Cape of Good Hope, where they moored from April 12 to May 7. proceeded North about to the harbour of Stromness in Scotland, where they arrived Aug. 22, as they did off Yarmouth on the 30th; and on Oct. 6 cast anchor at Deptford, "having been absent just four years, three months, and two days."—Of the six prints, the chart excepted, we can say nothing in commendation, but the voyage is narrated in such a plain, unaffected style, that there cannot be the least doubt of its authenticity.

P. 223, col. 1, l. 50, r. "1779."

48. *Hardyknute, an Heroic Ballad, now first published complete: with the other more approved Scottish Ballads, and some not hitherto made public, in the Tragic Style. To which are prefixed Two Dissertations: I. On the Oral Tradition of Poetry. II. On the Tragic Ballad.* sm. 8vo.

THE ballads here collected are, "*Hardyknute*, in two parts. For the II<sup>d</sup>, now recovered, the editor was indebted to the memory of a lady in Lanerkshire. *Child Maurice*. This Mr. Gray\* has pronounced "a divine ballad." "Aristotle's best rules," says he, "are observed in it in a manner that shews the author had never read Aristotle." It is here illustrated by a well-engraved vignette. *Adam o Gordon. Flodden Field, or the Flowers of the Forest. Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter. Edward. Sir Patrick Spence. Lady Bothwell's Lament. The Earl of Murray. Sir James the Rose. The Laird of Woodhouselee. Lord Livingston. Binnorie. The Death of Menteith*. The four last from tradition. *Lord Airth's Complaint*. From a MS. "*I wish I were where Helen lies*." From tradition. Fragments. Notes. And a Glossary." Most of these having been already offered to the public, and received with approbation, we shall only add, though not a Scottish ballad, a song, never printed, by Sir Robert Aytoun, secretary of state during part of the reigns of William and Mary and Queen Anne. "What means this strangeness now of late,  
Since Time must Truth approve?  
This distance may consist with state,  
It cannot stand with love.

\* See his Letters, Sect. IV. Lett. XXV.



'Tis either cunning or distrust  
That may such ways allow:  
The first is base, the last unjust;  
Let neither blemish you.

For if you mean to draw me on,  
There needs but half this art:  
And if you mean to have me gone,  
You over-act your part.

If kindness cross your wish'd content,  
Dismiss me with a frown;  
I'll give you all the love that's spent,  
The rest shall be my own."

49. *The Revolution of America.* By the Abbé Raynal. 8vo.

"THE Philosophical and Political History of the Establishments and Commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies" has given this writer a distinguished rank both in the republics of letters and of politics. The present performance will not add much to his reputation, if it be really his, being written in a pompous, declamatory style, which we should not have expected from so close a reasoner. Nor can we commend the translation. It thus concludes:

"Ye people of North America, let the example of all the nations who have gone before you, and above all that of your mother-country serve you for instruction. Fear the affluence of gold, which brings with luxury the corruption of manners, the contempt of laws. Fear a too unequal distribution of riches, which exhibits a small number of citizens in opulence, and a great multitude of citizens in extreme poverty; whence springs the insolence of the former, and the debasement of the latter. Secure yourselves against the spirit of conquest. The tranquillity of an empire diminishes in proportion to its extension. Have arms for your defence; have none for offence. Seek competency and health in labour; prosperity in the culture of lands, and the workshops of industry; power in manners and virtue. Cause arts and sciences, which distinguish the civilised from the savage man, to flourish and abound. Above all, watch carefully over the education of your children. It is from public schools, be assured, that come the wise magistrates, the capable and courageous soldiers, the good fathers, the good husbands, the good brothers, the good friends, and the good men. Wherever the youth are seen depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let liberty have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your laws, and let it be the *indestructible* cement to bind your provinces together. Establish no legal preference amongst the different forms of worship. Superstition is innocent, wherever it is neither persecuted nor protect-

ed; and may your duration, if it be possible, equal the duration of the world."

"Hudson's Bay" for "Hudson's River," in the account of Gen. Burgoyne's campaign, p. 110, is doubtless a mistake of the translator.

50. *An Attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Institution of Christ, commonly called the Communion and the Lord's Supper.* The second Edition, with Improvements. 8vo.

51. *A Practical Enquiry into the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Lord's Supper, as they are explained in The New Testament itself.* Both by William Bell, D.D. Prebendary of St. Peter's Westminster, and Chaplain to Her Royal Highness, Princess Amelia. 12mo.

OF the first edition of the former of these tracts an account was given in vol. L. p. 190. Among the additions to this re-publication is a second Preface, in which, by shewing that the Church of England imposes no other test on any of her members than what is required in the Scriptures, without naming his opponent, Dr. Bell has indirectly repelled a *telum imbelles*, a feeble, though confident attack, that was unsupported by reason, argument, or good manners, (see p. 180). For "inadvertently" referring to the first edition as having considered our Saviour's discourse in the sixth chapter of St. John, which is only considered in this, our author accounts and apologises in a note, allowing its "impropriety." In this edition he has also retracted his former opinion of "our Saviour's washing the feet of his apostles on the night on which he was betrayed," and shews, with much apparent reason, that "it was two nights before, as Lightfoot concludes, at the supper in the house of Simon the leper, in Bethany."

The second treatise (which we did not notice before) answers its title, being the main argument of the former, in a more "familiar form, submitted, by itself, to the unlearned, practical reader, in the easy method of question and answer."

52. *Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge.* By Peter Stephen Goddard, D.D. Master of Clare-Hall. 8vo.

THE dedication being an *unique* in its kind we will present it to our readers:

"To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

"My Lord,

"YOU being one of my oldest pupils now living, as well as of the greatest dignity and

\* Yet the XIIIth was preached at a visitation at *Bury*.



consequence I ever had the care of, having been placed under my tuition at Clare-Hall in the year 1737, by the late Duke of Newcastle; and having never received the least mark of favour either from him or yourself (except that you have frequently acknowledged to my friends, and others, that I faithfully and conscientiously discharged my duty), though I am not conscious of any failure of a proper regard for you both on my part, I presume to present these Sermons to you, and remain," &c.

This is what the French call an *inconsequence*, and the Latins a *non sequitur*.

Dedications for favours received or expected are seen every day, but to *return good*, as Sermons certainly are, (we will not say *for evil*, but) for inattention and neglect, though not so common, is a more christian part.

In the Sermons (which are XIII in number, with a *Concio ad Clerum*) we discover nothing particularly striking.

53. *Letters from Baron Haller to his Daughter, on the Truths of the Christian Religion. Translated from the German; 1780. fm. 8vo.*

THIS valuable treatise escaped our notice at its first publication in England last year. The excellent author, long distinguished in the learned and medical world, died at Berne in the year 1778. Mr. Coxe, in his *Sketches of Swisserland*, makes this honourable mention of him:

"I have been much disappointed in not seeing the great Haller: his very infirm state of health would not admit of his receiving a visit from us\*. I need not tell you how eminently that celebrated author has distinguished himself in every species of polite literature, and in several branches of natural philosophy. Unlike certain minute philosophers of the present age, whose atheistical and infidel writings are too well known, and too widely disseminated, this great man is so unfashionable as to have followed the steps of a Locke and a Newton, and to have proved himself, both in his life and writings, a zealous friend and able advocate of christianity. When literature and philosophy, instead of being employed, as they too often have been, in supporting sceptical tenets by artful sophistry, thus lend their joint assistance to the cause of religion, it is then only that they become an honour to the possessor, and a benefit to society."

"This great and good man," the translator informs us, "in the earlier part of his life," like our West, Lyttelton, and Johnsons, "had his doubts concerning the objects of the Christian faith; but these doubts were dispelled by a successful application to every branch of science on

the one hand, and by a candid examination of the sacred oracles on the other."—Like them "the consolation which he felt himself he was anxious to impart to others. He eagerly seized the numberless opportunities which his profession of a physician gave him of convincing those with whom he conversed of the truth, and of converting them to the practice, of the Christian religion. And this he did not only by his instructions, but by his example. For he was charitable to the poor; he sympathized in the tenderest manner with the distressed; and was humane and just in all his dealings with the sons of men."—The work before us is an ample proof that the idea of its author, conveyed in the above-cited paragraphs, is not more favourable than just. The arguments which he has adduced in defence of Christianity, all equally rational and pious, "come," as he says, and as Addison had said before him, "with peculiar weight from a layman." And let us add, from a physician. A speculatist, indeed, would naturally expect that those who are best acquainted with the human frame so *fearfully and wonderfully made*, should always be inspired with devotion proportionate to their knowledge. But instances of the contrary, strange as they may seem, have so often occurred as to occasion the adage, *Where you see three physicians, you see three atheists*. Haller and his preceptor Boerhaave are glorious exceptions, to which we have the pleasure of being able to add many more in our own age and country, whom it would be invidious to name.

53. *Sympathy: or, a Sketch of the Social Passion. A Poem. Written at the Villa of a Friend in his Absence. The second Edition. 4to.*

WE wonder not at a second edition of this poem being demanded before we had seen the first, and are glad that the public have a taste for so much sound sense as well as good poetry. It is (as the author expresses it) "a sketch, and only a sketch, of the social passion, or sympathetic principle, applied, first to the author's particular situation, and thence extended more generally, as influencing the whole creation."—"Upon visiting the villa of a friend, and finding it deserted by a family extremely dear to the author, he experienced precisely the sensations he has endeavoured to describe." It appears that his friend was gone abroad. The first book (there are two) closes thus:

\* "He died the beginning of last year."



"In yonder huts, at this profound of night,  
The twelfth hour striking as these lines I  
write,

In yonder scattering huts, now every swain,  
With every maid and matron of the plain,  
In sleep's soft arms on wholesome pallets prest,  
Breathe forth the social passion as they rest:  
But should dire fate the father make its prey,  
Or snatch untimely one lov'd child away;  
Should the fair damsel sicken in her bloom,  
Or bear the faithful housewife to the tomb;  
No aid from fancy seeks the sorrowing heart,  
But truth with force unborrow'd points the  
dart.

"For me, as weary of myself I rise,  
To seek the rest which wakeful thought de-  
nies,

O'er the long mansion as I lonely range,  
Condemn'd at every step to feel the change;  
Through each apartment, where so oft my  
heart

Hath shar'd each grace of nature and of art,  
Where memory marks each object that I see,  
And fills the bosom, O my friend, with thee;  
Through each apartment as I pass along,  
Pause for relief, and then pursue my song;  
For me, who now with midnight taper go  
In sleep to sooth a solitary woe;  
No greater good my closing thought can  
bless,

Ere this remember'd, little couch I press,  
Than the sweet hope, that at this sacred hour  
My friend enjoys kind Nature's balmypower;  
Than the soft wish, that, on my bended knee,  
I offer up, Eliza, warm for thee!

Wife of my friend; alike my faithful care,  
Alike the object of each gentle prayer;  
Far distant though thou art, thy worth is  
near,

And my heart seals its blessing with a tear."

In the second book, which opens with  
the Morning, the "social passion" is tra-  
ced through different climates and ages,  
through war and peace. On the subject  
of arts the author pays the following  
compliments to some modern artists:

"Hence too, each class of Elegant and  
Great, [the street;  
Art decks the dome, and Commerce crowds  
The heaven-born Muse impetuous wings her  
way, [day \*;

When her lov'd Seward seeks the realms of  
The painter hence his magic pencil plies,  
And Reynolds bids a new creation rise;  
Fair Kauffman sketches life's lov'd forms  
ancient,

And holds the mirror of past times to view;  
Restores each grace that mark'd the Grecian  
age,

And draws her lovely comment on the page;

\* Hymn to the Sun.

† "A very ingenious and rising artist, who has painted for the author an admirable por-  
trait of the gentleman to whom this poem is inscribed. Mr. Beach now resides at Bath,  
where he is gaining that celebrity which is due to uncommon genius, and which nothing but  
uncommon modesty could so long have impeded."

And still, to cheer the solitary hour,  
For this has Beach† display'd his happiest  
power;

When far from thee I hail his generous art,  
And bless the hand which thus relieves my  
heart;

I see thy friend upon the canvas glow,  
And feel the smile that lightens every woe."

The two rhymes, marked in Ital-  
ic, do not chime to an English, though  
they may to a Scottish ear. In another  
couplet *peal* and *farewell* are also dissi-  
milar: *new*, in the above extract, occurs  
twice in two lines. And the line *penult.*  
p. 22, wants a foot.—But these are trifles  
easily corrected. The whole evinces a  
chastised judgment and a vigorous ima-  
gination: nor does the perusal of it dis-  
countenance a report which has been  
circulated, of this author's having been  
indebted for hints towards the conduct  
and correction of the piece to Mr. Gibbon,  
Miss Seward, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

#### FOREIGN ARTICLE.

54. *La Conjuration de Catilina, y la Guerra de Jugurta, por Cayo Salustio Crispo. Folio. Madrid.*

THIS new Spanish translation of the  
admired Sallust may be deemed a literary  
phenomenon, being by no less a perso-  
nage than his royal highness the infant  
Don Gabriel, third son of his Catholic  
Majesty. Mr. Hayley, in the notes on  
his *Essay on History*, ascribes it, by mis-  
take, to his elder brother the Prince of  
Asturias. It is much esteemed by his  
countrymen, and the notes abound with  
erudition. Annexed is a learned disserta-  
tion, by Don Francisco Perez Bayer, on  
the language and customs of the Phœni-  
cians, occasioned by the following pas-  
sage in Sallust's Jugurtha, concerning the  
Leptitians: "*Ejus civitatis lingua modo  
conversa connubio Numidarum; leges cul-  
tusque pleraque Sidoniorum.*" This de-  
serves, and we hope will receive, an Eng-  
lish dress. Several excellent plates and  
engravings of coins, seals, antiquities, and  
a map of Africa, illustrate and embellish  
the work; and, as a specimen of typo-  
graphy, it deserves the highest commen-  
dation.

\*\*\* Homer's "Hymn to Ceres," the "Bio-  
graphical Anecdotes of Hogarth," Doctor  
Nath's "History of Worcesterhire," the  
"Essay on Culinary Poisons," &c. &c.  
&c. will be reviewed in our next.



ODE for his MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY,

June 4, 1781.

By W. WHITEHEAD, Esq. Poet Laureat.

**S**TILL does the rage of war prevail?  
Still thirsts for blood th' insatiate  
spear?

Waft not, ye winds, th' invidious tale,  
Nor let th' untutor'd nations hear  
That passion baffles reason's boasted reign,  
And half the peopled world is civilis'd in  
vain.

What are morals, what are laws,  
What religion's sacred name?  
Nor morals soften, nor religion awes;  
Pure though the precepts flow, the actions are  
the same.

Revenge, and pride, and deadly hate,  
And avarice, tainting deep the mind,  
With all the fury-fiends that wait,  
As torturing plagues, on human kind,  
When shown in their own native light,  
In truth's clear mirror, heavenly bright,  
Like real monsters rise;  
But, let illusion's powerful wand  
Transform, arrange the hideous band,  
They cheat us in disguise;  
We dress their horrid forms in borrow'd rays,  
Then call them glory, and pursue the blaze.

O blind to Nature's social plan,  
And Heaven's indulgent end!  
Her kinder laws knit man to man  
As brother and as friend.  
Nature, intent alone to blefs,  
Bids strife and discord cease;  
"Her ways are ways of pleasantness,  
"And all her paths are peace."

Even this auspicious day would wear  
A brighter face of joy serene,  
And not one ruffling gale of care  
Disturb the halcyon scene;  
On lighter wings would Zephyr move,  
The Sun with added lustre shine;  
Did Peace, descending from above,  
Here fix her earthly shrine:  
Here to the Monarch's fondest prayer  
A just attention yield,  
And let Him change the sword of war  
For her protecting shield.

EPILOGUE to Mr. MACKLIN'S Comedy,  
THE MAN OF THE WORLD.

Written by Mr. PILON.  
Spoken by Miss YOUNGE.  
Enters hastily.

**D**O you ken, gude folk?—Mercy! what  
a blunder,  
Not to have kept my Northern accent under!  
We always learn too little, or too much;  
'Tis well you had'nt the Epilogue in Scotch.  
At length *Rodolpha Lumbercourt* no more,  
Behold me now a Female Connoisseur,  
Deep skill'd in pictures, and, with your per-  
mission,  
I'll give my judgement of this Exhibition.

[Takes out a pocket glass, and looks round  
the House.]

The room's well fill'd—here are some charm-  
ing faces—

That's a good picture—yes, it has the graces—  
The outline's fine—the aspect rather haughty—  
The worst on't is, the colouring is faulty.  
This kit-kat of a General wants strength,  
But that's indeed a Soldier at full length.  
Head of a Nabob! 'tis a gaudy view,  
And yet there's something shocks me in it  
too—

The touching's rich, I own, but still I find  
A deadly *sombre* in the cloud behind;  
I cannot bear it—though by some I'm told  
The pencil's diamond, and the tints are gold.

[Looks up to the Galleries.]

I like those Landscapes one above the other,  
How much in Nature is that crowd and  
pothor!

Do but observe yon Groupe of Sailors there,  
They're so alive—methinks I hear 'em swear.  
But soft, a Critic's Portrait I espy,  
Lord! what a jaundic'd colour has the eye!  
How hard th' expression, without ease, or  
grace;

Like JANUS too, he wears a double face.

[Addressing the Audience.]

From such we turn to your supreme appeal,  
Whose stamp gives wit the sterling bullion  
seal.

In days long past, our Bard your fathers knew:  
Who has not heard of SHAKSPEARE's match-  
less *Jew*?

Still like an oak, in green old age he thrives;  
Fann'd by your breath, the fire of youth  
survives.

His Spring was foster'd by a genial ray,  
Till Time matur'd him to his Summer's day;  
Now Winter's come, protect him from the  
blast,

And shield a veteran Genius to the last!

THE SETTING SUN.

**S**EE'ST thou yonder circling Sun  
His unfailing journies run  
Up and down the heavenly hill,  
Faithful to his Maker's will?  
Thron'd on chariot, bright and high,  
Pouring blessings from the sky;  
And though clouds obstruct his ray,  
Still pursues his heavenly way;  
Bright'ning still in fairer red,  
Till he sets in Ocean's bed;  
Setting only soon to rise,  
Bright and fair, in Eastern skies?  
Emblem this of Virtue's way,  
Ending in eternal day.

Thus may I my course pursue,  
Keeping still the end in view:  
Ever pouring blessings round,  
Where an object may be found.  
Thus I'd live, and thus I'd die,  
Drest for immortality.

W. O.

THE



THE POET. *An Ode.*

WHEN raptures poetic inspire my brain;  
And Pegasus soareth unheeding the  
rein; [his way,  
Through air's wide expanse he wings swift  
But keeps far aloof from Sol's genial ray.  
Far, far from those spots, where genius in-  
spir'd  
The epic of Homer, and Virgil's breast fir'd;  
Where Milton in strains most divine penn'd  
his song, [strung;  
Where the lyre of Pope by the Muses was  
Where Waller's sweet lines most harmoni-  
ously flow'd, [his God!  
Where Young caught devotion, illum'd by  
Instead of genial fertile lands,  
He seeks the barren northern strands:  
But once more kind, tow'rd's Grecian plains  
He wing'd his flight to fill my strains;  
My pulse beat high! Fate said, 'Be gone!'  
My blood soon froze, my heart was stone.  
In vain my hopes to taste Pierian streams,  
"To wake the soul with tender strokes of  
"art;"  
To glow with rapture in Parnassian themes,  
With tales heroic elevate the heart.  
'Cease, cease your plaints, your hopes  
'give o'er,  
'Attempt Pegasus heights no more;  
'Seek not by verse your fame to raise,  
'Nor think Apollo swells your lays;  
'Tread then the paths of humbler prose,  
'And quick descend from whence you  
'rose.'

Thus spoke the God who gilds meridian day:  
No more my pen attempt the Poet's lay;  
No more shall Vanity, in fraudulent guise  
Of Pegasus, seduce my eyes.  
'No,' the replies, 'till folly fill your brain,  
'And then with me you'll soar again.'

June 4, 1781. H.

*In the Chancel of the Church at Loughborough  
in Leicestershire, is a mural Monument to  
the Memory of John Alleyne, B.D. who  
died Rector of that Parish in 1739, of Jane  
his Wife, and of Thomas Alleyne, B.D.  
their son, who died Rector in 1761, on which  
are the following lines:*

VAIN to the dead are tears, and vain is  
praise,  
And vain each fond memorial we can raise;  
As on the pyre Arabia's incense thrown,  
Glad with its sweets the living sense alone:  
The friends we mourn with sacred lore were  
fraught, [taught.  
And truths divine with Christian zeal they  
Still may they teach! still from the grave  
impart [heart!  
Such truths as melt the eye, and mend the  
Oh, from their tomb may holy musings rise,  
And life's poor triflers, as they read, grow  
wise! [strain,  
Nor Friendship never pours the plaintive  
Nor builds the sculptur'd monument in vain,  
If the inscription makes the living pause,  
And vice one moment to reflection draws.

## To Miss SEWARD.

IMPROMPTU, by Mr. HAYLEY.

AS Britain mourn'd, with all a Mother's  
pain,  
Two sons, two gallant sons, ignobly slain!  
Mild Cook, by savage fury robb'd of breath,  
And martial ANDRE, doom'd to baser death;  
The Goddess, plung'd in grief too vast to  
speak,  
Hid in her robe her tear-disfigur'd cheek.  
The sacred Nine with sympathetic care  
Survey'd the noble Mourner's dumb despair;  
While from their choir the sighs of pity broke,  
The Muse of Elegy thus warmly spoke:  
"Take, injur'd Parent, all we can bestow,  
"To sooth thy heart, and mitigate thy woe!"  
Speaking, to earth the kind Enthusiast came,  
And veil'd her heavenly power with SEWARD's  
name; [truth,  
And, that no vulgar eye might pierce the  
Proclaim'd herself the friend of ANDRE's  
youth.

In that fair semblance, with such plaintive fire  
She struck the chords of her pathetic lyre,  
The weeping Goddess owns the blest relief,  
And fondly listens with subsiding grief:  
Her loveliest daughters lend a willing ear,  
Hon'ring the latent Muse with many a tear,  
Her bravest sons, who in their every vein  
Feel the strong pathos of the magic strain,  
Bless the enchanting lyre by Glory strung,  
Envy the dead, who are so sweetly sung.

## STANZAS on seeing Miss SH—P at Church.

A Face so enchanting, above all parade,  
The Poet may paint, but his colours  
must fade;  
The Graces are left through that region to  
rove, [—'tis Love!  
Where speaking—'tis Nature, where smiling  
Of her soul her sweet eyes are intelligent  
books

Such innocence ne'er went astray;  
Of Virtue, I'd take a receipt from her looks—  
Oh! trust her and give her her way.  
Were I Zephyr set free from an orange in  
bloom,  
On her lips I'd deposit the precious perfume;  
The light boon receiv'd, on the bank while  
she doses,  
I'm sure she'd return with the odour of roses.  
Were I Lear—my kingdom I'd freely impart,  
For the gift not one rival should grapple;  
Ah! were I a Shepherd, I'd give her my  
heart!

Were I Paris—I'd give her the apple.  
CANTAB.

*Addressed to a bungling EPITAPH-MAKER,  
An Epigram.*

THERE's many a serious blundering  
Epitaph, [laugh:  
Design'd to make one cry, but makes one  
But rhyme's so odd, so stupid, and so dry,  
They make the reader neither laugh nor cry.  
HISTO-



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*The following is the French account of the engagement with Sir James Wallace,  
Brest, May 18.*

**H**IS majesty's ship l'Actif, commanded by Monf. de Boades, which was separated from Monf. de la Motte Piquet, to chase the ships that escorted the convoy under Commodore Hotham, arrived here this morning. On the 14th inst. being in lat. 42, and long. 12 degrees W. from Paris, and 25 leagues N. from Ushant, Monf. de Boades perceived eight large ships, which he soon found to be enemies. One of them (the Nonfuch) immediately chased the Actif, and at nine o'clock in the evening came so near, that one of her yards carried away the flag-staff of the Actif. A very obstinate engagement then ensued, which lasted upwards of two hours, when the enemy, tired and ill-treated, thought proper to sheer off. At day-break, both ships having somewhat repaired their damages, and the enemy seeming able to renew the action, a fresh engagement ensued for upwards of an hour, when the enemy, finding himself worsted, crowded all the sails he could carry, to get off. Monf. de Boades pursued him for half an hour; but, fearing the approach of the whole squadron, tacked about, and steered towards this port, conformable to the instructions which he had from Monf. de la Motte Piquet. The Actif had 15 killed, and 38 wounded; among the former is one of the lieutenants.

*May 23.*

His Most Christian Majesty having agreed to the dismissal of M. Neckar, director general of the finances, M. Soley de Fleury is charged with that department in his room.

*May 24.*

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh received advice, that a Capt. Fall, commander of a Folkstone privateer cutter, of 20 guns, had appeared off Arbroath, and had sent a letter on shore, of which the following is a literal copy:

"Gentleman, *At Sea, May the 23d.*

"I send these two words to inform you, that I will have you to bring-to to the French colour in less than a quarter of an hour, or I set the town in fire directly; such is the order of my Master the King I am sent by; send directly the Mayor and the Chiefs of the town to make some agreement with me, or I'll make my duty; it is the will of your, &c. G. FALL.

"To Monfrs. Mayor of the town called Arbrought, or in his absence to the chief man after him in Scotland."

The magistrates paid no attention to the above summons; upon which Fall fired several shot into the town, which damaged some houses.

He has alarmed the whole coast, landed, and plundered several defenceless villages.

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*May 25.*

The E. of Dalhousie, his Majesty's high commissioner to the Church of Scotland, opened that assembly with an elegant speech. The Rev. Dr. Dalrymple was chosen moderator.

*May 26.*

Rich. Cumberland, esq; who has for some time resided at Madrid, arrived in London, and has brought with him two Spanish horses as a present from his Catholic to his Britannic Majesty.

*May 28.*

A dreadful fire broke out at Great Harwood in Buckinghamshire, that spread with such rapidity that in little more than half an hour 60 houses were all in flames together. The distress of the inhabitants is beyond description deplorable. A like fire happened the same night at Rambserry in Hants.

Lieut. Douglas of his Majesty's cutter Resolution, acquainted Mr. Stephens with his having taken Le Bien Venn French privateer, of 10 carriage guns, six swivels, and 41 men, Louis le Chevalier commander.

The theatre royal in the Haymarket opened.

Adm. Edwards, with the fleet for Newfoundland, passed by Torbay, all well.

*SATURDAY, June 2.*

The sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when 14 convicts received sentence of death.

*Sunday 3.*

Being Whit-Sunday, their Majesties received the Holy Communion in the private chapel in the Queen's palace.

*Monday 4.*

Being his Majesty's birth-day, who then entered into the 44th year of his age, the same was observed with extraordinary magnificence and splendor. See the Ode, p. 283.

Capt. Broderick, aid-de-camp to E. Cornwallis, arrived at Whitehall from Charles-Town, with dispatches from his lordship, and Lieut. Col. Balfour to Ld Geo. Germain, of which the following are extracts.

In his letter, dated Guildford, March 17, the General acquaints his lordship with his plan for the winter's campaign, which was, to penetrate into N. Carolina; leaving Ld Rawdon with a considerable body of troops for the defence of S. Carolina; that about the middle of January he proceeded on his offensive operations, and determined to march by the upper in preference to the lower roads, in hopes of being able to drive out of S. Carolina the corps commanded by Gen. Morgan; and in hopes likewise by rapid marches to get between Gen. Greene and Virginia, to fight him before he could receive reinforcements, and to force him to quit N. Carolina, and thereby encourage the friends of government to make good their promises of a general rising.

The unfortunate affair of the 17th of January [the defeat of Lieut. Col. Tarleton]

100



see p. 189.] was a severe blow. The 18th was employed in forming a junction with Gen. Leslie, and in collecting the remains of Lieut. Col. Tarleton's corps; after which, the greatest exertions were made by part of the army to retake our prisoners, and to intercept Gen. Morgan's corps on its retreat to the Catawba; but the celerity of their movements, and the swelling of the rivers, rendered every effort fruitless. The General, therefore, assembled the army on the 25th on the South Fork of the Catawba; and as the loss of the light troops could only be remedied by the activity of the whole corps, it was necessary to make a halt for two days, to collect flour, to destroy superfluous baggage, and all the waggons except those loaded with hospital stores, salt, and ammunition, and four reserved empty in readiness for sick or wounded. In this measure, says his lordship, though at the expence of a great deal of officers baggage, and of all prospect in future of rum, and even a regular supply of provisions to the soldiers, I must, in justice to the army, say, that there was the most general and cheerful acquiescence.

In the mean-time the rains had rendered the North Catawba impassable; and Gen. Morgan's corps, the militia of the rebellious counties under Davidson, and the gang of plunderers under Gen. Sumpter, had occupied all the fords for more than 40 miles upwards of the Forks. The Earl approached the river by short marches, so as to give the enemy equal apprehensions for several fords; but resolved to attempt the passage at a private ford, near M'Cowan's ford, then slightly guarded.

On the morning of the 1st of February, Lieut. Col. Webster was ordered with part of the army and all the baggage to Beattie's Ford, six miles above M'Cowan's, where Gen. Davidson was supposed to be posted with 500 militia, and to make every appearance of attempting to force a passage there, while the rest of the army, with 2 three-pounders, marched in the night to the ford fixed on for the real attempt. The morning was dark and rainy, and part of the way lying through a wood, where there was no road, one of the three-pounders overset, and the other was forced to be left behind. The head of the column, however, arrived at the bank of the river as day began to break, when it was evident that the opposition would be greater than the General had reason to expect; but the situation being desperate, and the time precious, the river swelling, and the armies of Morgan and Greene approaching, full of confidence in the zeal and gallantry of Brig. Gen. O'Hara, and of the brigade of guards under his command, he ordered them to march on, but not to fire till they had gained the opposite bank. Their behaviour justified the General's high opinion of them, for a constant fire from the enemy in a ford upwards of 500 yards wide, in many places

up to their middles, with a rocky bottom and strong current, made no impression on their cool and determined valour. The light infantry landing first, formed immediately, and in a few minutes killed or dispersed every thing that appeared before them, and the rest of the troops crossed and formed without opposition. It was Gen. Davidson's corps that opposed them, and the general with two or three officers were found among the slain. Of the royal army Col. Hall and three men were killed, and 36 wounded, all of the light infantry and grenadiers of the guards. Lieut. Col. Tarleton, with the cavalry and 23d regiment, were instantly dispatched to pursue the routed militia, of whom some were slain, and a few taken prisoners; after which that officer, having learned that 3 or 400 militia were assembled about ten miles higher up, advanced with so much celerity, and fell upon them with so much spirit, that he totally routed them, killed, wounded, or took prisoners, between 40 or 50 of them, with little or no loss on his side. This stroke so effectually dispirited the militia, that they made no farther opposition. Lieut. Col. Webster passed at Beattie's Ford, and all joined soon after dark about six miles from Beattie's Ford. All this while Gen. Morgan's corps was marching towards Salisbury, and next morning was closely pursued by the whole army, and the guards coming up with his rear on the 3d, routed it, and took a few waggons. He passed the body of his infantry in flats, and his cavalry and waggons by the ford, which was now become impassable. This determined the General to endeavour to pass by the upper ford, after procuring a small supply of provisions at Salisbury, but by the excessive rains was detained two days; and in that time Morgan having quitted the banks of the river, information was received that Gen. Greene was marching with all possible dispatch to join him at Guildford; but not having time to collect the N. Carolina militia, nor to receive any reinforcement from Virginia, the General determined to force him to fight, and that he should not escape him without receiving a blow, and for that purpose got between him and the upper fords, in hopes that the lower fords were impassable, and that flats could not be collected to transport his troops, as it was confidently asserted; but on this occasion intelligence proved miserably defective, and rendered all the exertions of the royal army vain; for he had not only crossed a day before our arrival, but had broken down all the bridges, destroyed the roads, and had secured the flats; so that the General gave over the pursuit, and proceeded by easy marches to Hillborough, where he erected the King's standard, and invited by proclamation all loyal subjects to repair to it; at the same time he dispatched Lieut. Col. Tarleton, with the cavalry and a small body of infantry, to prevent their being in-

interrupted



interrupted in assembling. Unluckily a detachment of the rebel light troops had crossed the same day, and by accident fell in with about 200 of our friends, under Col. Pyle, most of whom were inhumanly butchered when begging for quarter, without making the least resistance. The same day I had certain intelligence that Gen. Greene, having been reinforced, had recrossed the Dan. I directed Lieut. Col. Tarleton to move forward, with proper precautions, and endeavour to discover his designs. He had not advanced far, when he fell in with a considerable corps, which he immediately attacked and routed. Our situation for the former few days had been amongst timid friends, and adjoining to inveterate rebels: between them I had been totally destitute of information, which lost me a very favourable opportunity of attacking the rebel army. Gen. Greene fell back; and I was informed that they were posted carelessly at separate plantations. I marched on the 6th to drive them in, and to attack Gen. Greene, if an opportunity offered. I succeeded completely in the first; but a timely and precipitate retreat over the Haw prevented the latter. I knew that the Virginia reinforcements were on their march, and it was apparent that the enemy would, if possible, avoid risking an action before their arrival.

The neighbourhood of the Fords putting it out of my power to force them, my resolution was to give our friends time to join us, still approaching the communication with our shipping in Cape Fear River, with which it became indispensably necessary to join, on account of the sufferings of the army from the want of supplies of every kind; at the same time I was determined to fight the rebel army if it approached me, being convinced that it would be impossible to succeed in that great object of our arduous campaign, the calling forth the numerous loyalists of North Carolina, whilst a doubt remained on their minds of the superiority of our arms. This occasioned the movements that brought on the action at Guildford, of which I shall give your Lordship an account in a separate letter. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

MY LORD, *Guildford, March 17.*

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that his Majesty's troops under my command obtained a signal victory, on the 15th instant, over the rebel army commanded by Gen. Greene.

On the 14th inst. I received information that Gen. Butler, with a body of North Carolina militia, and the expected reinforcements from Virginia, said to consist of a Virginia state regiment, a corps of Virginia eighteen months men, 3,000 Virginia militia, and recruits for the Maryland line, had joined Gen. Greene; and that the whole army, which was reported to amount to 9 or 10,000 men, was marching to attack the British

troops. During the afternoon, intelligence was brought, which was confirmed in the night, that he had advanced that day to Guildford, about 12 miles from our camp. Being now persuaded that he had resolved to hazard an engagement, I marched with the rest of the corps at day-break on the morning of the 15th, to meet the enemy, or to attack them in their encampment. About 4 miles from Guildford our advanced guard, commanded by Lieut. Col. Tarleton, fell in with a corps of the enemy, consisting of Lee's legion, some back mountain men, and Virginia militia, which he attacked and defeated. And continuing our march, we found the rebel army posted on rising ground, about a mile and a half from the court house. The prisoners could give me no account of the enemy's order or position. The attack was directed to be made in the following order:

On the right, the regiment of Bose, and the 71st regiment, led by Maj. Gen. Leslie, and supported by the 1st battalion of guards; on their left the 23d and 33d regiments, led by Lieut. Col. Webster, and supported by the Grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards, commanded by Brig. Gen. O'Hara; the Yagers and light infantry of the guards remained in the wood on the left of the guns; and the cavalry in the road, ready to act as circumstances might require. Our preparations being made, the action began about half an hour past one in the afternoon; Maj. Gen. Leslie, after being obliged, by the great extent of the enemy's line, to bring up the 1st battalion of guards to the right of the regiment of Bose, soon defeated every thing before him; Lieut. Col. Webster having joined the left of Maj. Gen. Leslie's division, was no less successful in his front, when, on finding that the left of the 33d was exposed to a heavy fire from the right wing of the enemy, he changed his front to the left, and being supported by the Yagers and light infantry of the guards, attacked and routed it; the grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards moving forward to occupy the ground left vacant by the movement of Lieut. Col. Webster.

All the infantry being now in the line, Lieut. Col. Tarleton had directions to keep his cavalry compact, and not to charge without positive orders, except to protect any of the corps from the most evident danger of being defeated. The excessive thickness of the woods rendered our bayonets of little use, and enabled the broken enemy to make frequent stands, with an irregular fire, which occasioned some loss, and to several of the corps great delay; particularly on our right, where the 1st battalion of guards and regiment of Bose were warmly engaged in front, flank, and rear, with some of the enemy that had been routed on the first attack, and with part of the extremity of their left wing, which by the closeness of the wood had been passed unbroken. The 71st regiment and grenadiers, and 2d battalion of guards, not knowing



ing what was passing on their right, and hearing the fire advance on their left, continued to move forward, the artillery keeping pace with them on the road, followed by the cavalry. The 2d battalion of the guards first gained the clear ground near Guildford Court-house, and found a corps of Continental infantry, much superior in number, formed in the open field on the left of the road. Glowing with impatience to signalize themselves, they instantly attacked and defeated them, taking two six-pounders; but, pursuing into the wood with too much ardour, were thrown into confusion by a heavy fire, and immediately charged and driven back into the field by Col. Washington's dragoons, with the loss of the six-pounders they had taken. The enemy's cavalry was soon repulsed by a well-directed fire from two three-pounders just brought up by Lieut. Macleod, and by the appearance of the grenadiers of the guards, and of the 71st regiment, which, having been impeded by some deep ravines, were now coming out of the wood, on the right of the guards, opposite to the Court-house. By the spirited exertions of Brig. Gen. O'Hara, though wounded, the 2d battalion of guards was soon rallied, and, supported by the grenadiers, returned to the charge with the greatest alacrity. The 23d regiment arriving at that instant from our left, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton having advanced with part of the cavalry, the enemy were soon put to flight, and the two six-pounders once more fell into our hands; two ammunition waggons, and two other six-pounders, being all the artillery they had in the field, were likewise taken. About this time the 33d regiment and light infantry of the guards, after overcoming many difficulties, completely routed the corps which was opposed to them, and put an end to the action in this quarter. The 23d and 71st regiments, with part of the cavalry, were ordered to pursue; the remainder of the cavalry were detached with Lieut. Col. Tarleton to our right, where a heavy fire still continued, and where his appearance and spirited attack contributed much to a speedy determination of the action. The militia, with which our right was engaged, dispersed in the woods; the Continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not in my power to follow them, as their cavalry had suffered but little. Our troops were excessively fatigued by an action which lasted an hour and a half; and our numerous wounded, dispersed over an extensive space of country, required immediate attention. The care of our wounded, and the total want of provisions in an exhausted country, made it equally impossible for me to follow the blow next day. The enemy did not stop until they got to the iron works on Troublesome Creek, 18 miles from the field of battle.

From our own observation, and the best accounts we could procure, we did not doubt

but the strength of the enemy exceeded 7000 men; their militia composed their line, with parties advanced to the rails of the fields in their front; the Continentals were posted obliquely in the rear of their right wing. Their cannon fired on us, whilst we were forming, from the centre of the line of militia, but were withdrawn to the Continentals before the attack.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship the list of our killed and wounded. Capt. Schutz's wound is supposed to be mortal; but the surgeons assure me that none of the other officers are in danger, and that a great number of the men will soon recover. I cannot ascertain the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable; between 2 and 300 dead were left upon the field; many of their wounded, that were able to move, whilst we were employed in the care of our own, escaped, and followed the routed enemy; and our cattle-drivers and foraging parties have reported to me, that the houses in a circle of six or eight miles round us are full of others; those that remained we have taken the best care of in our power. We took few prisoners, owing to the excessive thickness of the wood facilitating their escape, and every man of our army being repeatedly wanted for action.

The conduct and actions of the officers and soldiers that compose this little army will do more justice to their merit, than I can by words. Their persevering intrepidity in action, their invincible patience in the hardships and fatigues of a march of above six hundred miles, in which they have forded several large rivers and numberless creeks, many of which would be reckoned large rivers in any other country in the world, without tents or covering against the climate, and often without provisions, will sufficiently manifest their ardent zeal for the honour and interests of their sovereign and their country.

I have been particularly indebted to Maj. Gen. Leslie for his gallantry and exertion in the action, as well as his assistance in every other part of the service. The zeal and spirit of Brig. Gen. O'Hara merit my highest commendations, for, after receiving two dangerous wounds, he continued in the field whilst the action lasted: by his earnest attention to all other occasions, seconded by the officers and soldiers of the brigade, his majesty's guards are no less distinguished by their order and discipline, than by their spirit and valour.

The Hessian regiment of Bose deserves my warmest praise for its discipline, alacrity, and courage, and does honour to Maj. du Buy, who commands it, and who is an officer of superior merit.

I am much obliged to Brig. Gen. Howard, who served as volunteer, for his spirited example on all occasions.

Lieut. Col. Webster conducted his brigade like



like an officer, of experience and gallantry. Lieut. Col. Tarleton's good conduct and spirit in the management of his cavalry was conspicuous during the whole action; and Lieut. Macleod, who commanded the artillery, proved himself upon this, as well as all former occasions, a most capable and deserving officer. The attention and exertion of my aids de camp, and of all the other public officers of the army, contributed very much to the success of the day.

I have constantly received the most zealous assistance from Gov. Martin during my command in the Southern district. Hoping that his presence would tend to excite the loyal subjects in this province to take an active part with us, he has cheerfully submitted to the fatigues and dangers of our campaign; but his delicate constitution has suffered by his public spirit, for, by the advice of the physicians, he is now obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health.

This part of the country is so totally destitute of subsistence, that forage is not nearer than nine miles, and the soldiers have been two days without bread: I shall therefore leave about 70 of the worst of the wounded cases at the New Garden Quaker Meeting House, with proper assistance, and move the remainder, with the army, to-morrow morning, to Bell's Mill. I hope our friends will heartily take an active part with us, to which I shall continue to encourage them, still approaching our shipping by easy marches, that we may procure the necessary supplies for further operations, and lodge our sick and wounded where proper attention can be paid to them.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my aid de camp, Capt. Brodrick, who is a very promising officer, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordship's countenance and favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

*Wilmington, April 18.*

I marched from Guildford on the morning of the 18th of March, and next day arrived at Bell's Mill, where I gave the troops two days rest, and procured a small supply of provisions. From thence I proceeded slowly towards Cross Creek, as a proper place to refresh and rest the troops; and I was much disappointed, on my arrival there, to find it totally impossible. Provisions were scarce, not four days forage within twenty miles, and to us the navigation of the Cape Fear to Wilmington impracticable. Under these circumstances I was obliged to continue my march to this place, in the neighbourhood of which I arrived on the 7th instant.

I have been busy since my arrival in disposing of our sick and wounded, and in procuring the necessary supplies, to put the troops in a proper state to take the field.

Capt. Schutz died a few days after the  
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action, as we expected; but I am sorry to inform your lordship, that, notwithstanding the flattering appearances, and the assurances of the surgeons, Col. Webster (whose loss is severely felt by me and the whole army), Capt. Maynard of the guards, Capt. Willmouky and Ensign De Trutt of the regiment of Bose, are since dead.

[The sincerity with which Earl Cornwallis laments the death of Col. Webster will best appear by the letter which he wrote to his father, as follows:

DEAR SIR, *Wilmington, 23 Apr. 1781.*

It gives me great concern to undertake a task which is not only a bitter renewal of my own grief, but must be a violent shock to an affectionate parent.

You have for your support the assistance of religion, good sense, and an experience of the uncertainty of all human happiness. You have for your satisfaction, that your son fell nobly in the cause of his country, honoured and lamented by all his fellow-soldiers; that he led a life of honour and virtue, which must secure him everlasting happiness. When the keen sensibility of the passions begins a little to subside, these considerations will give you real comfort.

That the Almighty may give you fortitude to bear this severest of trials, is the earnest wish of your companion in affliction, and most faithful servant,

CORNWALLIS.]

*Lieut. Col. Balfour to Lord George Germain, dated Charles-town, May 1, 1781.*

MY LORD,

By Lord Cornwallis's dispatches, which are herewith transmitted, your lordship will be informed, that after the action at Guildford, Gen. Greene, being obliged to retreat from before the king's army, turned his views towards this province, as the more vulnerable point, in the absence of Lord Cornwallis.

With this idea, on the 19th past he came before Camden, having with him near 1500 Continentals, and several corps of militia; Lord Rawdon having charge of that post, and about 800 British and Provincial troops to sustain it.

For some days Gen. Greene kept varying his position, waiting, as is supposed, to be reinforced by the corps under Brig. Marriam and Col. Lee, which were on their way, being ordered to join him.

Judging it necessary to strike a blow before this junction could take place, and learning that Gen. Greene had detached, to bring up his baggage and provisions, Lord Rawdon, with the most marked decision, on the morning of the 25th, marched with the greater part of his force to meet him, and about ten o'clock attacked the rebels in their camp at Hobkirk's with that spirit which, prevailing over superior numbers, and an obstinate resistance, compelled them to give way;



way; and the pursuit was continued for three miles.

My Lord Rawdon states the loss of the enemy, on this occasion, at upwards of 100 made prisoners, and 400 killed and wounded, his own not exceeding 100, in which are included 1 officer killed, and 11 wounded.

Thus far from the London Gazettes.

*Letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Speaker of the H. of C. in return for the thanks voted him, Nov. 27 last.*

SIR, *Wilmington, April 18, 1781.*

I have received, with the greatest satisfaction, the favour of your letter of the 30th of November, 1780, inclosing the resolution of the House of Commons of the 27th of that month, so very favourable and flattering to me.

I must desire, Sir, that you will be pleased to inform the House, that I am truly sensible of the high honour they have conferred upon me; and that it shall be my constant study, by the most earnest attention to the duties of my profession, to merit a continuance of their approbation.

I beg that you will accept my acknowledgements for the obliging manner in which you communicated to me the thanks of the House; and I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

*Tuesday 5.*

*Adm. Office.* By a letter from Sir George Collier, of his majesty's ship *Canada*, there is advice of his having taken, after a chase of full 70 leagues, the *Leocadia* Spanish frigate, coppered, supposed to be bound express to the South Seas. She has ports for 40 guns, yet mounts only 34. She was commanded by Don Francisco de Wenthuisen, Knt. of St. Jago, who lost his life in the action.

*Thursday 7.*

Admiral Darby hoisted his flag on board the *Britannia*, and next morning sailed with his own ship and *Royal George*, 100 guns each, three 90 gun ships, the *Emerald* frigate, and a fire-ship.

*Friday 8.*

Letters were received at Lord Hillsborough's office, from Commodore George Johnstone, dated *Port Praya Road*, in the island of St. Jago, April 30, giving an account of an action between his squadron and a squadron of French, consisting of the following ships:

*Le Héros*, 74, M. de Suffrein, Brig. des Armes, Grand Commander de Malta.

*Le Annibal*, 74, M. de Tremigen, Capt.

*Le Artesien*, 64, M. de Cordaillac.

*Le Sphynx*, 64, M. de Duchillon.

*Le Vengeur*, 64, M. le Chev. de Forbin.

*La Fortune*, 16, Corvette.

Four East Indiamen, 1 *Le Brisson*, 2 *Les Trois Amis*, 3 *L'Isle de France*, 4 *Pondicherry*, with five transports armed en flute, and all doubled with copper.

The French commodore led on within two cables length of the *Monmouth*, *Jupiter*, and

*Hero*, passing the *Diana*, *Terror* bomb, and *Infernal* fire-ship, who lay without the rest, and displayed his broad pendant, hauled up his courses, fired two shot at the *Isis*, luffed up, and immediately dropped his anchor abreast of the *Monmouth*, and began to fire away among the ships as fast as he could discharge and load; his sails however were still flying in great confusion, so that his spring on the cable did not hold when the ship was checked to bring up, and he drove abreast of the *Hero*. The fire from his majesty's ships now opened upon him with great power.

The next French ship anchored a-head of their commodore, the third endeavoured to pass through for the *Romney*; but being unable to weather the different ships, anchored a-stern of the commodore, and drove about, with his sails loose, till he boarded the *Fortitude* and *Hinchinbroke* East India ships, and then went to sea. The fourth ship run on different lines, luffing and bearing up as he passed the skirts of our ships, firing and receiving fires as he sailed along, and at last, with much difficulty, he wore clear of the west point without us. The fifth ship ran among the merchantmen, firing at all, and attempting to board two or three, but without success. In less than a quarter of an hour several of the East Indiamen had received the alarm, and were firing at the enemy, some of them in well-directed lines; two or three however had struck their colours, and thrown their dispatches over board, and others prudently had put to sea. The *Romney* by her situation could have little share in the action. The *Hero* kept up an awful well-directed fire. The action bordered on a surprize; yet upon the whole nothing on our part but steady, cool, determined courage. Capt. Alms of the *Monmouth* behaved well. From the *Jupiter*, Capt. Pasley, every shot took place. The French commodore, finding his situation too hot, cut and run, as his second had done before him. The other a-head was now left the most miserable spectacle I ever beheld, and off she went upon the heel, her stern falling close to the broadside of the *Isis*; her masts were tottering; her yards were hanging different ways; the sails were flying about in rags; first fell the mizen-mast, next went the main-mast, and lastly the fore-mast and outer end of the bowsprit. I instantly made the signal for the men of war to cut and slip as fast as they could to follow up the victory; and as soon as the *Jason* was out of her way, the *Romney* was cast by a spring upon her cable, and she went out to sea under the acclamations of the whole fleet. The *Jupiter* instantly followed; but neither the *Isis* nor *Diana* made any motion to act; and though gun after gun was fired to enforce the signal to call forth the *Isis*, she still remained immoveable. At length the *Hero* came under our stern, informing us that



that his masts and rigging were so wounded, that he could not come out till repaired, but would come out as fast as he could. His signal was again repeated, and he came out after three hours delay.

Here the commodore gives an unfavourable account of the behaviour of his associates, who having by their delay increased the distance from the enemy, he judged it more for the advantage of the service to return to join his convoy than to pursue the enemy.

*This letter, which is a singular one, shall be inserted at full length in our next, with a plan of the bay, and the order in which the ships were stationed.*

Monday 11.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Ostend in the evening; and in three hours after arrived in the same city the Duke of Gloucester. Next day his highness set out for Bruges, where he had an interview with his imperial majesty, and returned the same day. This interview has occasioned much speculation.

The convoy for the East Indies failed from Spithead, viz. the Sultan of 74 guns, Capt. Wyatt, the Magnanime of 64, Capt. Wolfley, with the company's ships.

The same day, Adm. Darby passed by Plymouth, where he was joined by the Ocean, Namur, and seven others, and continued his course.

Friday 15.

*Adm. Office.* Adm. Sir Edward Hughes, commander in chief of his majesty's ships in the East Indies, acquaints the Admiralty board, that having failed from Madras to the relief of Tellicherry, closely invested by a detachment of Hyder Ally's troops, he found two of the company's armed snows already arrived, with a transport ship, with stores and ammunition; that the armed boats in Callow Road had cut out one of Hyder Ally's ships, and forced another on shore; but that the Sartine frigate, in the course of the operation, had struck on the rocks, and was totally lost; that having left a force sufficient at Tellicherry till a reinforcement should arrive from Bombay, he had failed for that settlement Dec. 3, and on the 8th, being off Mangalore, and seeing a large snow, 3 ketches, and many smaller vessels at anchor in the road, he ordered his boats to be armed, and, under cover of the company's two armed snows, to attack and destroy them: which they did effectually, setting fire to the two ships, one of 28, the other of 26 guns; one ketch of 12 guns was blown up; another of ten was taken; the third ketch, with the smaller vessels, were all forced on shore, the snow only escaping into the harbour, after having thrown her guns over board. On this service the Squadron lost Lieut. Gomm of the Burford, and ten men, killed; Lieut. Sutton of the Superb, Lieut. McLellan of the Eagle, and 51 men wounded, many of whom since dead. Adm.

Hughes arrived at Bombay on the 20th, where he remained refitting when the dispatches were sent off.

The Alliance, a French privateer cutter, 16 six pounders, 2 nine pounders, and 87 men, John Lander, commander, taken by his majesty's ship Nemesis, Capt. Bligh.

Duc Dettéfiac privateer, of 26 pounders, 116 men, Nicholas Hardouin, commander, captured by his majesty's ship Cerberus, Capt. Mann.

A cause was this day tried before Lord Mansfield, and a special jury, to determine, whether policies of insurance of Dutch ships, insured in London as neutral ships before the war broke out with Holland, and captured after the rupture, should be binding on the under-writers to make good the loss. The verdict was given for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the court.

Wednesday 20.

The most violent storm of thunder and lightning came on at Salisbury that has been known there for many years. A ball of fire fell upon a barn at Shrowton, set it on fire, and consumed that, and another barn, with their contents, to ashes. A large oak tree in Longleat Park, the seat of Lord Weymouth, was shivered in pieces by the lightning, and scattered in every direction to the distance of 130 yards, one splinter weighing 150lb.

Saturday 23.

*Whitehall. Extract of a Letter from Brig. Gen. Arnold to Sir H. Clinton, sent by that General to Lord Geo. Germaine from New York, May 18.*

SIR, Petersburg, May 12.

On the 18th of April the light infantry, part of the 76th and 80th regiments, the Queen's rangers, Yagers, and American legion, embarked at Portsmouth.

On the 19th proceeded up James's River to Barwell's Ferry.

On the 20th Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, with the light infantry, proceeded up the Chickahemany in boats. Lieut. Col. Simcoe with a detachment to York; Lieut. Col. Dundas, with another detachment, landed at the mouth of the Chickahemany in boats; and Maj. Gen. Phillips and the General [Arnold] landed, with part of the army, at Williamsburgh, where about 500 militia were posted, who retired on our approach. The militia at York crossed the river before the arrival of Col. Simcoe, who made a few prisoners, spiked some cannon, and next day returned to Williamsburgh.

On the 22d the troops pursued their march, and were met on the road by a detachment under Col. Dundas.

On the 23d they were joined by Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, who had destroyed several armed ships, the state ship-yards, warehouses, &c. At ten the troops being embarked, proceeded up James's River, and

The 24th ran up to City Point, where they landed.

The



The 25th marched for Petersburg, where, about a mile from the town, they were opposed by a body of militia, supposed to be about 1000, under Brig. Gen. Muhlenberg, who were soon obliged to retire, with the loss of near 100 men killed and wounded, taking up the bridge behind them, which prevented a pursuit.

26th destroyed at Petersburg 4000 hog-heads of tobacco, one ship, and a number of small vessels on the stocks and in the river.

27. At Chesterfield Maj. Gen. Phillips burnt a range of barracks for 2000 men, and destroyed 300 barrels of flour.

Same day Gen. Arnold marched to Osborn's, four miles above which a considerable force of ships were drawn up in a line to oppose him, but were soon obliged to strike their colours and surrender, but not without scuttling and setting fire to some of the ships which could not be saved. Two sloops, three brigantines, five sloops, and two schooners, fell into our hands. None of the vessels escaped, and it was supposed about 2000 hog-heads of tobacco were taken and destroyed, without the loss of one man.

28th. The troops remained at Osborn's, and were joined by Maj. Gen. Phillips with the light infantry.

29th. The troops were embarked and put in motion, and met between Cary's Mills and Warwick.

30th. They marched to Manchester, and destroyed 1200 hogheads of tobacco.

The Marquis of Fayette having arrived with his army at Richmond, opposite to Manchester, and being joined by the militia driven from Petersburg and Williamsburgh, they were spectators of the conflagration.

The same evening the army returned to Warwick, where they destroyed a magazine of 500 barrels of flour, and Col. Cary's fine mills with several warehouses, 150 hogheads of tobacco, a large ship, and a brigantine afloat, 3 vessels on the stocks, a large range of public rope-walks, and store-houses, and some tan and bark-houses, full of hides and bark.

May 1. Marched to Osborn's, secured our prizes, and in the evening marched to Bermuda, opposite City Point.

2d, 3d and 4th, 5th and 6th, fell down the river, part of the fleet as low as Hog-Island.

7th. Maj. Gen. Phillips having received a letter from Earl Cornwallis, the fleet was countermanded, and the troops were landed in the evening at Brandon, where they remained all the next day.

9th. Part of the army were landed at City Point; the rest made a forced march to Petersburg, where they arrived in the night, and surprised two majors (both aid-de-camps), one captain and 3 lieutenants of dragoons, 2 lieutenants of foot, a commissary, and a surgeon, who had been dispatched to collect boats for the army of the Marquis Fayette, to cross the river. On our army going down

the river, the Marquis moved towards Williamsburgh; but our retrograde motions caused him to return by 'forced' marches, and when we arrived, he was preparing to cross the river to Petersburg.

On the 10th he made his appearance on the opposite side of the river to reconnoitre! After which he joined his army at Osborn's, and from thence he marched to Richmond, where Wayne, with the Pennsylvania line, is said already to have arrived.

This letter adds, that an express passed through Petersburg, who left Halifax on the 7th, and informed that Earl Cornwallis arrived there that morning. Several expresses have been sent to his lordship, informing him of our position. As soon as it is reduced to a certainty that he is on his march for this place, our army will advance to meet him, and carry a supply of provisions for his army. A considerable magazine of flour and bread has fallen into our hands near this place, and the country abounds with cattle.

Maj. Gen. Phillips is so weak and low, that it will be some considerable time before he can go through the fatigue of business. In this critical situation I am happy to have the assistance of so many good and experienced officers. And if joined by Earl Cornwallis, or the reinforcements coming from New York, we shall be in force to operate as we please in Virginia or Maryland.

B. ARNOLD.

By a letter from Vice Adm. Arbuthnot, dated off Staten Island, May 26, we are informed that his Majesty's ships Roebuck and Medea, on their return from reconnoitring Rhode Island, brought in with them the rebel frigate Protector, of 26 guns and 250 men, belonging to Massachusetts Bay, a fine ship and almost new.

Sunday 24.

A report having been spread that the plague was broke out at Nottingham, and that between 30 and 40 people died of it daily, the messenger dispatched by Government to enquire into the truth of such an alarming report, returned to Whitehall with the most authentic account that no such infection had made its appearance there, nor have there been more burials in the several parishes for the last 3 months than have been usual during those months.

The Vigilant man of war, with about 50 sail of ships from Eustatia, Antigua, &c. arrived at Portsmouth this day.

Monday 25.

A cup value 50l. having been given by his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, to be sailed for, about four o'clock in the afternoon, eleven sail came to their moorings off the Temple, and waited half an hour, when his royal highness arrived in his barge. On the firing of a pistol, they slipped their cables, and set out for Putney. After turning a barge, anchored near the bridge, they were to return to Blackfriars, and the winner



winner to receive a cup, value 50l. from the hands of the royal donor; unfortunately his royal highness delayed the fleet until the tide was so far spent, that the Eagle, which led the Squadron, could not make Battersea-bridge.—The whole then, by order of his royal highness, came to anchor off Chelsea-church, and a signal was thrown out for all captains to come on board the royal barge, which was immediately obeyed. After a consultation, which lasted about half an hour, his royal highness ordered, that the several captains should attend on Monday the 9th of July next, precisely at the hour of four in the afternoon, at the place from whence they started, and that the wager should then be determined. The oldest watermen declared, they never saw so many boats on any occasion as appeared this day on the Thames; by a moderate computation, 30,000 people were on the water, and not less than 100,000 lined the bank from Blackfriars-bridge to Chelsea.

In the evening more than 11,000 persons were assembled at the gardens of Vauxhall; a greater number, perhaps, than ever were present at any spectacle whatever, in any country, where admission-money was to be paid; and of this number more than 6000 were accommodated with supper, wine, and other refreshments.

#### Tuesday 26.

Government has received advice of the action between Adm. Hood and the French Squadron off Martinique, in which neither side can claim the victory. Adm. Hood remained off that island when the dispatches were sent off, daring the French to face him. In the passage homeward the vessel with the dispatches was taken, but the dispatches were thrown over-board.

#### Wednesday 27.

By the Thynne packet-boat, in 25 days from New York, Government have received advice of the death of Maj. Gen. Phillips, who died two days after the date of Brig. Gen. Arnold's last dispatches. On the Major's death the command devolved on Gen. Arnold.

Advice has likewise been received of the capture of the Lord Hyde packet-boat by the Thorn, an American ship of war. Her dispatches were thrown over-board.

This day arrived at Portsmouth the Flora frigate, of 36 guns, Capt. Williams, from the Mediterranean. Capt. Williams reports, that on the 11th inst. being in company with the Crescent of 28 guns, Capt. Hope, they fell in with two Dutch frigates, one of 36, the other of 32 guns: the Flora made up to the largest, which she engaged for an hour and took; just at that instant they had the mortification to see the Crescent's mast go overboard, on which she struck to her antagonist; when Capt. Williams, however, had secured his prize, he followed, came up with the Crescent, and retook her: but the next day, on their voyage home, they met

two French frigates, who retook the Dutch vessel, and were in chase of the Crescent, when the Flora, which has also received much damage, parted; so that it is feared she is again taken. The Crescent lost 36 men killed, and 66 wounded, and was very much damaged in her hull, as well as rigging. The Dutch ship which took the Crescent made off as soon as the Flora retook her consort.

Saturday 30.

*Extract of a complete Journal of the sailing of the Spanish fleet from the Havannah, and their return to that port.*

On the 23d of Feb. sailed Don Solano, with the following ships, in two divisions.

First division.	Guns.	Second division.	Guns.
El Gallardo	70	El San Augustino	70
El Arogante	70	El Francisco de Pa-	
El Dragon	64	blo	70
El San Louis (flag)	80	El Guerero	70
El Velasco	70	El San Nicolas	
El San Genaro	70	(flag)	80
El S. Fr. De Affisa	70	El Astuto	64
Frigates.		Frigates.	
San Cecilia	34	St. Maria	26
El Orado	32	St. Matilda	26

leaving Monf. De Monteille to follow with the French Squadron.

On the 24th both squadrons joined, and in the night of the 25th it blew a hurricane—made the signal to bring-to on the starboard tack. On the 26th it blew, if possible, much harder, with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain—brought-to on the larboard tack, and just after the main and main-top-mast of the San Louis were shivered by the lightning, and five men in the top struck dead. At 5 P. M. the tempest abated, and the captains reports of damages were as follows:

Foundered or missing.

El S. De Affisa	70	} and all their men sup- posed to be lost.
Missing—Augustino	70	
El S. De Pablo	70	
Missing—El Astuto	64	

Lost their Masts.

El San Louis	80 main-mast.
El San Nicolas	80 all three.
El Guerero	70 fore-mast.
St. Maria	26 all three.

Thus disabled, they returned to the Havannah to refit. By the returns and calculations, have lost, in a few hours, by Divine will,—4 captains, 26 lieutenants, 110 inferior officers, 1600 seamen, 440 soldiers.—Total, 2,180.

*Copy of the Sentence of a general court-martial upon the trial of Lieut. Gov. Corbett.*

“The court having duly considered and weighed the evidence given in support of the charge against the prisoner, Lieut. Gov. Moses Corbett, with that produced by him in his defence, are of opinion, That he, the said Moses Corbett, is guilty of the whole charge exhibited against him; and doth adjudge, that he be therefore superseded in his commission of Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Jersey.”



## MARRIAGES.

**R**ICH. Heywood, esq; of Liverpool, banker, to Miss Mary Earle, of West Derby.

Rev. John Christian, rector of Knapton, co. Norf. to Miss Machin, of Packefield.

At Witney, Oxfordsh. the rev. Dr. Brickenden, rector of Appleton, Berks, to Miss Bastin.

May 9. Geo. Bigland, of Bigland, co. Lanc. esq; to Miss Waters, of Whitehaven.

24. Jn. Turner, esq; to Miss Dryden, niece of the late Sir J. Dryden, bt. of Canon's Ashby.

30. At Darfield, near Doncaster, Ri. Slater Milnes, esq; of Wakefield, to Miss R. Bosk.

31. At Stevenage, Herts, Wm. Mount, esq; of St. Catharine's by the Tower, to Miss Berrie.

Rev. Mr. Maxwell, of the Asylum, to Miss Foley, late of Bath.

June 2. Rev. Henry Jenkin, rector of Ufford, co. Northampton, to the hon. Miss Aug. Evelyn.

At Bath, Dr. Lee, of Traley, to Mrs. Foley, relict of the rev. Dr. Foley.

4. At Durham, Calverly Bewick, esq; of Close-House, to Miss Marg. Spearman.

8. Benj. Pearkes, esq; of Worcester, to Miss Rowley.

18. At Hereford, John Ravenal, esq; of Brecknock, aged 82, to Miss Sophia Morgan, aged 23.

19. Mr. Wm. Scott, of Watling-street, to Miss C. Townley, of Doctors Commons.

## DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, at Abbeville, near Dublin, the right hon. Lady Louisa Howard, one of the daughters of the lord lieutenant.

At Dublin, the right hon. Lord Dunsany; his estate and title devolves to his son Randal, now Lord Dunsany.

At Inverness, Lady Amelia Halkett, wid. of Sir Peter H. of Pitfirran.

At Bath, Mrs. Burt, relict of W. M. Burt, esq; late captain-general of the Leeward Islands.

At Little Milton, co. Oxford, Sir John D'Oyly, bart. aged 71, whose title devolves upon Mr. D'Oyly, of Adderbury West.

At Bury, the rev. Dr. Mandeville, rector of Beighton and Woolpit in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Coates, rector of Rise, and vicar of Hornsey, with Riston, in the east riding of Yorkshire.

At North Wick, near Chew-Magna, Somersetsh. Hen. Willoughby, esq;

At Mughall, near Liverpool, Peter Linford, aged 107.

John Vaughan, esq; M. P. for co. Caermarthen, to Miss Maude, dau. of Sir C. M. bart.

At Donhead-Hall, Godfrey Kneller, esq;

John Bussiere, esq; Cork str. West. aged 90. He married Anne, eldest sister of the late Sir Henry Gough, bart.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Walter Ruddiman, printer of the Weekly Magazine (of whom see Mr. Gough's Brit. Topog. II. 745.)

Mar. 17. At St. Jago, Capt. Fraser, of the Hastings East-Indiaman.

May 20. At his seat of Castleward in Ireland, the right hon. Bernard Ward, lord baron of Bango. He was created baron Bango

May 22, 1770; and is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son Michael.

Of the dropsy, at Rye, in Suffex, Mrs. Eliz. Barry, who within the last eight years of her life was tapped 85 times, and had taken from her the amazing quantity of 1567 qu. of water.

23. At the Manse of Lunan, in Scotland, the rev. Mr. Henry Ogilvie, minister of that parish, in the 84th year of his age, and 53d of his ministry.

26. Suddenly on Blackheath, Cha. Hayman, upwards of 100 years of age, formerly a soldier under K. William.

27. In Holborn, aged 71, Mr. R. Partington.

28. Capt. M'Namara, aged 22, in the East-India service.

30. Mr. Hitchcock, attorney, Clifford's-Inn. At Hackney, aged 67, the rev. John Conder,

D. D. pastor of a church and congregation of Protestant dissenters in Moorfields, London.

At Ashley-Court, near Bristol, John Bush, esq; mayor of Gloucester.

31. Mr. Dan. Hopkins, aged 95, upwards of 60 years deputy warden of the Fleet prison.

At Cambridge, Mr. Tho. Merrill, bookseller, aged 78.

June 2. Of a decline, the rev. Jn. Herries, A. M.

At Putney, Tho. Ward, esq; a Barbadoes merchant,

At Barnet, Geo. Lane, gardener, aged 102.

3. In Mortimer-str. Tho. Dummer, esq; member for Lymington in Hampshire.

At Bradford, Wilts, Mr. E. Orpin, aged 89.

4. Mr. Edm. Wilson, a Russia merchant in Bishopsgate, and 2d son of the rev. Dr. Wilson, residentiary of St. Paul's.

In Paragon Buildings, Bath, C. Harris, esq;

5. John Aylatt Stow, esq; of Lincoln's-Inn.

Mr. John Byde, one of the clerks of the kitchen at St. James's.

At Rochampton, Jos. Longmore, esq; an officer of the household in the late king's reign.

6. At Rotherhithe, Mr. Bullock, of the custom-house.

Mr. Jervois, who for several years has regulated the clocks of St. James's, the Queen's House, and St. James's Church.

8. Arthur Stert, esq; aged 70, a Portugal merchant, and one of the directors of the Royal Assurance company.

At Bromford, co. Suffolk, Wm. Leggett, gent. aged 91.

9. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. of White-Hart Court, banker.

At Hounslow, — Bulstrode, esq; many years in the commission of the peace for the co. of Middlesex.

At Saffron-Walden, Jane Reeves, aged 103.

11. At Turnham-Green, aged 70, Mrs. Greening, wid. of Tho. Greening, esq; head gardener to his late majesty King George II.

Col. Chabbert, deputy lieut. of the co. of Brecknock.

13. At Orton, Huntingd. Sir C. Cope, bt.

14. The lady of John Aubrey, esq; member for Wellingford, Berks.

15. Jo-



15. Jonath. Ferguson, esq; a Scotch factor.  
At Plaistow, Essex, Tho. Garner, esq;  
At Lincoln, Mrs. Gordon, wife of the rev.  
Dr. Gordon, præcentor and archdeacon of that  
cathedral.

Right hon. John Lord Baron Lisle, aged 79.  
Rev. Jas. Flexman, vicar of Northmolton,  
Devon.

16. Mrs. Long, daugh. of the late Sir Jas.  
Long, and aunt to the present Sir J. T. Long.  
Of the small-pox, the wife of the rev. Mr.  
Ford, dissenting minister.

At Beckenham, Kent, of a violent wound  
he received two days before by a fall from his  
whisky, Wm. Devisme, esq; one of the direc-  
tors of the Royal Exchange Assurance.

At Bath Easton, John Wood, esq; many  
years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace  
for the county of Somerset, and well known  
for his great skill in architecture.

17. Rev. Mr. Wood, at Royton, co. York.  
18. At Southampton, Mr. Day, aged 99.  
He never had a day's illness.

At Canterbury, aged 75, the rev. Lyndford  
Caryl\*, D. D. prebendary of that cathedral,  
Lincoln, and Southwell, master of Jesus Coll.  
Cambridge, and registrar of the university; a  
catalogue of whose graduates he was preparing  
for the press. His remains were interred on  
the 25th in the chapel belonging to Jesus Coll.

19. At Chester, Major Foulkes.  
At Potton, Bedfordshire, Mr. Mannington,  
aged 110, many years under-sheriff for that co.

20. Jas. Abernethy, esq; mahogany-merch.  
At Cambridge, Mr. Edw. York, jeweller.  
At Dartford, Kent. Capt. John Templeton.

23. At Merton, in Norfolk, Tho. de Grey,  
esq; elder brother of the late Ld Walsingham,  
and representative in two parliaments for that  
county.

24. At Westfield, near Andover, Mrs. Ju-  
dith Clements, aged 109.

25. Suddenly, at Bristol Hot Wells, Lady  
Miller, author of "Letters from Italy, by an  
Englishwoman," and of other more glorious  
works of charity, humanity, and goodness,  
which will remain more durable monuments  
of her virtues, and of her loss. Her lady-  
ship died about the middle period of life, in her  
chair, and without a groan. The wealthy  
and the indigent will have equal cause of re-  
gret; for she did not study to enlarge and mul-  
tiply the elegant entertainments of the former,  
with more assiduity than she sought occasion  
to administer the comforts of the latter. Of  
this thousands who have visited her villa, near  
Bath, or who reside near its vicinity, can wit-  
ness. Her merits excited some envy, but her  
heart retained not the sense of injuries, and she  
was not more easy of access, than of concilia-  
tion. Few persons in the county of Somerset  
could be less spared, by the sons of riches or  
poverty, to an early tomb; nor will any be  
more sincerely lamented by both.

26. Mr. Robert Brown, many years a re-

spectable printer, in Windmill-Court, West-  
Smithfield.

27. At Hampstead, Sir Jn. Honeywood, bt.  
GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 9. **A** Congé d'élire ordered by the  
King to the dean and chapter of  
Worcester, for electing a bishop; and a letter,  
recommending Richard now Bp. of Litchfield  
and Coventry, to be elected.

12. John Ingilby, of Ripley, in the west  
riding of the co. of York, raised to the dignity  
of a baronet.

26. The King has appointed the rev. Dr.  
Joseph Mac Cormack to be principal of the  
united college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard,  
in the university of St. Andrews, vacant by the  
death of the rev. Dr. Robt. Watson.

The King has presented the rev. Jas. Mur-  
dock to the church and parish of Croftmichael,  
in the presbytery and shire of Kircudbright, va-  
cant by the death of the rev. Nathan M'Kie.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.  
**E**DWARD Forster, esq; elected governor  
of the Russia company.

Wm. Middleton, esq; governor and keeper  
of Carnarvon Castle.

Mr. Evans a clerk of the kitchen at St.  
James's.

Mr. Cookson, of Cambridge, preceptor to  
Prince Ernest, Pr. Augustus Frederick, and  
Pr. Adolphus.

Rev. Dr. Beadon, presented by the Bp. of  
Ely to the mastership of Jesus Coll. Cambridge.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.  
**R**EV. Mr. Christ. Smear, the younger,  
Chillesford R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Tho. Cobbo, Woolpit R. co. Suff.

Rev. I. Murthwaite, Rushington R. co. Line.

Rev. Martin Sherlock, M. A. domestick  
chaplain to the E. of Bristol, collated by the  
right rev. the Bishop of Killala to the united  
vicarages of Castleconnor and Kilglass, co. of  
Kilkenny, worth 400l. a year.

Rev. Miles Cooper, LL. D. Cowley, alias  
Cooley R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Mr. Parr, Heigham R. near Norwich.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Happisburgh V.

DISPENSATIONS.  
**R**EV. John Burton Watkin, A. M. Crux  
Easton R. co. Southampton, and diocese  
of Winchester, together with Marshfield V.  
co. and dioc. of Gloucester.

Rev. Mathias Slye, A. M. Weston with  
Sutton V. together with Cariton R. both in  
co. Northampton, and dioc. of Peterborough.

Rev. Miles Williams, A. M. Shermanbury  
R. together with Oving V. both in co. Suffex,  
and dioc. of Chichester.

Rev. Robt. Millar, St. Nicholas V. co. of  
Warwick, and dioc. of Worcester, together  
with Kincote, otherwise Kilncote R. co. of  
Leicester, and dioc. of Lincoln.

B—NK—TS.  
**D**AVID Regnier and Peter Montet, Litch-  
field-st. Midd. taylors.

\* Dr. Lyndford, formerly master of Christ Coll. Cambridge, was his godfather.



Rob. Draper, Kingston upon Hull, grocer.  
 John Holmer, Bungay, Suff. money-scriv.  
 Tho. Lawes, Alvedeston, Wilts, woolstapler.  
 Fox Smith and Wm. Harrison, Addle-str.  
 Lond. warehousemen.  
 John Strudwicke the Elder, Croydon, Surrey,  
 mercer.  
 Isaac Polack, Lyon Polack, and Lazarus  
 Myers, Bury-str. Lond. merchants.  
 John Spiring, Southampton Buildings, Hol-  
 born, carpenter.  
 Noah Mordecai, Crosby-sq. Lond. merchant.  
 Tho. Baillie, Duke's-court, St. Martin's-la.  
 merchant.  
 John Adams, Chelwood, Som. glass-manuf.  
 Law M'Eouin, New Armitage-str. Midd.  
 wine-merchant.  
 Joshua Moore, Halesworth, Suff. linen dra.  
 John Tucker, Lambeth, Surrey, scrivener.  
 Geo. Browne, Spring-gardens, Midd. merch.  
 John Godfrey, Stoke Lacey, Herefordsh.  
 hop-merchant.  
 Jas. Morling, Ipswich, Suff. cheese-factor.  
 Tho. Ainsley, Fenchurch str. Lond. glass-  
 seller.  
 Rich. Chappell, Middleton, Suff. shopkeeper.  
 Jas Banks, Leeds, Yorksh. buckram-maker.  
 John Warner Phipps, Wardrobe-co. Lond.  
 coal-merchant.  
 Lawr. Stanroyd, Spalding, Linc. shoemaker.  
 Iver Campbell, Tho. Foxall, and Jonas  
 Crofley, Halifax, Yorksh. dyers.  
 John Scriven, Abberford, Yorksh. butcher.  
 Hen. Waterman, Dalston, Midd. brickmaker.  
 Matth. Wilkinson, Sunderland near the Sea,  
 Durham, wine-merchant.  
 Tim. Tomlins, Eight-bell-yard, St. Giles's  
 in the Fields, coachmaster.  
 Jas. Price, Bedwas, Monmouthsh. iron-master.  
 Enos Smith, Vauxhall, Surrey, vintner.  
 Sam. Courtald, Lothbury, Lond. merchant.  
 Edw. Robotham Clouder the younger, of  
 Pickle-Herring, Southwark, victualler.  
 Wm. Downes, Whitchurch, Salop, mercer.  
 Tho. Farmer, Queen-str. Lond. merchant.  
 Hugh Jones, Little Chesterfield-street, St.  
 Mary-la-Bonne, grocer.  
 Joshua Hibbins, Lambeth, Surrey, merchant.  
 Luke Medwin, Gr. Marlow, Bucks, draper.  
 Jos. Baker, St. John's-str. pearl-ash-maker.  
 Wm. Tranah, Strood, Kent, taylor.  
 John Stevens, Adam-str. Marybone, carpenter.  
 Edw. Watts, Clapton, Midd. merchant.  
 John Fesdike, Ipswich, Suffolk, baker.  
 Edw. Crutchley, Primrose-str. Lond. weaver.  
 Geo. Dan. Wales, Peterborough, North-  
 amptonsh. merchant.  
 Catha. Gunter, Hereford, wid. innholder.  
 John King, Cumner, Berks, maltster.  
 Jos. Clark, Morpeth, Northumb. dealer.  
 Jas. Weaver, Chard, Somersetsh. shopkeeper.  
 John Hooper, Ludgate-str. Lond. linen-draper.  
 Jabez Cox, Wallingford, Berks, shopkeeper.  
 Jas. Lodge, Vauxhall, Surrey, setter.  
 Rich. Row, Broadcliff, Devonsh. butcher.  
 Matt. Cox, Kingsland-gr. Midd. merchant.  
 Eliz. Anne Phillibrown and Wm. Richards,  
 Queen-str. Lond. coopers.

Tho. Pearce, St. Ives, Cornwall, dealer.  
 John Butcher, Meriden, Warw. carpenter.  
 Wm. Fenton, Cloth-fair, Lond. man's mercer.  
 Geo. Try, Chertsey, Surrey, corndealer.  
 Cha. Harvey, Phillack, Cornwall, dealer.  
 Jas. Beckwith, Knaresbrough, Yorksh. draper.  
 Wm. Stephens, of Hereford, vintner.  
 Fra. Hicks, Breckles, Norfolk, merchant.  
 John Harrison, Cambridge, Staff. brickmak.  
 Anth. Jeffery the younger, Yetminster, Dor-  
 setsh. dealer.  
 Ambrose Maipwaring, of Bath, jeweller.  
 Jonat. Allwood, Meadow-place, Derbyshire,  
 cooper.  
 John Slade, of the High str. Southw. grocer.  
 Tho. Cooper, Princes Risborough, Bucks,  
 dealer.  
 John Rodolph Bartenshlag, Princes-street,  
 Lond. merchant.  
 Tho. Kentish, Wallbrook, Lond. mariner.  
 Rich. Watts, Lewes, Suffex, scrivener.  
 Geo. Zeal, Pilton, Devonsh. shopkeeper.  
 John Lucas, Hitchin, Herts, shopkeeper.  
 Hen. Bagshaw, Watling-str. Lond. tea-broker.  
 Alex. Mitchell, Watling-street, Lond. ware-  
 houser.  
 Byng Baker, Feversham, Kent, grocer.  
 Hannah Clark, Wm. Clark, and Cha. Clark,  
 of Bankside, Southwark, dyers.  
 John Barnes, Crane-co. Fleet-str. jeweller.  
 Alex. Moore, Bishopsgate-str. Lond. merch.  
 John Everard, Apsaster, Lincolnsh. baker.  
 Cha. Elkins, of Bath, hatter.  
 John Hatch, Wick, Worcestersh. brickmaker.  
 Wm. Cass, Lamb's Conduit-str. bookseller.  
 Jas. Moore, Trimley, Surrey, cornchandler.  
*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*  
 Matt. Dennison, Darlington, Durh. dealer.  
 Christ. Williamson and Tho. Alex. Craig,  
 Tavistock-str. Covent-Garden, linen-draper.  
 John Mulhall, Bartlett's-buildings, Hol-  
 born, merchant.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

June 15.	June 29.
Bank Stock, 112 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
India ditto, —	shut
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 78
Ditto New Ann. 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	shut
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58
3 per Ct. Conf. shut	shut
Ditto 1726, shut	shut
Ditto 1751, —	shut
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, shut	shut
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 73 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 74	73 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 74
India Bonds, 12s. a 13s. Pr.	9s. a 11s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, shut	shut
Short ditto, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 59 a $\frac{1}{8}$	—
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
Omnium 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Annuity 1778, shut	shut
Lottery Tickets, 131 5s 6d	131 7s.
Exchange Bills —	— pr.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For JULY, 1781.

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Embellished with an exact Delineation of an ancient BRASS HORN in DOVER CASTLE;  
and Three MEDALS on the SOVEREIGNTY of the NARROW SEAS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. JOHN'S GATE.









T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U L Y, 1781.

*Proceedings in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 251.*



ORD N—g—nt spoke to order, and wished, for the honour and dignity of the House, that every matter of angry discussion might be avoided. He

begged gentlemen to recollect, that whatever was said within these walls was carried abroad, translated, and read by every foreigner who had access to a common news-paper. It was, he said, from the personal abuse so freely indulged during the last parliament, that the House had fallen in the estimation of all Europe; and if such conduct was to be encouraged, the whole system of political education in this country must be changed; instead of studying the works of Cicero and Demosthenes, to form the orator, the only qualifications necessary for a member of this House must be learnt at the fencing-school.

Sir R—b—t Sm—th called Lord N—g—nt to order in turn, for interrupting his hon. friend when he was perfectly in the line of his duty. When a question respecting the navy of Great Britain was in discussion, he said, the equal distribution of rewards and punishments was surely a topic of no small concern. It was not, he said, merely the hulks and guns of ships that constituted the strength of the British navy; it was the spirit and bravery of the officers and men, animated to gallant actions by the hope of fame and suitable preferment; and deterred from

backwardness in time of action abroad, by the certainty of being disgraced for such conduct at home.

Ld N—g—nt protested, that the only motive that induced him to interpose, arose from an ardent desire to preserve peace and good-humour between the members, which alone could give weight and dignity to the deliberations of that House; that no gentleman held the extraordinary talents of the hon. gentleman in higher esteem than himself; and that it was from the painful remembrance of what had happened on some former occasions, and from the hazard that the House ran in losing some of its most valuable members, that he hoped to God what he had said might meet with attention.

Mr. F—x rose, and frankly confessed that in the ardour of debate he had frequently been carried beyond what the strict rules of the House might warrant, or his own sober judgement approve; but, if any thing had now fallen from him, that in a cool and deliberate sense of what he said could add to its enormity, he in defiance of that interpretation was free to repeat what he had said before. And why? Because he was conscious that nothing he had spoken, relative to the question now before the House, was disorderly, or could be interpreted so to be. As well might the noble Lord in the blue ribbon say, when he was arraigning his public conduct as a minister, that he was affronting him as a man as Sir Hugh Palliser complain of being told, that he had preferred a malicious and ill-founded accusation against his superior officer. He had, he said, avowed,



avowed, and he begged leave again to repeat the avowal, that he never in that House meant any thing personal; but at the same time he begged leave to add, that he never would be deterred from speaking his sentiments fully and freely in that House from any dread of consequences personal to himself. It was, therefore, in strictness of duty, as a member of the great council of the nation, that he recurred to what he had before said, and for this good reason which the hon. gentleman who sat near him had suggested, that it was not sails and masts, rigging and hulks, that made the navy of England; it was the spirit and high sense of honour of its officers; a spirit and sense of honour that could not exist but under a proper distribution of rewards and punishments. How then was the navy of England to be expected to flourish, when the person convicted of having preferred a false and malicious accusation against his superior officer, and who was barely acquitted when tried by a court-martial upon charges exhibited against himself, was preferred to a post of distinction, of honour, and of profit? But here he begged leave to say, he did not so much blame that person; it was the first Ld of the Admiralty who was alone to blame. What had been said formerly, it was now notorious was the truth, that the accuser was only the instrument, the Admiralty were the principals. This was at the time attempted to be denied; but what will men say now, when they see the accuser not only not discountenanced, but rewarded? promoted to a post of distinguished honour, and supported, and brought forth in opposition to the conscious sense of his own lapse? Did he not abdicate his seat in parliament? Did he not resign his seat at the Admiralty Board? Had he not, to borrow the phrase of an hon. gentleman, hid himself from public notice, by making a discreet retreat? An hon. gentleman had asked, Why were Adm. Keppel, Ld Howe, and others unemployed? and surely it was from a lapse of memory that another great admiral, Sir Robert Harland, was not named.

The reason was obvious, they could not serve with safety under an administration convicted of f—sh—d, and guilty not merely of n—t—s, but of r—d—d tr—h—y. There were certainly in the service several very worthy and very respectable officers; they had his applause and his thanks for serving. But still no man, who wished well to his country, could help lamenting that it was impossible for those great and distinguished characters already alluded to, at this time of exigency, to serve their country. It was therefore the wish of his heart to remove that only bar to the national service; for which he hoped, after the holidays, that the sentence of the second court-martial would be called for, when he would move a question for an enquiry into the conduct of the E. of Sandwich.

Ld N—th assured the hon. gentleman, that whenever the day of enquiry should come, he was ready to meet it. With respect to the sentence of the court-martial which the hon. gentleman had laid so much stress upon, all he should say now (having already declared his sentiments more at large, and should again perhaps if called upon) was, that the court-martial was convened for the purpose of trying Mr. Keppel and not Sir Hugh Palliser; in pronouncing therefore sentence upon the motives of the accuser, they had exceeded the line of their jurisdiction, and had condemned a man unheard, who had no opportunity of making his defence. With regard to the main ground of the hon. gentleman's grievance, that of giving Sir H. Palliser the government of Greenwich Hospital, he was ready, he said, to avow his share in it, and to defend and support it. The hon. gentleman had principally dwelt on the words of the former court-martial, and had termed the words of the court-martial, that tried Sir H. Palliser, a bare acquittal; his lordship begged to understand them in a different sense. What were the words of the former part of it:—"That the court, having taken the whole of the evidence into consideration, both on the part of the prosecution,



secution, as well as in favour of the prisoner, were of opinion, so far from the conduct of Sir H. Palliser, Vice Admiral of the Blue, being reprehensible on the 27th and 28th of July, that in many parts thereof it appeared exemplary and highly meritorious."— If then the conduct of Sir H. Palliser was highly meritorious, and such as was exemplary, and fit for other officers to follow, Sir H. Palliser was then an object of reward, and administration would have been criminally neglectful not to have promoted him. Let gentlemen recollect the peculiar circumstances that made Sir H. Palliser's acquittal more than commonly honourable to him. Let them call to mind the arts that were used to set the public in a flame; to run him down; to render him the object of universal indignation; and what also had been said at the time by a gentleman not now in the House, a gentleman of great eloquence, and of more than ordinary humanity and benevolence of heart, *Don't send Sir Hugh Palliser to his trial! for God's sake have mercy! mens minds are inflamed.* Let him be innocent or guilty, *you send him to certain death!* When this is remembered, every dispassionate man must allow that his acquittal did him the highest honour. And with regard to the reward itself, he was astonished to hear gentlemen object to that, after calling to mind the recommendation of the same hon. gentleman, for ministers to apply to his Majesty to bestow upon Sir H. Palliser, for his long and meritorious services previous to the 27th of July, an ample annuity or pension; and this request he had pressed with all the force of that eloquence of which he was so much master. How comes it then, that the tone is now so much changed, when, if he is rightly informed, all the emoluments of Greenwich Hospital do not exceed 700l. a year?

The words of the hon. gentleman were certainly very strong, when, in speaking of those officers who had refused to serve, he gave for reason, that they had no confidence in an administration guilty of "convicted falsehood,

and of recorded treachery." These words, his lordship said, were indeed very sounding, but in what do they apply? An hon. gentleman had said that Adm. Keppel, and other officers whose names had been mentioned, would be thought fit for Bedlam if they served under the present ministry: now if it were possible that the present ministry stood guilty of convicted falsehood and recorded treachery in the eyes of those gentlemen, it was surely equally right for him to say, that the present ministry would be fit for Bedlam if they employed those admirals; and if they did, knowing their want of confidence in administration, they ought all to be sent to Bedlam together.

Sir H—b P—ll—r rose, and observed that the hon. member then in his eye [Mr. F—x] had given him abundant cause for calling him to order, but that he rather chose to sit a patient auditor, to shew the House he was not afraid of what any man could say of him. Such attacks, he understood, had been frequent in that House when he was not present to defend himself. Of the manliness of such conduct he left every man of honour to judge. He was aware, he said, of his own incapacity to speak in public; and expecting that the virulence which dictated former attacks would still occasion a renewal of them that day, he had committed a few thoughts to paper, which he hoped the House would indulge him to read, though that indulgence had been refused him by the court-martial who tried Adm. Keppel. He had, he said, in justification to his injured character, explained the motives upon which he acted, and had tendered that explanation in person to the court-martial, which the court was inclined to accept till Adm. Keppel objected against it, and said he would oppose it to the last minute. He waited, he said, till Adm. Keppel declared his evidence closed, and then attempted again to address the court; but was again resisted, though one of its own members [Adm. Montague] had promised he should be heard; and thus, contrary to all justice, the accused was acquitted.



acquitted, and the accuser convicted without being heard either in explanation or justification of the motives upon which he had grounded his accusation. Extraordinary, he said, as these proceedings were, it was on these, and these only, that the hon. gentleman who spoke lately had so frequently attacked him, had declared his intention of pursuing him still further, to impeach one of the King's ministers, and to give the final blow to his destruction: [Here he took occasion to assert the right of replication that had been denied him by the court-martial;—to shew the incompetency of that court to pass sentence upon him;—and to complain of the censure passed upon him by that sentence.] He then adverted to the late dissensions in the navy, and expressed his willingness to sacrifice his private feelings for the public quiet; but, added he, if Adm. Keppel's friends are determined to persist in their persecuting spirit, and to drive me out of my profession, I must then, in my own defence, go into such an explanation as may possibly render the admiral's acquittal somewhat less splendid, and less honourable. In contrasting his own conduct with that of Adm. Keppel, he said, he did not prefer his charge till it was evident that it was the design of Adm. Keppel's friends to ruin him, and by undermining arts to effect that ruin. In his own defence he commenced accuser, and when he did so, he did it openly, and directly in the character of a public prosecutor. Not so did Adm. Keppel; he began by fly suggestions and sinister insinuations, and to the last never would, though repeatedly solicited, prefer a public charge, but appeared in evidence against him; thus uniting the double character of accuser and witness. He then declared his original opinion of the admiral's conduct on the 27th of July; that the British fleet were led to action in a disorderly manner; that in the beginning of the day there was too much confidence, too much contempt of the enemy; towards the close of it, too much awe, too much diffidence; that they kept at too great

a distance, and acted with too much confusion; that on the day of action, his friendship and regard for the admiral, in remembrance of his former services, and his great name in the world, inclined him to ascribe his conduct to error in judgment, to ill-health, to ill-advice, in short, to any thing but criminality; nor did he at all change his opinion till he was forced to regard it in a very different point of view by penetrating the iniquitous design of his enemies to shift the blame of his misconduct from the admiral, and to throw all the odium of the miscarriage on the vice admiral. He followed Ld North in comparing the advantages and disadvantages with which they went to their respective trials, and concluded that part of his defence with observing, that were the House to think an inquiry into the two courts-martial necessary, he should not, when that inquiry was over, if it were fairly gone into, be deemed a false and malicious accuser. He was, however, far from wishing to revive the spirit of discord; he was willing to close the scene for the sake of national quiet, and would forget past injuries, if his enemies would abstain from new provocations. Adm. Keppel said he could not sit silent after what had passed. He would not, however, follow the Governor of Greenwich Hospital (by which name in future he would always call the hon. gentleman who spoke last, and no other) through his long detail; he should only observe, that the greatest part of it was composed of arguments against the competency of the court-martial by which he [Adm. Keppel] was tried, and against the fairness of its proceedings. For his part, he had the utmost reverence for the wisdom and justice of his judges, the utmost gratitude for the favours of that House, and for the applause of his country. The proceedings of the court were before the public, and every one might judge of their . . . . .; but there was but one way to come at the motives that induced the court to word the sentence as it was; to that one way he was ready to appeal. Ab-

olve



solve the members from their oaths, call them to the bar of the House, and enter into a full and free examination of every one of them. The Gov. of Greenwich Hospital, he said, had termed him an accuser. He never had been an accuser, nor had such a measure ever entered into his mind. The Gov. of G. H. being his inferior officer, he thought he could at any time put him by a fillip. In his narrative he had observed many threats, if Adm. Keppel's friends did this, that, or t'other, the Gov. of G. H. would do so and so. Adm. Keppel's friends, he said, were out of the question. Adm. Keppel would never accept of any compromise from the Gov. of G. H. With regard to any future inquiry, he was ready to meet it; but, for the future he begged the House to mark, once for all, that he should not hold himself bound to reply to any thing said by the Gov. of G. H. He thought it indecent to take up the time of the House with their private concerns and altercations. He stood upon public ground; and on that he stood firm. He had but one thing to reproach himself with, and that was his letter to the Admiralty. (See vol. XLVIII. p. 385). In that letter his friendship, his good-nature, the regard he till then had for the Gov. of G. H. his opinion of that officer's gallantry, all, he said, got the better of his justice.—In justification of the strong expression made use of by Mr. F—x, he said, that previous to his late command (to which his wish to serve his country in the hour of difficulty engaged him), his honourable relation had told him, in direct terms, that the Admiralty Board was not to be trusted; that the presiding Lord would first deceive and then betray him. Experience had proved it true; and whatever colour the Admiralty might have hitherto artfully contrived to gloss over their proceedings, what had passed this day would open the eyes of the public, and shew the fact as it was.

(To be continued.)

THIS Session, which was a most active one, and of whose proceedings we shall continue to give an impartial account, was closed on the 18th instant;

when the King came to the H. of Peers, and being seated on the throne, and attended, as usual, by the Commons, the Speaker, having in his hand the East India bill, addressed his majesty in the following terms:

"S I R,

"YOUR Majesty's faithful Commons have, in the course of the present session, granted every supply which your Majesty has asked, in order to enable you to answer all the emergencies of the present crisis of public affairs, and to resist, effectually, the unprovoked confederacy which has been formed against this country: and although, in the raising of those supplies they have done every thing in their power to render them as little burthensome to the people as possible, and have found the resources of this country equal to every demand which has been made on it; yet, as the burthens which the necessity of the times obliged them to impose, were great indeed, however cheerfully imposed, his Majesty's faithful Commons trust, that his Majesty's humanity and wisdom will take care, that the supplies they have so liberally granted, shall be applied only to the purposes for which they have been voted.

"S I R,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that during the present session your faithful Commons have paid particular attention to the support and extension of public credit, and the improvement of the public revenues, in order to be the better prepared to strengthen your Majesty's arms, and enable them to answer the future exigencies of affairs.

"S I R,

"I have in my hand the last of the bills which make up the supply of the current year. It is an act for enabling your Majesty to enlarge the charter of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and for securing to your Majesty, for the public use, 402,000*l.* which bill I most dutifully present from your faithful Commons, who humbly intreat that it may receive your Majesty's royal approbation."

The royal assent was then given to the several bills. After which his Majesty made the following speech to both Houses:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"Although the business of this session has required a longer attendance than may have been consistent with your private convenience, yet I am persuaded, that you look back with satisfaction on the time you have employed, in a faithful discharge of your duty to your country, in the present arduous and critical state of public affairs.

"I cannot



"I cannot let you depart into your respective countries without assuring you of My entire approbation of your conduct, and of My perfect confidence in the loyalty and good affections of this parliament.

"The zeal and ardour which you have shewn for the honour of My crown, your firm and steady support of a just cause, and the great efforts you have made to enable Me to surmount all the difficulties of this extensive and complicated war, must convince the world that the ancient spirit of the British nation is not abated or diminished.

"In the midst of these difficulties you have formed regulations for the better management and improvement of the revenue; you have given additional strength and stability to public credit; and your deliberations on the affairs of the East India Company have terminated in such measures as will, I trust, produce great and essential advantages to My kingdoms.

"I have observed, with much satisfaction, that, during the course of that important business, your attention was not more anxiously directed to the benefits to be derived from the territorial acquisitions, than to the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of those remote provinces.

"Whatever may remain to be done for securing those valuable possessions, and for restraining the abuses to which they are peculiarly liable, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for at your next meeting, with the same wisdom and temper that have governed your late proceedings and enquiries.

*"Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,*

"My particular thanks are due to you for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. I see with great pleasure that you have had it in your power to apply so large a sum to the discharge of the debt of the navy, and that the supplies which you have granted have been raised in a manner the least burthensome to the property and industry of My faithful people.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"While I lament the continuance of the present troubles, and the extension of the war, I have the conscious satisfaction to reflect, that the constant aim of all My councils has been to bring back My degraded subjects in America to the happiness and liberty they formerly enjoyed, and to see the tranquillity of Europe restored.

"To defend the dominions, and to maintain the rights of this country, was, on my part, the sole cause, and is the only object of the war. Peace is the earnest wish of My heart; but I have too firm a reliance on the spirit and resources of the na-

tion, the powerful assistance of My Parliament, and the protection of a just and all-ruling Providence, to accept it upon any other terms or conditions than such as may consist with the honour and dignity of My crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Thursday the thirteenth day of September next.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

##### DRURY-LANE.

May 25. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Rival Candidates.

26. Maid of the Mill—All the World's a Stage.

28. School for Scandal—Robinson Crusoe.

29. Dissipation—Ditto.

##### COVENT-GARDEN.

May 25. The West Indian—Deaf Lover.

26. The Busy Body—St. Patrick's Day.

28. Man of the World—Harlequin Freemason.

HAY-MARKET REGISTER next Month.

MR. URBAN, July 25.  
THE learned Antiquary finds a pleasure in tracing the origin of ancient customs, even when Time has so altered them as totally to obliterate their use. It may therefore not be unpleasing to the generality of your readers, while it is yet recent in memory, to record in your Magazine the laudable motive that gave rise to the farcical custom of electing a Mayor of Garrat, which is now become truly ridiculous.

I have been told, that about thirty years ago, several persons who lived near that part of Wandsworth which adjoins to Garrat Lane, had formed a kind of club, not merely to eat and drink, but to concert measures for removing the encroachments made on that part of the common, and to prevent any others being made for the future. As the members were most of them persons in low circumstances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute some small matter, in order to make up a purse for the defence of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum of money was subscribed, they applied to a very worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action against the encroachers in the name of the president (or, as they called him, the MAYOR) of the club. They gained their suit with costs; the encroachments were destroyed; and ever after, the president, who lived many years, was called "The Mayor of Garrat."

This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony upon every new parliament, of choosing *out-door* members for the borough of Garrat, has been constantly kept up, and is still continued, to the great emolument of all the publicans at Wandsworth, who annually subscribe to all incidental expences attending this mock election.

M. G.



THE SPECULATOR. N<sup>o</sup> IX.

*Nulla ars imitari solertiam naturæ potest.*—

TULL. *de Natur. Deor.*

"No art can equal the contrivances of  
"Nature."

A Few days ago I went with some friends to see an artificial flower-garden.—The company assembled there was pretty numerous, and the greater part seemed to be highly entertained—so that I every now and then heard them cry out: "Oh! do come and look at this, ma'm.—Did you ever see anything so beautiful?" and the like.—I cannot say I viewed these painted flowers with so much pleasure—I easily discovered how imperfectly they resembled the originals. In the flowers that grow in the garden or the field we perceive that lively bloom, that gayest verdure which art can never equal.—Every moment they exhale grateful fragrance, and delight our senses—We find they all possess a taste peculiar to themselves; and useful, powerful, virtuous.—Of qualities like these, the artificial flowers were totally devoid—devoid of every vegetative power.—How piteous then must these appear to one who has observed them 'as from Nature's hand they come?

What I mean chiefly to remark is, the apparently great satisfaction and astonishment which these people derived from looking on this garden.—Shew them a flower taken from the field, and they can discover no beauties in it.—Put into their hands an artificial one, and they will gaze on it with pleasure and admiration—Thus do too many admire the works of man more than the works of God.—Such, such is the taste of these degenerate days! — P. B.

MR. URBAN,

June, 1781.

I N almost all the Cornish churches (at least those I have seen) there is a singularity which I have not observed in churches elsewhere. There is a north aile, which is sometimes fitted up with seats, but mostly is a place only for rubbish; and it is never used as a vestry, very few churches in this county having such a room; and where they have, the vestry is in a different place from this north aile. I cannot conceive for what purpose this half-transsept (if I may give it such a name) was added to the church when the building was erected, as it is now seldom used for seats for any part of the congregation. If any of your antiquarian correspondents would favour your Cornish readers with their opinion upon the subject, and also inform them whether it is peculiar to the churches in this county, they would oblige more than one of

Your constant Readers and Admirers.

P. S. I might add at the same time another circumstance, which seems to me peculiar to the churches of Cornwall. There

is in most parishes of this county a field (generally near the church-yard), which is commonly called the *senry*\* (perhaps *sanctuary*); but this field is not always glebe land, or at least has been filched from the church in some instances. How came this name to be given to one field only in a parish? and why is not this field *always* glebe land?

S. N.

MR. URBAN,

U PON reading your correspondent's just remark, in page 26, on a *prose* translation of an ode of Pindar, the following passage, extracted from the preface to "Choeleth, or the Royal Preacher," Lond. 1765, 4to. occurred to my mind; and I doubt not but many of your numerous readers will be pleased with the insertion of it in your valuable Miscellany; by means of which I should be glad to know the name of the learned and ingenious author of that work.

ACADEMICUS.

"With respect to the Hebrew poetry in general.—Though nothing can be more nervous and expressive, yet the terms are so concise, and little tied down to the ordinary rules of grammar, so frequent and unexpected its change both of tense and person, and so rapid its transitions from one thing to another, that it requires not only great skill in the language, but a very close attention to the scope of the subject, in order to judge of its structure and coherence. Yet, notwithstanding all its obscurity, for which the same allowances are to be made as in other ancient pieces, with respect to the idiom of the tongue, difference of customs, and peculiarity of the metre; yet still it has something so intrinsically grand and truly sublime in it, as cannot be entirely concealed even in the baldest *prose* translation. Witness our old version of the Psalms, with several other parts of Scripture, especially in the book of Job, and Prophecy of Isaiah; which he that can read without being affected, must have lost all sensibility. This, I am persuaded, is more than can be said of the most admired pieces among the Heathen Poets; which, were they literally rendered, and with the same scrupulous exactness as those few we have still extant in the sacred records, would appear extremely uncouth, and often contemptible; as the greater part of their beauty consists in the harmonious arrangement of the words; all which would be lost; and, God knows, the sense that remains is of very little value. Let any one, divested of prejudice and passion (and such alone are competent judges), make a *verbal* translation of the finest ode in Pindar or Horace; and, after having compared it with many of the Psalms of David in our common English Version, coolly decide the difference. Certain it is, that, in the latter, the dignity and importance of the subject always conduce to

\* Probably *Cemetery* (or burying-ground), as the old *Cemetery-gate* at Canterbury is called by corruption *Centry-gate*. See Gostling's Walk, p. 119, 2d edit. EDIT.



mend the heart; whilst the former too often serve to corrupt it; and are at best, with few exceptions, but mere *Nugæ canoræ*. All the preference, therefore, which the Greek and Latin poetry may seem to claim over that of the Hebrews, consists in nothing but the metre, that is, in the disposition and cadence of the words: though even in this particular we may presume, that the latter, which now sounds so harsh to our ears, is not without its harmony: as to the sentiments, which constitute the life and soul of poetry (for words are only its dress), it has the advantage beyond all comparison."

#### THE SCRIBBLER. N<sup>o</sup> VI.

*O præclarum diem! cum ad illud divinum animorum consilium coetumque proficiscar, cumque ex hac turbâ & collusione discedam!*

CICERO.

"O! glorious day! when I shall retire from this low and sordid scene, to associate with the divine assembly of departed spirits!

**T**HE regions, assigned for the future residence of the virtuous, surpass the imaginary Elysium of antiquity, as infinitely as the Christian excels the Heathen religion.

The verdure of groves and the fragrance of flowers, the warbling of birds and the murmuring of streams, constitute the pleasures of the latter.

But the views of the ancients were not elevated above sensible objects. Directed solely by the light of Nature, they imagined that what was the most delightful in this material world, would principally conduce to the felicity of the just hereafter; that their virtues and vices would be the instruments of their rewards and punishments; and that as in Tartarus the Epicure would gaze in vain on an exquisite banquet, so in Elysium the soldier would amuse himself with the sword which he had drawn in the cause of liberty, and the poet with the lyre which he had swept in the promotion of virtue. But would the eye be for ever delighted with the verdure, or the ear with the music of the grove? When the scene had ceased to sparkle with novelty, when every mead had been examined, and every rivulet traced to its source, would not the inhabitants of Elysium deplore, with Calypso in the fable, the immortality of their natures?

Christianity, however, presents a nobler prospect. The sacred Scriptures inform us, that the soul shall quit its present habitation, and be released from the chains that now shackle its powers; that we shall be admitted into the realms of light, and have an infinitely more magnificent display of the Divine Attributes, than we can now conceive; that we shall be constantly ascending in the scale of being, and advancing to perfection; and unite with the angelic choir in hymns of gratitude and praise, in strains adequate to the object of our praise.

Not confined to any particular spot, we shall probably range through the universe with greater ease and celerity than the swiftest of the winged species; survey and comprehend all the works of the Deity; be invested with the direction and superintendence of new worlds like our own—with the most glorious of all offices, that of communicating happiness!

But why should we presume to explore the events in futurity, or to disperse the clouds in which Providence has involved them? Enough is revealed to animate us in the cultivation and exercise of virtue?

#### *Additional Anecdotes of Bp. HILDESLEY.*

(See p. 106)

**D**R. Mark Hildesley was first presented to the vicarage of Hitchin, Herts, where he resided many years, and distinguished himself by a diligent attendance on the parochial duties, especially in catechising and instructing the youth in the principles of the Christian religion two evenings in a week, at an hour when the business of the day was over, and they could be best spared. After this he was presented by——Ratcliffe, Esq. of Hitchin, to the rectory of Holwell, Bedfordshire, about three miles from thence, whither he used to go over alternately with his curate to preach, &c. When Mr. Ratcliffe gave him the living of Holwell, he said to him, "Mark, there is something to keep you a journeyman." It was, I am told, his being so good a parish minister, that was the occasion of his having the bishoprick of Man conferred upon him. For when bishop Wilton died, and the Duke of Athol patron was inquiring for one of like pious zeal to succeed him, Dr. Hildesley was recommended to him as such a person as he wanted. When he took the bishoprick of Man, he resigned Hitchin, but retained Holwell. [He held also with his bishopric the mastership of an hospital at Durham, given him by that bishop.]

I. M.

**MR. URBAN,** *Lindfield, July 7.*  
**A**BOUT two years ago information was given me, that an old straight-paved road had been discovered on St. John's Common, and in the enclosed lands adjoining, in the parishes of Kymere and Clayton, in the county of Sussex; and that the commissioners of the turnpike road, from London through Cuckfield to Brighthelmston, were digging up the materials of the old road to repair the new. From the account given me, I was led to think it might be part of a Roman military way, and curiosity prompted me at that time, and often since, to examine its make and direction; by which I am satisfied of the certainty of my conjecture, and that it points in a direct line near to the mouth of the River Adur.

What remains are to be found on the Downs, I have not had opportunity to examine, but am certain it must lead down the hill



hill at Clayton Borstal, near where the present road does, and from thence through enclosed ground to St. John's Common above-mentioned, leaving the present road at a little distance on the left. The lands being chiefly meadow and pasture, few remains are to be seen, as the road is not raised above the level of the ground, and the soil being clay or loam, the flints with which it was formed are sunk below the surface, as may be seen on a farm belonging to the Reverend Mr. Morris of Clayton, where the tenant is opening his fields for the flints, which lie near a foot under the surface, in a bed 18 or 20 feet wide, and about 8 inches thick; which when taken up, the earth and sod is carefully laid down again; and the same method has been used, near the whole length of the common, in a straight north-east direction: on leaving which, it continues its course into Frith Farm, and through a coppice crosses Walebridge Millstream about a furlong below the mill, as may plainly be seen by the flints at the brink of the stream. From this place the same materials turned up by the plough are to be seen in the tilled fields of Holmbush Farm, and the house stands near to, if not upon it; from whence the direct line points through woods and fields, to a little east of Butler's Green, the seat of Francis Warden, Esq. where it crosses the turnpike road from Lewes to Horsham, and through the pleasure grounds of Mr. Warden, and enclosed land of others, right upon Ardingley Church, and Wakehurst Place, the seat of Joseph Peyton, Esq. near to which it must enter, and keep near the course of the road from London; through Lindfield to Brighthelmston, as far as Celsfield Common; an elevated spot of ground in the parish of West Hothly, commanding extensive views of the Downs, and Weald, of Suffex, Surrey, and Kent, and on which, near the center, is a large raised hillock of earth; but whether a barrow, or made for the erecting a beacon on, I am not able to determine, as the situation is so convenient for that purpose. If a direct line, as before-described, were still pursued, it would carry us through enclosed ground, and enter Surrey near New Chapel, and point to the Roman Camps at Botley Hill in Surry, and Holwood near Bromley in Kent.

As few remains of flint, the materials with which the road was formed, are to be found after leaving Holmbush Farm, it is not so easy to be traced; but it is not to be expected that flints should be brought from the Downs, when the Weald would produce stone and gravel, which, if not so durable, would answer the purpose of forming it; nor are we certain it continued a straight course, as a turn might be made, and carry it by Gatton, Woodcote, and Streatham, to London; but I should be glad to see it determined by such as have taste and opportunity to examine those parts of Surrey and Kent.

The discovery of this Roman military way confirms the opinions of Camden, Stillingfleet, and other antiquaries, who fix the *Portus Adurni* at Aldrington, near Shoreham, which, for want of such a way being known, Salmon is inclined to find at Old Romney, in Kent.

As the road had been opened a considerable distance, and the flints separated from the earth and clay, I suggested to myself, that some antiquities might have been found, and the last Spring made enquiries among the workmen; but could hear of nothing but some broken earthen ware, and two coins, one of which they had broken in pieces; and the other, which is of the larger brass, I got into my possession; but the inscription is so much eaten with rust, that no part of it is legible except *ANTONINVS*, which I think is distinguishable before the head, and therefore believe it to be a coin of *M. Aurelius—Antoninus*.

If the hints here given should happen to set others on making farther discoveries, I shall not think the pains I have taken ill bestowed, or time wholly thrown away, and shall be willing to give any further information in my power. I am, &c.

STEPH. VINE.

MR. URBAN,

DR. Lettsom, in your Magazine for May, p. 205, hath advanced, "that there is not, perhaps, a more elevated character than that of a physician, uniting the accomplishments of the scholar, the gentleman, and the Christian." This I am not disposed to controvert; but when he adds further, "that few of the sons of men ever united them in a more eminent degree, or passed through life with more undeviating rectitude, than the late Dr. Fothergill," I am constrained to dissent from him, having known, and now knowing, many physicians, both much more learned and much more accomplished gentlemen, to say nothing of his christianity; all this, however, may be ascribed to Dr. Lettsom's partiality for his *deceased* friend and benefactor.

But why, Mr. Urban, disturb the ashes of the dead? Or, if this was become necessary, why not do it without *misrepresenting* matters of fact? Thus, it is generally believed, his Treatise on the Sore Throat laid the foundation of his future reputation, the materials of which were furnished by Dr. Leatherland: of its execution, when shewn to that gentleman in manuscript, he thought so meanly, that he could never be induced to permit his name to be mentioned in it; herein manifesting his superior judgment and *discernment*. It is a jejune and ill-written performance; and I remember long ago, when introduced into a certain society, and the question being asked, wherein its merit consisted? the answer was, in *hard words* and *hard names*.

Dr. Lettsom states, "that one of his colleagues, in discourse with Dr. Fothergill, took



took occasion to mention Dr. Leed's success." Just the reverse. Dr. Fothergill himself introduced the conversation; nay, renewed it afterwards in a manner so disagreeable to his colleague, that, to put a stop to any farther conversation on the subject, he finally told Dr. Fothergill, that, having had no concern in the election of Dr. Leeds into, neither would he be concerned in his expulsion from, the hospital; this I always understood to be the fact.

Again. Dr. Lettsom states the repetition of the words which fell from Dr. Fothergill, "Take care that he do no mischief," as what gave rise to the prosecution; flatly contradicting himself afterwards by saying, that "had he not exhibited several obvious marks of ignorance, such an expression (however aggravated by repetition) would have had little or no influence." The words then above cited did not give rise to the prosecution; on the contrary, they were not so much as known, till a certain apothecary came to the Committee, affirming publicly, that Dr. Fothergill had assured him, that Dr. Leeds had obtained his degrees in a fraudulent or surreptitious manner.

These were the words, Mr. Urban, which occasioned the prosecution; these are the words which occasioned the resolution; they are the words which, in a public manner, introduced the name of Dr. Fothergill; they are the words, however, which the learned judge (as Dr. Lettsom states the matter) did not discern.

Dr. Lettsom states farther, "that he exhibited several marks of his ignorance;" I never knew but of one which was thus obtained. Another of his colleagues went privately, and examined with great industry all the Doctor's prescriptions after he had left the hospital; and after writing for an immense number of patients both in and out, one, and one only, was found to his purpose. This, in which there was a letter too little or too much, was carefully sealed and locked up, and produced afterwards to the Committee, with what circumstances of extenuation I need not tell.

But if Dr. Leeds was indeed ignorant, as Dr. Lettsom would represent him, how came it that this ignorant doctor (as appears on record) should cure or relieve as many patients as any of his then colleagues, or any of his predecessors? Perhaps, Sir, they were neither cured or relieved: for how is it possible that an unlearned, irregular Doctor, who first stole his degrees publicly at Edinburgh, and was afterwards rejected at the College, should either cure or relieve?

Bear with me, Mr. Urban, while I express my belief, that had Schomberg, in the infancy of Fothergill's practice, with a band of confederate Doctors, Leatherland, &c. &c. gone about seeking every opportunity of flinging and ridiculing, instead of fostering and protecting, which they did in the most

open and liberal manner, they might have sunk Dr. Fothergill into that state of insignificance and nothingness, out of which all the very high compliments even of a learned judge could never have rescued him: but Schomberg was noble and generous; and with what ingratitude he afterwards was treated, many among the sons of men can yet witness. Your's, &c.

A COMMITTEE MAN.

MR. URBAN,  
THE ingenious author of Fitzosborne's Letters has laid it down as a maxim, "that he who knows not how to riddle, knows not how to live." He has accordingly introduced, in those letters, many passages and allusions, which are very curious, but presented to the reader in an oblique view, and under a sort of enigmatical disguise. I will therefore take the liberty to recommend the following passages to the investigation of your learned correspondents, Explorator, Scrutator, Investigator, and other literary antiquaries.

LET. II. "I have been informed, that one of the great lights of the present age never sits down to study, till he has raised his imagination by the power of music. For this purpose he has a band of instruments placed near his library, which play till he finds himself elevated to a proper height; upon which he gives a signal, and they instantly cease."—Who is this great luminary of the age?

IB. "It was an observation of one of the Scipio's, that he could never view the figures of his ancestors, without finding his bosom glow with the most ardent passion of imitating their deeds."—An unlearned reader would perhaps wish to know, which of the Scipio's this is?

LET. IV. "An ingenious Italian author compares a judicious traveller to a river, which increases its stream the farther it flows from its source."—Who is this ingenious Italian?

LET. VIII. "It is the opinion of a very great writer, who seems to have gone far into enquiries of this abstruse kind, that the numberless effects of this power [gravity] are inexplicable upon mechanical principles, or in any other way than by having recourse to a spiritual agent, who connects, moves, and disposes all things, according to such methods as best comport with his incomprehensible purposes."—Does the author here mean Dr. Clarke, who speaks to this effect in his *Evidences*, p. 300, ed. 1719, or does he mean some other writer?

LET. XIV. "I agree with that celebrated author and yourself, that our oratory is by no means in a state of perfection."—What celebrated author?

LET. XXI. "E gia apro la braccia per stringervi [stringervi] affettuosamente al mio seno."—



tenno."—In what Italian author is this beautiful passage?

LET. XXIII. "I may be in danger, perhaps, of resembling that ancient artist, who grew enamoured of the *production* of his own pencil."—Does this allude to the story related by Pliny, XXXV. 10, of Apelles and Campaspe, or to some other artist? Apelles fell in love with the lady, not the picture. "Cum Campaspe nudam pingi ob admirationem formæ ab Apelle jussisset [Alexander] eumque tum pari captum amore sensisset, dono eam dedit."—What astonishing generosity!

LET. XXVI. "A happy disposition of the animal structure, or, as Mr. Dryden somewhere calls it, a certain *milkiness of blood*."—In what part of Mr. Dryden's works is this expression?

LET. XXX. "Plato held it as a maxim of undoubted truth in politics, that the prevailing sentiments of a state, how much soever mistaken, ought by no means to be opposed by measures of violence."—In which of Plato's books, *de republicâ* or *de legibus*, is this observation?

LET. XXXIV. Speaking of writers who depreciate human nature, Fitzosborne says, "I have read the treatise you recommended to me, with attention and concern."—If this treatise had been specified, the reader would have entered into the reasoning of the letter, which is in some measure an answer to it, with more satisfaction.

LET. XXXVII. "A very ancient writer has observed upon the following verse in Virgil,

*Arma virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris,*  
that if instead of *primus* we were to pronounce it *primis* (*is* being long, and *us* short) the entire harmony of the line would be destroyed."—It might save the *classic* reader some fruitless enquiry, if he were only referred to this ancient author; which perhaps has never fallen in his way.

LET. XLIII. "It is a pretty observation, which I have somewhere met with, that the most pleasing of all harmony arises from the censure of a single person, when mixed with the general applauses of the world."—Is this observation in Balzac, or some other writer?

LET. XLVI. "In the treatise I herewith send you:—never was mirth more injudiciously directed, than that which this writer has employed. To droll upon the established religion of a country, and laugh at the most sacred and inviolable of her ordinances, is as far removed from good politics, as it is from good manners."—This, no doubt, is a just observation, and very properly applied; but why should not the reader know the application?

LB. "A great writer of the last century takes notice, that the generality of Christendom is now well nigh arrived at that fatal condition, which immediately preceded

the destruction of the worship of the ancient world, when the face of religion in their public assemblies was quite different from that apprehension, which men had concerning it in private."—Who is this great writer? We cannot admire the propriety of his observation, without wishing to know his name.

LET. XLVIII. "The function of a satirist may be justified, notwithstanding it should be true, what an excellent moralist has asserted, that his chastisements rather exasperate than reclaim those on whom they fall."—Is this excellent moralist Mr. Addison?

LET. LII. "What has been said of a celebrated French translator, may with equal justice be applied to Mr. Pope, that it is doubtful, whether the dead or the living are most obliged to him."—Who is the author of this remark, and to whom was it originally applied?

LET. LXIII. "The dissertation you recommended to my perusal, has but served to confirm me in these sentiments [*viz.* that verbal criticism is no better than a sort of learned leger-de-main] for though I admired the ingenuity of the artist, I could not but justly suspect the justness of an art, which can thus press any author into the service of any hypothesis."—Every reader, whose good opinion is of any importance, will be curious to know who the writer is, on whom the judicious author of these letters has made this remark.

LET. LXXI. "Henry IV. of France was wont humourously to ascribe his early grey hairs to the effect of numberless wretched compliments, which were paid him by a certain ridiculous orator of his time."—Who relates this anecdote?

This passage and some others, which I have extracted, will certainly be very easily recollected by those who are much conversant with ancient and modern writers, and have retentive memories; but as there are many others, who are not so learned as the author, and yet would be glad to gratify a laudable curiosity, I hope to see an answer to these queries in some of your future Magazines. In the mean time, I will subjoin two or three passages from the same letters, with such quotations and references, as I wish some of your learned correspondents would communicate, with regard to the rest.

LET. XI. "I would recommend to these empty echoes of the ancients, which owe their voice to the ruins of Rome, the advice of an old philosopher to an affected orator of his time:

*Vive moribus præteritis, said he, loquere verbis præsentibus.*"—

The advice of Favorinus, mentioned by A. Gellius, l. i. 10.

LET. XVI. "The supreme court of judicature at Athens punished a boy for pulling  
out



out the eyes of a poor bird, that had unhappily fallen into his hands."

This story is mentioned by Quintilian: "Nec mihi videntur Areopagitæ, cum damnaverunt puerum *coturnicum* oculos eruentem, aliud judicasse, quam id signum esse perniciossimæ mentis, multisque malo futuræ, si adolevisset. Quin. l. v. c. ix. §. 235.

LET. XXIV. "The remark of one of your admired ancients, that the art of eloquence is taught by man; but it is the gods alone who inspire the wisdom of silence."

—Τὸ μὲν λέγειν ἀνθρώπων, τὴν δὲ σιωπὴν θεῶν διδάσκαλος ἔχον, ἐν τέλει καὶ μυστηρίῳ σιωπῇ παραλαμβάνοντες. Plut. de Garrulitate, p. 505, ed. 1620.

LET. XXX. "I cannot at present recollect which of the ancient authors it is, that mentions the Cappadocians to have been so enamoured of subjection to a despotic power, as to refuse the enjoyment of their liberties, though generously tendered to them by the Romans."

—This remarkable piece of history is in Justin: Cappadoces, munus libertatis abnuentes, negant vivere gentem sine rege posse. Just. l. xxxviii. c. 2.

LET. XLIII. "It puts me in mind of a passage in a French dramatic writer, who has formed a play upon the story of Pyramus and Thisbe. The hapless maid, addressing herself to the dagger, which lies by the side of her lover, breaks out into the following exclamation:

Ah! voici le poignard, qui du sang de son maître

S'est souillé lâchement: il en rougit, le traître."

See Theophile, dans sa Trag. intit. *Pyrame & Thisbe*

LET. XLVIII. "I can apply to your friend's verses what an ancient has observed of the same number of Spartans, who defended the passage of Thermopylæ: *nunquam vidi plures trecentos!*"

This passage is in Seneca's *Suasoria* 2da, near the conclusion.

LET. XLVI. "You who never forgot anything, can tell me, I dare say, whose observation it is, That of all the actions of our life, nothing is more uncommon than to laugh or cry with a good grace."

—Il n'y a rien de plus rare dans les actions de la vie, que de rire & de pleurer de bonne grace. Le Chev. de Méré, disc. des Agremens, tom. I. p. 103, ed. Amst. 1692.

LET. LXXII. "That ancient philosopher, whose precept it was to converse with our friends, as if they might one day prove our enemies, has been justly censured, as advancing a very ungenerous precept." This maxim is ascribed to Bias: φίλον ὡς μισήσοντα. Diog. Laert. in Vita Biantis. Val. Max. vii. 3. But Cicero thinks it unworthy of his character. De Amicit. § 16. Lord Chesterfield, it is probable, would have had a better opinion of such a political maxim.—The

same sentiment may be found in Aristotle, Rhetor. II. 21. and Sophoc. Ajax, v. 691.

(To be continued.)

*Debates in the last Session of the last Parliament, continued from p. 255.*

LD. G. G—rd—n, on presenting the petition from Airshire, praying the repeal of the late act in favour of Roman Catholics, took occasion to animadvert on the effects of corruption in the power of the Treasury Bench; and quoted Ld Ch—th—m's authority to prove, that there were other means besides places, pensions, and lucrative jobs, to purchase men's votes; there were titles. The earl had said, "get but the thoughts of a title into a man's head, and he will do any thing to attain it." He told the Speaker [Sir Fl—ch—r N—rt—n] that he had heard a noble lord wanted to buy him with a title. He bid him be firm, and reject it. Why, Sir, I look upon you, he said, and the member for Bristol, and the member for Malmesbury, and my worthy friend the member for Calne, as four of the first men in the kingdom, in point of abilities. It is in this House only, that such men can best serve their country. He therefore advised him to stay where he was. He then adverted to the petition. He said he should not wonder (if the religious grievances of the people were not redressed) to see Popery get to as great a height in this country now, as it did in any Popish reign; for that king James concealed his Popish inclinations till Ferdinando Dado, the Pope's Nuncio, was received at Court. And, for his part, he should not be surprised if another Ferdinando Dado were to be sent over now. He was sure there were lords enough who would not scruple to introduce him.

The petition, upon motion, was ordered to lie upon the table.

The order of the day was then read for the third reading of the wine-duty bill; which was opposed on the ground of imposing no new burdens on the people till their grievances were redressed. This, however, had no weight. The House divided, Ayes 128. Noes 67. The bill was then read, and passed.

The next order of the day was for the third reading of the stamp-duty bill. This gave rise to a debate. [Sir G. S—v—le and several other members contended, that it was the duty of the House, who, as a noble lord had said, had the power of the purse, to withhold the taxes till something was done to answer the petitions and expectations of the people.

Gen.



Gen. C—*new*—y begged leave on this question to differ from his hon. friends. He thought the House were bound, having voted the supplies, to make good the ways and means. If they had objected to the supplies till the people's prayers had been complied with, that would have been fair; though even then he should not have approved the measure; but now to recede, he thought not only unparliamentary, but dangerous and unconstitutional.

Mr. F—*a* neither entirely approved nor wholly disapproved the arguments of his hon. friends, who were for rejecting the present motion; but was persuaded, that the position he had just now heard was erroneous. Though it was his opinion, that it would have been right to have exercised the power of the purse, when the supply was first moved. Yet he could not agree with the doctrine maintained by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, that it was now too late to resume it.

Had the supplies been withheld, the loan would have been stopped, the money could not have been borrowed, the navy could not have been equipped, the army could not have been sent out, neither could the preparations for the public service have been forwarded; the consequences of which might have been rendered fatal by delay; whereas no such inconveniences could attend any delay given now to the motion for providing ways and means. The only inconvenience that could possibly attend this delay would be to keep parliament sitting till something is done in compliance with the prayers of the people.

Ld N—*th* insisted, that the House stood pledged to vote the ways and means, having first voted the supplies; not that he meant to say, that gentlemen were bound to approve every tax that should be proposed, or that they were obliged to produce other taxes in the room of those they disapproved; they had a right to expect, that the king's servants would produce others less objectionable: but when the House had encouraged the king's servants to make the loan, they were certainly bound to make good the conditions. Gentlemen had said, that delay made no difference; he begged leave to assert the contrary. The public revenue suffered by every day's delay; it had already suffered considerably; and as to the idea of keeping parliament sitting by not voting the tax-bills, that was unnecessary; there was so much business of importance before the House, as to render it impossible

for the House to rise soon.

Ld C. G—*rd*—n saw clearly, that the present ministers would hold their places, the taxes would all pass, and the petitions of the people would be disregarded.

His reason for this opinion was, he said, because he found the Opposition to be a rope of sand; they were falling to pieces every day; they had no firmness; no unanimity. [Mr. T. T—*ns*—d, who sat next him, asked, why he thought so?] He said, he had the best authority for

what he said; the members of the Opposition said it themselves; for how, had the member for Malmsbury begun his speech. Had he not said in so many words he differed from his hon. friend, the member for York; he differed from his other friend, the member for Bristol; and he differed from the hon. general, who differed from them all. Would Opposition, after this, talk of unanimity? Besides, what was their language at county meetings, committees, &c. The hon. member for York differed about the test proposed at the York meeting. The

hon. member for Westminster was for annual parliaments. No, says the hon. member for Bristol, who belonged to no committee, and had figured away at no meeting, I am neither for annual nor triennial, but I stick to septennial parliaments. The real truth is, each of the

great leaders of Opposition is connected with a party who has been in government, and each thought himself obliged at all times to adhere to the original principles and political system of that party. The people, therefore, had no confidence in the great leaders of Opposition; they saw their disunion among themselves, and they could not trust them.

One side of the House is thought as ill of as the other; the people think neither are to be trusted; and while that is the case, it is in vain to hope for any good. The people of this country mind no more what is done in parliament, than what is done in China. Why, the day after the

contractors bill was thrown out of the H. of Lords, the people were all in their shops, and about their ordinary business, as if nothing had happened. I was at Boston, he said, at the beginning of our disputes with America, and there, when any great question was in agitation, the people regarded nothing else till it was decided. He therefore concluded, that without unanimity Opposition can do no service to the people; and unless the people interest themselves in the cause, the people can do nothing for Opposition. This put an end to the debate.

The



The question was put, and the House divided, 211 to 124, and the bill was read and passed.

*April 28.*

The House resolved itself into a committee on Mr. B—ke's bill; and first took into consideration the clause for abolishing the office of the Great Wardrobe, the office of the removing Wardrobe, the office of Master of the Robes, the office called the Jewel Office, and all the places and charges dependent on them, except those of one house-keeper, and one wardrobe-keeper in each of his Majesty's palaces and houses. These reforms to take place after the decease of the present possessors.

Mr. B—ke opened the debate, by rising to inform the committee, why he had forborne to meddle with the house-keepers of the royal palaces, some of which, he said, were real, and some virtual. On examining the Red-book, he found at the head of the list of house-keepers Lady Mary Churchill, and she was followed by a long train of petticoats. He declared he thought it right, that there should be some respectable establishment for ladies of condition and family; and therefore imagining that the places were all held by ladies, as well out of his natural respect for the ladies, as for the real feelings of his mind on the occasion, he determined not to attempt to displace one of them. To confirm him in this idea, he had received, he said, no less than eight letters, requesting him not to move for the abolition of the places of house-keepers to the royal palaces; and among others one from Haverford West, stating, that John Manners, Esq. was house-keeper at Whitehall. He again had recourse to the Red-book, for before he imagined it to be an error, and that it had either meant Lady John Manners, or Joan Manners; however, after brushing aside the crowd of hoop-petticoats which almost concealed him, he espied John Manners, Esq. He went constantly to Whitehall, which he found to be one of the ideal palaces, without retinue, or any accommodations for the reception of royal residents. All he saw there were several paintings of nudities in the banqueting-house by Sir Peter Paul Rubens, and a painter busy about them, who, according to the modern fashion, was employed in correcting and improving the works of that great master. He saw, however, no house-keeper, nor any occasion for one, though five hundred pounds a year and more, were paid to John Manners, Esq. for holding that office. He mentioned this, he said, only to shew, that the office of

house-keeper to any of the royal palaces was, generally speaking, a mere sinecure; which, however, so long as it was bestowed on ladies of condition only, should receive no shock or violence from him. The rest of the clauses went to the abolition of the offices already mentioned.

The clause was opposed, as tending to interfere with his Majesty's domestic concerns, and to break in upon the old establishments of the state.

Ld N—g—nt observed shrewdly on what Mr. B—ke had said of the painter; that if he had asked the man who he was, and what he was about, he would have told him he was a reformer, and that he was attempting to alter and improve those paintings, the work, he could not but acknowledge, of a much greater master than himself, and the admiration of the best artists for a great number of years. And now, said he, just as the painter's attempts to correct the pictures of Rubens had struck the hon. gentleman, did the hon. gentleman's bill strike him. It was an attempt to reform, alter, and correct the constitution; the work of the old school, the work of those masters whose universal excellence and skill had been long established by the sanction and approbation of admiring ages; he cautioned the hon. gentleman therefore to beware how he proceeded.

After going over the old arguments the clause was rejected, as was that for abolishing the Board of Works, by a great majority.

MR. URBAN, *July 14.*  
YOUR correspondent Scrutator asserts (p. 266) that Abdollatiph's Compendium of the History of Egypt has been published by Michaelis. It is true that Michaelis published in 1776 Abulfeda's Geographical Description of Egypt. Abdollatiph has never been printed, but has been prepared for the press, I am informed, by Mr. White, Laudian professor of Arabic, and will go into the Clarendon press within six weeks. This edition will contain a translation of the Arabic text; whether English or Latin, I have not heard.  
OXONIENSIS.

\*\*\* A Correspondent wishes to be informed, whether the title of ESQUIRE is with propriety annexed to the name of a Peer's son where that of HONOURABLE precedes; and informs us, that Miss Louisa Grenville (now Lady Mahon, see p. 146) is daughter to the Hon. Henry Grenville, youngest brother to the Earl, and uncle to the present Earl Temple.

The want of room, and not of inclination, obliges us to postpone the many favours of our valuable Correspondents; who are particularly requested to direct their Letters either to J. Nichols, printer, in Red Lion Passage; or to Mrs. Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's.



MR. URBAN,

YOUR History of *Medals on the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas*\*, p. 75, ended with those struck by Charles the First, whose broils with his subjects prevented his keeping up the dignity of his crown in the face of Europe. His son attempted to maintain the spirit of the claim on the current coin of the kingdom. The last pattern pieces were the QUATVOR MARIA VINDICO farthings; to which were also added, for the first time, halfpence also: there are some pieces called *Ld Lucas's farthings*, not because he was concerned as a proprietor in the coinage, but on account of a spirited speech made by him in parliament. These were what had the preference to all others, and the same as those coined by authority 1672, only putting the word BRITANNIA round the reverse, instead of QUATVOR MARIA VINDICO, to oblige the King of France: and taking the date 1665 from under the head, and placing it in the exergue on the reverse, where the word *Britannia* stood before. On one of the farthings the king's head is adorned with a larger flowing head of hair than on the other; and there is one with this head which is something broader than common, and which has the date 1676 under the head; but with what intent this could be struck I cannot think, as the currency of the other farthings has been established for four years. There is a little difference likewise on the reverse, as the spear of the Britannia but just touches the bottom of the letters in the legend. I have never seen this piece in any other metal than silver. The QUATVOR MARIA farthings are much commoner in this metal than in copper, but not the halfpence. *Sneling's Copper Coinage*, p. 34. from which I have copied fig. 18. in his VIth Plate, (N<sup>o</sup> 1.) and Pl. IX. 1. 3. (N<sup>o</sup> 2. 3.)

The first copper halfpence coined by authority in the reign of Charles II. was in 1665, having the king's bust laureate looking to the left, and the date under it CAROLUS A CAROLO; reverse Britannia sitting on the globe, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left a spear and shield, whereon appeared crosses of St. George and St. Andrew interlinked. QUATVOR MARIA VINDICO. Exergue, BRITANNIA. These were

by some called *Ld Lucas's farthings*, from his noted speech on that occasion, but were soon after called in to please a neighbouring monarch: they are therefore not common, especially the halfpence. (*Steph. Martin Leake's History of English Money*, p. 371.)

The speech referred to was made in the house of peers, Feb. 22, 1676, and has the following passage, and was printed at *Middleburg* 1673, p. 3. "It is evident there is a scarcity of money, for all the parliament money called *Breeches* (a fit stamp for the coin of the Rump) is wholly vanished: the king's proclamation and the Dutch have swept it all away, and of his now majesty's coin there appears but very little; so that in effect we have none left for common use, but a little old lean-coined money of the late three former princes. And what supply is preparing for it, my lords? I hear of none, unless it be of *copper farthings*, and this is the metal that is to VINDICATE, according to the inscription, THE DOMINION OF THE FOUR SEAS."

In Dr. Mead's sale a copper pattern of this farthing sold in a lot with others for five guineas and a half: another, with a halfpenny of the same, &c. for only 11. 8s. In Mr. Granger's sale 1766, three of these farthings sold for 10s. A pattern in silver, given by Mr. Slingsby, master of the mint, to Sir Roger Beckwith, and by him to Ralph Thoresby; another copper coin; a 3d, a pure copper farthing, as they were originally designed, described in Thoresby's *Museum*, p. 378. were bought at his sale by Mr. John White for 14s. 6d. Four, in a lot with others, sold at lord Oxford's sale, 21. 2s.

The other figure on the plate represents an ancient brass horn in Dover Castle with an inscription, which may be read thus, *Agla Gobaenès de Alemaine me fecit*. This horn is still used to summon the freemen to the election of barons in parliament, mayors, &c.

The RELIGION of a PROTESTANT.  
From CHILLINGWORTH, Chap. 6. Sect. 56.

BY the Religion of Protestants, I do not understand the doctrine of Luther, or Calvin, or Melancthon; nor the confession of Augutta, or Geneva; nor the catechism of Heidelberg; nor the articles of the Church

\* On which we take this opportunity of observing, that we are since convinced the variation in N<sup>o</sup> 5. arose only from the inattention of Vanloon's engraver, who copied it unfaithfully from N<sup>o</sup> 3. EDITOR.



of England; no, nor the harmony of Protestant Confessions; but that wherein they all agree, and which they all subscribe with a greater harmony, as a perfect rule of their faith and actions, that is, the BIBLE. The Bible, I say, the Bible only is the Religion of Protestants. Whatsoever else they believe besides it, and the plain, irrefragable, indubitable consequences of it, well may they hold it as a matter of opinion, but not as matter of faith and religion; neither can they with coherence to their own grounds believe it themselves, nor require the belief of it of others, without most high and most schismatical presumption: I, for my part, after a long, and (as I verily believe and hope) impartial search of the true way to eternal happiness, do profess plainly, that I cannot find any rest for the sole of my foot, but upon this rock only. I see plainly, and with my own eyes, that there are popes against popes, councils against councils, some fathers against others, the same fathers against themselves, a consent of fathers, of one age against a consent of fathers of another age, the church of one age against the church of another age. Traditive interpretations of Scripture are pretended, but there are few or none to be found. No tradition but only of Scripture can derive itself from the fountain, but may be plainly proved either to have been brought in in such an age after Christ, or that in such an age it was not in. In a word, there is no sufficient certainty but of Scripture only for any considering man to build upon. This, therefore, and this only, I have reason to believe. This I will profess, according to this I will live, and for this, if there be occasion, I will not only willingly, but even gladly lose my life, though I should be sorry that Christians should take it from me. Propose me any thing out of this book, and require whether I believe it or no; and seem it never so incomprehensible to reason, I will subscribe it with hand and heart, as knowing no demonstration can be stronger than this; God hath said it, therefore it is true. In other things I will take no man's liberty of judgement from him, neither shall any man have mine from me. I will think no man the worse man, nor the worse Christian; I will love no man the less for differing in opinion from me. And what measure I mete to others I expect from them again. I am fully assured that God does not, and therefore that men ought not to, require any more from any man than this, to believe the Scripture to be God's Word, to endeavour to find the true sense of it, and to live according to it.

MR. URBAN,

July 3, 1781.

IT can be no disagreeable disquisition to my readers, to endeavour at an investigation of (what, Dr. Johnson assures us, "he has fought with fruitless enquiry") the name and adventures of Pope's "Unfortunate

Lady." That excellent Biographer acknowledges that he "can tell no more than he has learned from Mr. Ruffhead, who writes with the confidence of one who could trust his information."

The source of Ruffhead's information was, beyond a doubt, the Life of Pope by Ayre; from whom therefore the story is here transcribed at length: "This lady seems to have been a particular favourite of our poet: whether he himself was the person she was removed from, I am not able to say; but whoever reads his verses to her memory, will find she had a very great share in him. This young lady, who was of quality, had a very large fortune, and was left under the guardianship of an uncle, who gave her an education suitable to her title, for Mr. Pope declares she had titles, and she was thought a fit match for the greatest peer; but very young she contracted an acquaintance, and afterwards some degree of intimacy, with a young gentleman, who is only imagined, and, having settled her affections there, refused a match proposed to her by her uncle. Spies being set, it was not long before her correspondence with her lover of lower degree was discovered, which, when taxed with by her uncle, she had too much truth and honour to deny. The uncle finding that she could not nor would strive to withdraw her regard from him, after a little time forced her abroad, where she was received with all due respect to her quality, but kept up from the sight or speech of any body, but the creatures of this severe guardian; so that it was impossible for her lover even to deliver a letter that might come to her hand. Several were received from him, with promises to get them privately delivered to her; but those were all sent to England, and only served to make them more cautious who had her in care.

"She languished here a considerable time, went through a great deal of sickness and sorrow, wept and sighed continually, and at last despairing quite, the unfortunate lady, as Mr. Pope justly calls her, put an end to her own life, having bribed a woman servant to procure her a sword. She was found dead upon the ground, but warm. The severity of the laws where she was placed denied her christian burial; and she was buried without solemnity, or even any to wait on her to her grave, except some young people of the neighbourhood, who saw her put into common ground, and strewed her grave with flowers, which gave some offence to the priesthood, who would have buried her in the highway, but their power did not extend so far." Such is the narrative of Ayre; and "from this account," says Dr. Johnson, "given with evident intention to raise the lady's character, it does not appear that she had any claim to praise, nor much to compassion. She seems to have been impatient, violent, and ungovernable. Her uncle's power could



could not have lasted long; the hour of liberty and choice would have come in time. But her desires were too hot for delay, and she liked self-murder better than suspense. Nor is it discovered that the uncle, whoever he was, is with much justice delivered to posterity as a *false guardian*; he seems to have done only that for which a guardian is appointed; he endeavoured to direct his niece till she should be able to direct herself. Poetry has not often been worse employed than in dignifying the amorous story of a raving girl." Again, "The Verses on the unfortunate Lady have drawn much attention by the illaudable singularity of treating suicide with respect; and they must be allowed to be written in some parts with vigorous animation, and in others with gentle tenderness; nor has Pope produced any poem in which the sense predominates more over the diction. But the tale is not skilfully told; it is not easy to discover the character of either the lady or her guardian. History relates, that she was about to disparage herself by a marriage with an inferior. Pope praises her for the dignity of her ambition, and yet condemns the uncle to detestation for his pride; though the ambitious love of a niece may be opposed by the interest, malice, or envy of an uncle, but never by his pride. On such an occasion a poet may be allowed to be obscure, but inconsistency can never be right."

That the lady, to whose memory Pope wrote these deservedly admired and pathetic verses, should have hitherto remained concealed, is very surprising, when we consider the wonderful curiosity of the publick, and the many circumstances we know relating to her, sufficient, one should think, to have led long before this time to a discovery. Mr. Pope has told us, that she *once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame*; it appears that she had an unfortunate love-attachment to a person who seduced and abandoned her; she had an uncle, who was her guardian, of a harsh and obdurate temper, who spurned and renounced her; she died by her own hands, in a foreign country. She is probably the same person to whom the Duke of Buckingham addressed some *Lines to a Lady desirous to retire into a Monastery*. This design is also hinted at in one of Mr. Pope's Letters, probably addressed to the same person (to whom indeed several other of Pope's "Letters to several Ladies" appear also to have been addressed). The precise time when Mr. Pope wrote this Elegy cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is presumed by Dr. Johnson to have been in the year 1709.

I would hope, Mr. Urban, that some of the very ingenious correspondents to whom you are obliged for so many curious and entertaining anecdotes of persons with whom one is pleased to be better acquainted, will be able to pursue these hints, and discover the heroine of the Elegy.

If I might hazard a conjecture, I should say that the lover was the earl of Mulgrave (afterwards duke of Buckingham); a conjecture founded not only on the poem already mentioned, in which however he says, "Heaven fees our passions with indulgence still,

"And they who lov'd well, can do nothing ill;"

but on another of his lordship's little poems "On One who died discovering her Kindness," and more particularly on a third, "On Lucinda's Death," whom he describes as

"Free from her sex's smallest faults,

"And fair as womankind can be;

"Tender and warm as lovers' thoughts,

"Yet cold to all the world but me;

"Of all this nothing now remains,

"But only sighs and endless pains."

It should have been observed, that Mr. Pope, in the letter above-mentioned, tells her, "The Duke of Buckingham is sometimes the High Priest of your praises;" and mentions Mr. Caryl as her intimate friend.

Yours, &c.

J. N.

MR. URBAN, *Elland, May 22, 1781.*

I Have been reading with some attention Raynal's History of the European Settlements in the two Indies. The work, as I am told, is in general admired; and was mentioned to me as far surpassing that of Robertson. You will judge of my sentiments from the extracts inclosed; which I wish, by your assistance, to lay before the publick. They may possibly serve to undeceive and enlighten them; and teach them not to censure or applaud in the gross. Your's, &c.

S. B.

Extracts from "The Political and Philosophical History of Abbé RAYNAL." 3d edit. 8vo. 1777.

*His Account of the Chinese.*

Vol. I. p. 185. Let us take a transient view of this people. The history of a nation so well governed, is the history of mankind: the rest of the world resembles the *Chaos* of matter before it was wrought into form. This empire is said to have lasted through a successive series of 4000 years; nor is this antiquity in the least to be wondered at.

P. 110. Every day in the year is devoted to labour, except the first, which is employed in paying and receiving visits among relations; and the last, which is sacred to their ancestors. The first is a social duty; the latter a part of domestic worship. In this nation of sages, whatever unites and civilises mankind is religion: and religion itself is NOTHING MORE than the practice of the social virtues.

P. 116. It would be impossible to account for the want of population in some parts of China distant from each other, if it were not known, that, in these extensive states, a great number of children are destroyed soon after they are born; that several of those who escape this

cruel



cruel fate, suffer the most shameful mutilation; and that of those who are not thus barbarously robbed of their sex, many are reduced to a state of slavery, and deprived of the comforts of marriage by tyrannical masters; that polygamy, so contrary to reason and the spirit of society, is universally practised; that the vice which nature rejects with the utmost abhorrence, is very common; and that the convents of the Bonzes contain little less than a million of persons devoted to celibacy.

P. 117 and 118. Whenever a province complains of the mandarin who governs it, the emperor recalls him without examination, and delivers him up to a tribunal, which proceeds against him if he is in fault; but should he even prove innocent, he is not reinstated in his employment, as it is deemed a crime to have drawn upon him the resentment of the people. This compliance, which, in other countries, would nourish perpetual discontent, and occasion an infinite number of intrigues, is not attended with any inconvenience in China, where the inhabitants are naturally disposed to be mild and just; and the constitution is so ordered, that its delegates have seldom any rigorous commands to execute.

P. 119. The Chinese government has gradually arrived at that point of perfection, from which all others seem to have finally and irrevocably degenerated: I mean the patriarchal government, a government established by nature itself.

P. 123. *Atheism*, tho' not uncommon in China, is not publicly professed. It is neither the characteristic of a sect, nor an object of persecution; but is tolerated as well as superstition.

P. 126. As long as real knowledge shall be held in estimation, as long as it shall continue to lead to public honours, there will exist among the people of China a fund of reason and virtue, which will not be found among other nations.

P. 127. Their manners are calculated to check the impulses of the soul, and weaken its operations.

P. 128. The low state of learning and of the fine arts in China, may perhaps be owing to the very perfection of its government, and system of policy. But the Chinese, who are only our scholars in the arts of luxury and vanity, are our masters in the science of good government. They study how to increase, not how to diminish the number of inhabitants.

Vol. II. p. 247. Private interest is the secret or open spring of all the actions of the Chinese. They must therefore necessarily be addicted to lying, fraud, and theft; and must be mean, selfish, and covetous. An European, who buys silk at Canton, is cheated in the quantity, quality, and price. The goods are carried on board; where the dishonesty of the Chinese merchant is soon detected. When he comes for his money, the European tells him, "Chinese, thou hast cheated me." "That may be," replies the Chinese, "but you must pay." "But," says the European,

"thou art a rogue, a scoundrel, a wretch." "European," answers the Chinese, "that may be, but I must be paid." The European pays; the Chinese takes his money, and says at parting, "What has thy anger availed thee? what advantage hast thou obtained by thy abuse of me? would it not have been much better to have paid at once, and have been silent?"—Wherever men are hardened to insults, and are not ashamed of dishonesty, the empire may be very well governed, but the morals of the people must be very bad.

*Account of the Caribs.*

Vol. III. p. 258. Though the Caribs had no regular form of government among them, yet they lived quietly and peaceably with one another. The tranquillity they enjoyed was entirely owing to that innate principle of compassion which precedes all reflection, and is the source of all social virtues. This humane spirit of benevolence arises from the very frame and nature of man, whose self-love alone is sufficient to make him abhor the sufferings of his fellow creatures.

P. 259. Religion, the laws, and penal punishments, whose barriers are raised to protect old customs from the encroachments of new ones, were useless to men who followed nature alone.

*Ibid.* This passion (of love) was with them merely a sensual appetite. They never shewed the least mark of attention or tenderness for that sex, which is so much courted in other countries. They considered their wives rather in the light of slaves than of companions: they did not even suffer them to eat with them; and had usurped the right of divorcing them, without permitting them the indulgence of marrying again.

P. 262. These savages, who were so temperate when alone, grew drunk when assembled in companies; and their intoxication excited and revived those family dissensions that were either only stifled, or not entirely extinguished; and thus these festivals terminated in massacres. Hatred and revenge, the only passions that could deeply agitate the minds of these savages, were thus perpetuated by convivial pleasures.

*On Fortune and Chance.*

Vol. III. p. 299. The chances of fortune, that seldom leave guilt unpunished, nor adversity without a compensation for its sufferings, atoned for the crimes committed in the conquest of the new world, and the Indians were amply revenged of the Spaniards.

*On the State of Mankind, as to Virtue and Happiness.*

Vol. III. p. 356. This is a wish (a revolution in America) which, though founded on justice and humanity, is yet, alas! vain in itself, as it leaves nothing but regret in the mind of him that formed it. Must then the desires of the virtuous man for the prosperity of the world be for ever lost; while those of the ambitious and extravagant are so often favoured by casual events?

Vol. IV. p. 11 and 12. It is generally known, that the use of poisoned arms is of the



the highest antiquity. In most countries it preceded the invention of steel. When darts headed with stones, bones of fish or other animals, proved insufficient to repel the attacks of wild beasts, men had recourse to poisonous juices; which, from being originally designed merely for the chase, were afterwards employed in war against their own species.—O race, unworthy both of heaven and earth, destructive, tyrannical being MAN, or DEVIL rather; wilt thou never cease to torment this globe, where thou existest but for a moment! Will thy wars never end but with the annihilation of thy species! Go then; if thou wouldest advance thy mischief go and provide thyself with the poisons of the new world.

P. 364. The English, finding themselves between two fires, will be dismayed; their strength and courage will fail them; and Jamaica will fall a prey to slaves and conquerors, who will contend for dominion with fresh enormities. Such is the train of evils that injustice brings along with it! It attaches itself to man so closely, that the connection cannot be dissolved but by the sword. Crimes beget crimes; blood is productive of blood; and the earth becomes a perpetual scene of desolation, tears, misery and affliction, where successive generations rise to embroil their hands in blood, to tear out each others bowels, and to lay each other in the dust.

Vol. V. p. 326. The generality of mankind are not born with evil dispositions, or prone to do ill by choice; but even among those whom nature seems to have formed just and good, there are but few who possess a soul sufficiently disinterested, courageous and great, to do any good action, if they must sacrifice some advantage for it.

P. 422. Virtue, when soured and roused into indignation, is guilty of the most desperate acts.

P. 423. Mankind are just as we would have them to be; it is the mode of government which gives them a good or an evil propensity.

P. 497. We are obliged indeed to confess, that the arts in this world supply the place of virtues. Industry may occasion vices; but it banishes however those of idleness, which are infinitely more dangerous. As information gradually dispels every species of fanaticism; while men are employed for the gratification of luxury, they do not destroy one another through superstition. At least, human blood is never spilt without some appearance of interest; and war, probably, destroys only those violent and turbulent men, who in every state are born to be enemies to and disturbers of all order, without any other talent, any other propensity, than that of doing mischief.

P. 560. All these virtues, viz. of benevolence, friendship, and compassion—have their LIMITS, beyond which they degenerate INTO VICES. And those limits are SETTLED by the invariable rules of essential justice; or, which is the same thing, by the common in-

terests of men united together in society, and the constant object of that union. These limits, it is true, have not yet been ASCERTAINED; nor indeed could they, since it has not been possible to fix what the common interest itself was. And this is the reason why amongst all people, and at all times, men have formed such different ideas of virtue and vice: WHY HITHERTO, MORALITY HAS APPEARED TO BE BUT A MATTER OF MERE CONVENTION AMONG MEN.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN, June 19.  
AS every anecdote of Mr. Garrick will be received with the greatest avidity by an admiring public, I have endeavoured to transcribe, from memory, the singular anecdote he related to the late ingenious Topham Beauclerk, after having read his farce of Lethe before the king and queen, tending to establish an opinion of Colley Cibber's (see his Apology, vol. II. p. 76.) "That actors, accustomed to loud and general applause, cannot exert and shew themselves without it." Mr. Beauclerk entered it, in the second volume of the Apology, from the mouth of Mr. Garrick, and at the late sale of his library these little volumes sold for the extravagant sum of five guineas.

"In the year 1777, the year after Mr. Garrick quitted the Stage, he was desired to read a play before the king and queen at Buckingham House in the manner of Mons. Le Texier, who had obtained great reputation by reading them, sitting at a table, and acting them as he went on. Mr. Garrick fixed upon his own farce of Lethe\*, and there were present the king, queen, princess royal, dutchess of Argyll, and one or two more of the ladies in waiting: but the coldness with which this select party heard him, so opposite to the applause he had always been used to on the Stage, had such an effect on him, as to prevent his exertions; or, to use Mr. G's. own words in relating the circumstance, "it was," said he, "as if they had thrown a wet blanket over me."

This, MR. URBAN, is the substance; but if any of your friends can favour you with a more literal copy, I shall be happy to see an early insertion of it in your entertaining Miscellany.

STAFFORDIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, Bridgenorth.  
THE custom of drawing the breasts of lying-in women is very often injurious, frequently painful, and very seldom necessary. Nature, certainly, never intended that this operation should be performed by any but the infant offspring; yet, so preposterous is this fashion at present, that there is hardly a mother of any fortune but must be provided with a wet-nurse, and this

\* He added, on this occasion, an excellent new character (which has never been acted or published) of a Jew, wishing to forget his gratitude to a benefactor in distress. EDITOR.



as constantly and regularly as the lying-in time occurs; though she may not have the smallest symptom indicative of such assistance. This, Mr. Urban, is one of the foibles of the age. I shall not, however, enlarge upon the subject at present, and especially as it has before been so well handled by Mr. Crutwell of Bath, in a pamphlet published by that gentleman in 1779. [See it reviewed in that year, p. 357.] But, in addition to what he has there said, it may be proper to add, that this custom is sometimes productive of bad consequences on the part of the nurse, as well as of the patient. One case I perfectly recollect; and shall transcribe it from my notes, as it may be useful to your female readers. Other medical gentlemen, I doubt not, have met with similar cases, though I do not remember reading it in any author, as originating from such a cause.

*A Case of Vomiting.*

Sept. 15, 1779. Late this evening a girl was brought to me who had had a vomiting upon her for four days. She had an healthy aspect, appeared to be of a robust constitution, and was about ten years of age. Upon inquiring into the cause of her complaint, I found that she had been employed to draw the breasts of a lying-in woman, and had swallowed the milk. The woman was of a good constitution, had no glandular swellings, nor any degree of complaint that could in the least indicate a vitiated state of the milk. The girl, however, could not attribute her disease to any other cause than this; which, indeed, in my opinion, was indisputably the real one. She was perfectly well antecedent to the suction of the milk, and was taken ill soon after she had swallowed it. Food was of no use to her, for the stomach constantly rejected it. Thus deprived of rest and nourishment, her strength and spirits forsook her, weakness and head-ach succeeded, and sometimes faintings. The reachings were almost continual, whether she had food in her stomach or not, so that she had no sleep for three nights. I directed for the present an antiemetic, paregoric draught, as follows: Take of Traumatic balsam, 40 drops;

Salvolatile, 20 drops;

Liquid laudanum, 15 drops;

Syrup of balsam, 2 drams;

Small cinnamon water, fs. oz.

I saw her the next morning; and was told that the draught had staid upon her stomach, that the vomiting had intermitted, and that she had got good rest; she had now breakfasted. About three hours after this I was desired to see her again, the vomiting having returned. I now gave her an emetic, which afforded her immediate relief; for her head-ach, debility, and faintings, seemed suddenly to disappear. Her food now remained upon her stomach; and I ordered a flannel, impregnated with common brandy, to be applied outwardly as a tonic, though probably its use might as well have been dispensed with.

From the termination of this case, in similar instances, it would seem adviseable (both from theory and practice) as the shortest method of cure to administer an emetic as soon as possible, which may be composed of one scruple of ipecacoanha, and two or three grains of emetic tartar.

WM. COLEY.

MR. URBAN,

July 5.

AS the public are indebted to you for the earliest critique on the admirable Lives of Dr. Johnson, I cannot transmit the few following observations to a more suitable or more respectable repository.

POPE, p. 51. "The first considerable work, for which this expedient [a subscription] was employed, is said to have been Dryden's Virgil." An earlier and, perhaps, more successful instance might be pointed out in the folio edition of Milton, which was printed by subscription in 1638.

P. 137. Pope "read reproaches and invectives without emotion." Pope did not receive the attacks on his works with so much calmness as is here represented. Though he denied having ever written in the Grub Street Journal, it is now known with certainty that he was perpetually squibbing in that paper against his adversaries; and the pieces themselves can be pointed out.

P. 141. "By Timon, he was universally supposed to mean the duke of Chandos." Dr. Warburton, in his first edition, unwarily confessed the same fact, but altered the passage afterwards. Pope threw out many hints to Aaron Hill, to engage him in his defence; Hill, however, studiously avoided the undertaking.

"AMBROSE PHILIPS in his conversation was solemn and pompous." This observation a friend of mine read some time ago in a MS of Dr. Jortin's, who added to it the following anecdote: "At a coffee-house he (Philips) was discoursing upon pictures, and pitying the painters, who, in their historical pieces, always draw the same sort of *sky*. 'They should travel,' said he, 'and then they would see that there is a different *sky* in every country, in England, France, Italy, and so forth.' 'Your remark is just,' said a grave gentleman who sat by; 'I have been a traveller, and can testify what you observe is true; but the greatest variety of *skys* that I found was in Poland.' 'In Poland, Sir?' says Philips. 'Yes, in Poland; for there is Sobiesky, and Sarbrunsky, and Jablonsky, and Podebrasky, and many more *skys*.'

Of the edition of Philips's works published by Tenson, the editor was Cooke, who wrote the dedication to the Duke of Newcastle. He is styled Deacon by Pope in Art of Sinking, ch. v.

HAMMOND. Nicholas Hammond, Esq. who died Oct. 13, 1733, left 400l. a year to the author of the Love Elegies." He gave also 500l. for erecting a school-house, and 500l. for endowing it.

YOUNG,



YOUNG, P. 35. "Of his Satires it would not have been easy to fix the dates without the assistance of first editions." This observation suggests something to me, which one might suppose would long since have occurred to others, and which might still be carried into execution, to the no small amusement and emolument of posterity. One copy of every publication, even down to the news-papers, I would oblige the publisher to deposit in some place of security, perhaps in the Museum\*. The profits of no work could be much injured by losing the sale of a single copy; literature would, by these means, be assisted in her future researches; and to such an useful scheme history herself would in time have obligations.

P. 97. "Young was fond of holding himself out for a man retired from the world." Had Cowley's womanly desire, to "retire to some of the American plantations, and forsake this world for ever," been put in execution (which, after all, he only says "had continued for some days past") no deputations would have been sent to him from Europe, requesting his return to public life. Cowley would have died in one corner of the world, as Swift complained he should in another, "like a rat in a hole."

Can the Author of the *Night Thoughts* be disgraced by the following anecdote of his good humour? He paid a visit to his friend Potter, famous for his *antiquities*†. Potter lived in a deep and dirty country, through which Young had scrambled with some difficulty and danger. "Whose field was that I crossed?" asked Young, on reaching his friend. "Mine," said Potter. "True," replied the poet—Potter's field to bury strangers in." EUGENIO.

MR. URBAN,

DR. Johnson, in his life of Gray, p. 21, objects to *bonied Spring* for the language; so do I, for its being probably a false assertion; a more important reason. I hardly know how to divide the year into its four seasons; but, if you take March, April and May for Spring, and I know not how to do better, I apprehend that little or no honey is collected in that period, the bees being solely employed in building combs, and providing food, not honey, for the brood; and, I dare say, the honey harvest is confined to June and July, which certainly are not Spring months. (See p. 23, the same mistake of Dryden.) This might do very well in a true London poet: but I think Mr. Gray would not have said so in his latter and more enlightened days. He used often to say, that "he had eyes all his life-time, but was very late before he began to make any

use of them," meaning his studying natural history. Mr. Aikin has shewn how apt poets are to talk stuff in natural history. Indeed one might write more pages than of *Pictor errans in sacra historia*; on his observation of Virgil's *summa papavera carpunt*; and Warton's "fragrant poppies:" I told him, that the latter might better have said *flagrant*; and that this was so notorious, that a poor woman, once describing to me the disagreeableness of gleaning, mentioned in the first place the accidental, though unavoidable, picking up poppies, which, she said, in Suffolk language, had such a *fond* smell: a Londoner would have said *faint*, i. e. as making faint. Nor is Virgil much better than his translator, for his proposition is trifling: in gathering flowers, the "tops" are what are gathered of course.

P. 17. "His skill in Zoology." In Journal Encyclop. 1781, June, p. 8, in the review of Dunbar's essays on history of mankind, the writer is corrected for talking of Mr. Gray's undertaking to turn Linnæus's *German-Latin* into Ciceronian. For that Linnæus was a *Swede*, and very likely did not understand *German*. But the fact itself is false: as any body might easily see for himself. Linnæus's works would fill three or four large folios (I speak at random, they may be much more): now can any one think that Mr. Gray could have time or courage to new-write all these? To be sure, he could have wished, as any body else would, that the language had been better; but he never thought of meddling with it any more than Dunbar himself. The fact is, I speak from knowledge; he had made a progress in turning into Latin verses, without attention to elegance, the *characteres generum* of the insects particularly, as what could not possibly be remembered but by such a technical contrivance. Whether he got through the birds, fishes, &c. I do not know; perhaps not: but had he done the whole, and botany too, two or three sheets, perhaps one or two, of paper of his delicate hand-writing, would have held the whole: which is very different from, and a more probable and sensible act than, the Quixote undertaking of translating as many folio volumes. *Apropos*; many years ago, when the study of the Linnæan system was new, and perhaps unknown to more than two or three in England, Dr. W—— was one, (and that perhaps might occasion him to think highly of himself for it; who perhaps too might not be a very classical scholar, and both circumstances might dispose him to think that, because there was much good knowledge, there was also much elegance in the language). The consequence, however unluckily, was, that he was fond

\* If the present law were properly obeyed, this plan would be completely effected; more copies being appropriated to the Universities, the Museum, &c. But small publications are rarely considered by the proprietors as worth entering at Stationers Hall. EDIT.

† This is a small mistake. The visit was not to the Archbishop (as here asserted); but to his eldest son, afterwards dean of Canterbury, then rector of Chidingstone near Tunbridge. EDIT.



of spouting before Dr. Ross, &c. whose ears, accustomed to the honied periods of Tully, were infinitely hurt by the grating barbarism of the sounds, which I reckon too were above or below his comprehension. P. 17. "Gray's effeminate," &c. This was at least ill-judged: for if his manner had too much of the fribble to his friends and admirers, there was no occasion to let his enemies see it in its full force; as they would be sure to represent it still more forcibly. P. 25. This "spreading sound and running water" reminds me of Dr. Johnson's account of Shenstone's taste. P. 26. Common places of school-boys do, not usually take in Pindar; or rather no school-boys have any common places. P. 39. "Though Pope and Spaniard." This seems a very happy allusion to a characteristic story told of queen Elizabeth going to visit Lord Burleigh at Hatfield; the servant, who drew aside the bottom of the tapestry at a door, desired her majesty to stoop, to preserve her head-dress from the flanking-veil: she replied, "I will stoop for your master, but not for the king of Spain." Your's, &c.

CANTAB.

*Biographical Account of Mr. ST. ANDRÉ.*

[This article, which has appeared in the Public Advertiser, is too curious to remain in the fugitive publication of the day.]

THE entertaining author of the last Biography of the admirable HOGARTH, in the excess of commendation of a particular risible subject for his pencil, has written too disadvantageously of the late Mr. ST. ANDRÉ. One who knew him intimately (but was never under the smallest obligation to him) for the last twenty years of his life, and has learned the tradition of his earlier conduct, seemingly better than the editor of the article in question, takes the liberty to give a more favourable idea of him, and without intending to enter into controversy with this agreeable Collector of Anecdotes, to vindicate this *notorious Man*, who must be allowed to have been such; but it is to be hoped in the milder sense Lord Clarendon often or always uses the epithet. The making a subject of Mr. St. André is therefore merely accidental. The writer expects to derive no praise from exhibiting that person as the Hero of a page. He thinks it is only doing justice (for the Dead deserve justice as well as the Living) when he draws his pen against some very injurious insinuations thrown out with more inadvertence and at a venture than in malice, against the memory of an acquaintance and of a foreigner (to whom perhaps more mercy is due than to a native), who is more roughly handled than he appears to deserve.

Mr Nathaniel St. André came over, or rather was brought over, very early from Switzerland, his native country, in the train of a Mendez, or Salvadore, or some Jewish family. Next to his countryman Heidegger,

he became the most considerable person that has been imported from thence. He probably arrived in England in no better than a mephitic station. Possibly his family was not originally obscure, for he has been heard to declare, that he had a rightful claim to a title, but it was not worth his while to take it up so late in life. He had undoubtedly all the qualifications of a Swift. He talked French in all its provincial dialects, and superintended the press, if the information is to be depended upon, and perhaps taught it, as his sister did at Chelsea boarding-school. He was early initiated in music, for he played upon some musical instrument as soon as he was old enough to handle one, to entertain his benefactors. He had the good fortune to be placed by them with a surgeon of eminence, and became very skillful in his profession. His duty and gratitude to his father, whom he maintained when he was no longer able to maintain himself, was exemplary and deserving of high commendation. Let this charity cover a multitude of his sins! His great thirst for anatomical knowledge (for which he became afterwards so famous as to have books dedicated to him on that subject), and his unwearied application, soon made him so compleat an anatomist, that he undertook to read public lectures (and he was the first in London who read any), which gave universal satisfaction. The most ingenious and considerable men in the kingdom became his pupils. Dr. Hunter, now at the head of his profession, speaks highly of his predecessor, and considers him (if the information is genuine) as the wonder of his time. He continued his love of Anatomy to the last, and left noble preparations behind him, which he was continually improving. The time of his introduction into Mr. Molyneux's family is not known to the writer of this account. Whether anatomy, surgery, knowledge of music, or his performance on the Viol de Gambo, on which he was the greatest master, got him the intimacy with Mr. Molyneux, is not easy to determine. Certain it is, that he attended his friend in his last illness, who died of a dangerous disorder (but not under his hands), which Mr. Molyneux is said to have pronounced, from the first, would be fatal. Scandal, and Mr. Pope's satirical half-line, talked some years afterwards of "The Poisoning Wife." She, perhaps, was in too great a hurry, as the report ran, in marrying when he did, according to the practised delicacy of her sex, and her very high quality. The unlucky business in which one Howard, a surgeon, at Guildford, involved him, who was the projector, or accessory of the impudent imposture of Mary Tofts, alias the Rabbit Woman of Godalmin, occasioned him to become the talk and ridicule of the whole kingdom. The report made by St. André, and others, induced many inconsiderately to take it for a reality. The public horror was so great, that the rent of Rabbit-warrens sunk to nothing; and nobody, till the



the delusion was over, presumed to eat a rabbit. The credulous Whiston believed the story (for to some people every thing is credible that comes from a credible witness), and wrote a pamphlet, to prove this monstrous conception to be the exact completion of an old prophecy in Esdras. The part St. André acted in this affair ruined his interest at Court, where he had before been so great a favourite with king George the First, that he presented him with a sword that he wore himself. Now, on his return out of the country, he met with a personal affront, and never went to Court again. But he continued anatomist to the royal household to his dying day, though he never took the salary. He probably was imposed upon in this matter. And has it not been the lot of men, in intellectual accomplishments vastly above his, such as Boyle, for instance, a man infinitely his superior, to be over-reached and misled? He took up the pen on the occasion (and it was not the first time, for he wrote some years before a bantering pamphlet on Dr. Mead), which could at best but demonstrate his sincerity, but exposed the weakness of his judgment, on that case. It had been insinuated he adopted this scheme, to ruin some persons of his own profession. If he had a mind to make an experiment upon the national belief, and to tamper with their willingness to swallow any absurdity (which a certain nobleman [D. of Montagu] ventured to do, in the affair of the man who undertook to jump into a quart bottle), he was deservedly punished with contempt. Swift (according to Whiston) and perhaps Arbuthnot, exercised their pens upon him. The cheat was soon discovered, and rabbits began to make their appearance again at table as usual. But they were not seen at his own table, nor made a dish, in any form of cookery, at that of his friends. Perhaps they imagined that the name or sight of that animal might be as offensive to him, as the mention of Formosa is said to have been to Psalmanazar. It is told, that, on his asking for some parley of a market-woman at Southampton, and demanding why she had not more to sell, she, in a banter, assured him, "That his rabbits had eat it up." The fortune he acquired by marrying into a noble family (though it set all the lady's relations against him, and occasioned her being dismissed from her attendance on queen Caroline) was a sufficient compensation for the laughter or censure of the publick. His high spirit and confidence in himself made him superior to all clamor. So that people did but talk about him, he seldom seemed to care what they talked against him. And yet he had the fortitude to bring an action for defamation in Westminster Hall against a certain doctor in divinity, and got the better of his adversary. He was not supposed, in the judgment of the wiser and more candid part of mankind, to have contributed, by any surgical administration, to the death of his friend Mr. Moly-

GENT. MAG. July, 1781.

neux, nor to have set up the imposture at Godalmin. Though he was disgraced at Court, he was not abandoned by all his noble friends. The great lord Peterborough, who was his patron and patient long before he went to Lisbon, entertained a very high opinion of him to the last. His capacity in all kinds, the reception he gave to his table and his garden, with his liberality to the infirm and the distressed, made him visited by persons of the highest quality, and by all strangers and foreigners. He did not continue to enjoy the great fortune his marriage is supposed to have brought him to the end of his life, for a great part went from him on the death of lady Betty. He by no means left so much property behind him as to have it said, he died rich. His profession as a surgeon, in a reasonable term of years, would probably have put more money into his pocket than fell in the golden shower so inauspiciously into his lap, and have given him plenty, without envy or blame. He was turned of ninety-six when he died; and though subject to the gout, of which he used to get the better by blisters upon his knees, and by rigid abstinence, yet, when he took to his bed (where he said he should not lie long) and permitted a physician to be called in to him, he cannot be said to have died of any disease. In one sum of generosity, he gave the celebrated Geminiani three hundred pounds, to help him to discharge his incumbrances, and to end his days in comfort. The strength and agility of his body were great, and are well known. He was famous for his skill in fencing, in riding the great horse, and for running and jumping, in his younger days. He; at one time, was able to play the game at chess with the best masters. After a slight instruction at Slaughter's coffee-house, he did not rest till, in the course of two nights sitting up, he was able to vanquish his instructor. He was so earnest in acquiring knowledge, that he whimsically, as he told the story, cut off his eye-lashes, that he might not sleep till he had arrived at what he wanted. His face was muscular and fierce. One of his eyes, to external appearance, seemed to be a mass of obscurity (as he expressed it of Handel's, when he became stark-blind), at least it had not the uncommon vivacity of the other. His language was full of energy, but loaded with foreign idioms. His conversation was seasoned sufficiently with satire and irony, which he was not afraid to display, though he ought never to have forgot, that he was once a proper subject for it. He built; he planted; he had almost "from the Cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that groweth upon the wall," in his hot-house, green-house, and garden. If he was not deep in every art and science (for even his long life was not sufficient for universal attainment), he cannot be reckoned to have been ignorant of any thing. He was admired for his knowledge in architecture,



testure, in gardening, and in botany, by those who should have been above flattery. But praise, from whatever quarter it comes, is of an intoxicating nature. Those who found out that he loved praise, took care he should have enough of it. He kept a list of the wretched and the indigent, whom he constantly maintained; and their names might be written alphabetically. The poor of Southampton know they have lost their best friend. Call it, reader, ostentation or vanity, if you will; but till you know it did not proceed from his goodness of heart, this tributary pen considers his giving away his money to relieve the necessitous, as a spark of the spirit of the Man of Ross, or the Man of Bath. He was all his life too much addicted to amours, and sometimes with the lower part of the sex. His conversation, which he was always able to make entertaining and instructive, was too often tinged with double entendre (a vice that increases with age), but hardly ever with prophaneness. He may be thought to have copied Hermippus, and to have considered women as the prolongers of life. How far he was made a dupe by any of them at last, is not necessary for relation. He died, as he lived, without fear; for to his standers-by he gave no sign of a ruffled mind, or a disturbed conscience, in his last moments.

IMPARTIAL.

IF the preceding memoir of St. André had not been composed entirely from memory (a faculty which, like the sieve of the Danaids, is apt to lose as much as it receives), and had not been conveyed to the press with so much precipitancy, the writer, by a second recollection, might have made supplementary anecdotes less necessary. Whilst St. André was basking in the sun-shine of public favour in Northumberland Court, near Charing Cross, under pretence of being wanted in his profession at some house in the neighbourhood, he was hurried through so many passages, and up and down so many staircases, that he did not know where he was, nor what the untoward scene was to end in, till the horrid conclusion presented itself, of which he published an extraordinary account in the Gazette of Feb. 23, 1724-5, no less than of his being poisoned, and of his more extraordinary recovery. Such uncommon men must be visited through life, with uncommon incidents. The bowl of poison must have been for ever present to his imagination. Socrates himself could not expect more certain destruction from the noxious draught he was forced to take down, than seemed inevitable to St. André. Nay, a double death seems to have threatened him. Probably it was not any public or private virtue, for which Socrates was famous, and which occasioned him to suffer, that endangered our hero's life. His constitution was so good, that he got the better of the infernal potion. The truth and circumstances of the story could only be known to himself,

who authenticated it upon oath. His narrative partakes of the marvellous; and the reader of July 1781 is left in total ignorance of the actor, and the provocation to such a barbarous termination. His case was reported, and he was attended, by the ablest of the faculty: and the Privy Council issued a reward of two hundred pounds towards a discovery. A note in the second supplemental volume of Swift informed the writer of this sketch, a day or two ago (who takes to himself the reproof of Prior, "Authors, before they write, should read!"); that St. André was convinced he had been imposed upon respecting the woman of Godalmin, and that he apologized handsomely to the public in an advertisement, dated Dec. 8, 1726.—"He's half absolv'd, who has confest."—In the autumn, before the heat of the town-talk on this affair was over, he was sent for to attend Mr. Pope, who, on his return home from Dawley in lord Bolingbroke's coach and six, was overturned in a river, and lost the use of two fingers of his left-hand (happy for the lovers of poetry they were not the servants of the right one!) and gave him assurance, that none of the broken glass was likely to be fatal to him. It is highly improbable, that Pope and Bolingbroke would have suffered St. André to have come near them, if he had been branded as a cheat and an impostor. He died in March 1776, having survived all his contemporary enemies, and, which is the consequence of living long, most of his ancient friends. Such men do not arise every day for our censure or our applause; to gratify the pen or the pencil of character or caricature. He may be considered, as Voltaire pronounces of Charles the Twelfth, an extraordinary, rather than a great man, and fitter to be admired than imitated.

IMPARTIAL.

#### ERRATA, OMISSIONS, &c.

P. 208. To the Extinct English barons add 'Hume.' Irish, 'Earl Conyngham.'

P. 212. In one of the prosaic lines, quoted from Mr. Hayley, the objection might be obviated thus:

"Which to the world thy virtues would proclaim."

P. 220. Before Mr. Sancho's letters are published, it is hoped they will be *stopped*. He should have added, "You must excuse blots—and Shandean breaks."

P. 227. Col. 1. l. 12. dele "the painter," and add it in the next line, to "his father."

P. 228. Col. 2. l. 42. r. 'Sophsyne.'

P. 243. Col. 2. l. 18. The late Lady Montagu Bertie was daughter of William Piers, Esq. member for Wells. Her eldest daughter (who died in 1766) was the first wife of the 9th Earl of Westmoreland, and mother to the present Earl. — l. 36. r. 'Aufrere.'

P. 244. Col. 1. 28. r. 'St. Cosmus.'

P. 295. Col. 1. l. 27. r. 'formerly registrar.' Dr. Caryl resigned that office several years ago to the late Mr. Hubbard.



55. *Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth; and a Catalogue of his Works chronologically arranged. With Occasional Remarks.* By J. Nichols. 8vo.

MR. Walpole's last volume of *Anecdotes of Painting* is the ground-work of this pamphlet, which, by the industry of the editor, and the assistance of his friends, is now raised to a large superstructure. A short account of the life of this original Genius is all that can be expected from us.

His grand-father was a plain yeoman, who possessed a small tenement in the vale of Bampton, about fifteen miles N. of Kendal in Westmoreland. He had three sons; the eldest, a farmer, his father's heir; the second settled at Troutbeck, and was remarkable for his provincial poetry; the third, educated at St. Bees, first a school-master in the country, and then a corrector of the press in London, was the father of the painter and his two sisters. William Hogarth\* was born in 1698, in the parish of St. Bartholomew, London, and was bound apprentice to Mr. Ellis Gamble, a silversmith of eminence. Engraving arms and cyphers was the branch which he followed; "but, before his time was expired, (says Mr. Walpole) he felt the impulse of genius, and that it directed him to painting." This is evinced by a ludicrous anecdote during his apprenticeship, which was no sooner expired, than he entered into the academy in Saint Martin's Lane, and studied drawing from the life, in which, however, and in colouring, he never excelled. "It was character, the passions, the soul, that his genius was given him to copy." It is presumed that he began business on his own account so early as 1720. His first employment was engraving arms and shop-bills; his next, designing and engraving for booksellers. *Mottray's Travels* was the first work that had prints with his name, 1723. Bowles and Overton were his earliest patrons. We cannot descend to particulars. In 1730 he married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, by whom he had no child. His *Harlot's Progress*, begun soon after, reconciled Sir James to the match, and fully established Hogarth's fame. The *Rake's Progress* followed in 1735. The former of these was burnt at Mr. Beck-

ford's in Wiltshire in 1755 (not 1760). His *Marriage à la Mode* was published in 1745. In 1749, while sketching the gate of Calais, as it appears in his *Roast Beef of Old England*, he was apprehended as a spy, but soon discharged. His *Analysis of Beauty* appeared in 1753. For the wording of it he was indebted to Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Mr. Ralph, Dr. Morell, and Mr. Townley. His brother-in-law, Mr. Thornhill, resigned the place of King's Serjeant-Painter to him in 1757. And soon after, Hogarth was involved in disgrace by attempting to rival Correggio's *Sigismunda*, for which he asked 400l. and had it returned on his hands by Sir Richard (now Lord) Grosvenor. The last memorable event in his life was his quarrel with Mr. Wilkes, whom he caricatured, which drew on him the vengeance of the Russian Hercules, Churchill. These traits are better forgotten than remembered. He died in Leicester Fields of a dropfy in the breast, nine days only before his poetical antagonist, October 25, 1764, and was interred at Chiswick, where he had also a house, and where an elegant mausoleum is erected to his memory, with an inscription by his friend Mr. Garrick. For the many entertaining anecdotes interspersed, and the catalogue†, a much more copious one than has yet appeared, of our author's prints, with the history of most of them, we must refer to the pamphlet. One or two, however, shall be selected as a specimen.

"Hogarth had projected a *Happy Marriage*, by way of counterpart to his *Marriage à la Mode*. A design for the first of his intended six plates he had sketched out in colours; and the following is as accurate an account of it as could be furnished by a gentleman who, long ago, enjoyed only a few minutes sight of so imperfect a curiosity.

"The time supposed was immediately after the return of the parties from church. The scene lay in the hall of an antiquated country mansion. On one side, the married couple were represented sitting. Behind them was a group of their young friends of both sexes, in the act of breaking bride-cake over their heads. In front appeared the father of the young lady, grasping a bumper, and drinking, with a seeming roar of exultation, to the future happiness of her and her husband. By his side was a table covered with refreshments. Jollity, rather than politeness, was the designation of his character. Under

\* Hogart was the family name, probably a corruption of Hogherd. This name disgusting Mrs. Hogart, his father changed it.

† Sarah Malcolm, the *murderess*, whose picture he drew in Newgate, he said, by her features, was capable of any villainy. EDIT.



the screen of the hall, several rustic musicians in grotesque attitudes, together with servants, tenants, &c. were arranged. Through the arch by which the room was entered, the eye was led along a passage into the kitchen, which afforded a glimpse of sacerdotal luxury. Before the dripping-pan stood a well-fed divine, in his gown and cassock, with his watch in his hand, giving directions to a cook, dressed all in white, who was employed in basting a haunch of venison.

"Among the faces of the principal figures, none but that of the young lady was completely finished. Hogarth had been often reproached for his inability to impart grace and dignity to his heroines. The bride was therefore meant to vindicate his pencil from so degrading an imputation. The effort, however, was unsuccessful. The girl was certainly pretty; but her features, if I may use the term, were uneducated. She might have attracted notice as a chambermaid, but would have failed to extort applause as a woman of fashion. The parson, and his culinary associate, were more laboured than any other parts of the picture. It is natural for us to dwell longest on that division of a subject which is most congenial to our private feelings. The painter sat down with a resolution to delineate beauty improved by art; but seems, as usual, to have deviated into meanness; or could not help neglecting his original purpose, to luxuriate in such ideas as his situation in early life had fitted him to express. He found himself, in short, out of his element in the parlour, and therefore hastened, in quest of ease and amusement, to the kitchen fire. It must be allowed, that such a painter, however excellent in his walk, was better qualified to represent the vicious parent, than the royal preserver of a founding." . . . . .

. . . . "Hogarth was the most absent of men. At table he would sometimes turn round his chair as if he had finished eating, and as suddenly would re-turn it, and fall to his meal again. I may add, that he once directed a letter to Dr. Hoadly thus,—"To the Doctor at Chelsea." This epistle, however, by good luck, did not miscarry, and was preserved by the late Chancellor of Winchester as a pleasant memorial of his friend's extraordinary inattention." . . . . .

. . . . "A specimen of Hogarth's propensity to merriment, on the most trivial occasions, is observable in one of his cards requesting the company of a friend to dine with him. Within a circle, to which a knife and fork are the supporters, the written part is contained. In the centre of it is drawn a pye; and the invitation of our artist concludes

with the following sport on three of the Greek letters, to *Eta Beta Pi* \*. The rest of the inscription is not very accurately spelt. A quibble by Hogarth is surely as respectable as a conundrum by Swift." . . . . .

P. 99. "The late Mr. West's house (now Lowe's Hotel) is properly situated on the right of Covent Garden Church." This must be a mistake.

56: *Travels through the Interior Parts of North America, in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768. By Jonathan Carver, Esq. Captain of a Company of Provincial Troops during the late War with France. Illustrated with Copper Plates, coloured. The Third Edition. To which is added, some Account of the Author, and a copious Index. 8vo.*

CAPTAIN CARVER's Travels and melancholy fate were frequently mentioned in our last volume (see the Index); but not having professedly reviewed the work, this new edition gives us an opportunity of mentioning that it owes many improvements to the benevolent Dr. Lettison, and of extracting some particulars from his account and the author's own journal.

His grand-father William Joseph, of Wigan in Lancashire, a captain in king William's army, was rewarded, for his services in Ireland, with the government of Connecticut in New England, in which province our author was born, in 1732, at Stittwater, the American Caudium, having since been rendered famous by the surrender of General Burgoyne's army. His father, a justice of the peace there, died in 1747. Soon after, being designed for the study of physic, he was placed with a practitioner at Elizabeth-Town; but this not suiting his ruling passion of enterprise, he purchased, in 1750, an ensigncy in the Connecticut regiment, and behaved so well as to obtain the command of a company. Nothing more is known of him till 1757, when, being in General Webb's army, he fortunately escaped the dreadful massacre at Fort William Henry, (of which see his account in vol. L. p. 69.) In the five succeeding campaigns he served also, first as lieutenant and afterwards as captain of Provincials, with a high reputation not only for bravery, but for piety and morals. On the conclusion of the peace in 1763, Captain Carver, with a view "to make that vast acquisition of territory gained by Great

\* This reminds us of a pun of Garth to Rowe, who making repeated use of his snuff-box, the Doctor at last sent it to him with the two Greek letters written in the lid,  $\Phi P$  (*Pbi Ro*). At this the poor Dennis was so provoked as to declare that "a man who could make so vile a pun would not scruple to pick a pocket." EDITOR.



Britain advantageous to her, determined to explore the most unknown parts of N. America, particularly that vast continent which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, in its broadest part between 43° and 46° N. lat. towards the Straits of Annian.\* His failure in this is now less to be regretted, as Captain Cook has since shewn the impracticability of a N.W. passage in those parts. Capt. Carver penetrated, however, farther North Westward than any other European but Father Hennipin in 1680, viz. to the river St. Francis.

His description of Lake Pepin, in the Mississippi, and the country round about it, between 42 and 43° N. lat. and about 2000 miles from the mouth of that river, is extremely picturesque, and his project of rendering it the centre of immense traffic is worthy the attention of future peaceable times. Near this lake, unaccountable as it seems, he discovered a regular breast-work, about four feet high, much defaced indeed by time, extending near a mile. M. St. Pierre, and several other traders, have observed the same. The utmost extent of his travels to the West was towards the head of the river St. Pierre, in the country of the Naudoewessies of the Plains, whose language he learned, and among whom he wintered in 1766, and resided seven months. In gratitude for his having meditated a peace between them and the Chipéways, the former made him a formal grant (here inserted) of a tract of land lying on the North side of Lake Pepin. His account of those nations, and of the sources of the four great rivers which take their rise within a few leagues of each other†, nearly about the middle of this great continent, seems new. Northward also his progress was impeded by causes here assigned, so that he could ascend no higher than to Lake Superior, whose North and East shores he coasted near 1200 miles in canoes. One island on this lake, Isle Royal, is about 100 miles long and 40 broad. Capt. Carver returned to Fort Michillimacknac, from whence he set out in November 1767, having in fourteen months travelled near 4000 miles, and visited twelve Indian nations. He describes the other great lakes of Canada, not in this route; and to the Journal is annexed

"A Dissertation on the Origin ‡, Manners, Customs, and Language of the "Indians, and on the Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. found in the Interior "Parts of North America," with "An "Appendix and Vocabulary." The work contains two maps, 1. North America, 2. Plan of Travels, and four plates. It is proper to add, or rather to repeat and lament, that the Captain, on his arrival in England in 1769, being disappointed in his just hopes of a reimbursement from Government of the sums he had expended in their service, was obliged to apply to the Public, whose encouragement of this valuable work could not prevent its worthy author from being absolutely starved to death. *Pudet hæc opprobria, &c.* "He preserved existence," Dr. Lettsom tells us, "through the winter of 1779, by acting as a clerk in a lottery office, but on Jan. 31, 1780, a putrid fever supervening a long-continued dysentery brought on by want, put an end to the life of a man, who, after rendering, at the expence of fortune and health, and the risk of life, many important services to his country, perished through want in the first city in the world." His widow and two young children need no other recommendation. A mezzotinto of him is prefixed.

57. *An Essay on Culinary Poisons. Containing Cautions relative to the Use of Laurel-leaves, Hemlock, Mushrooms, Copper Vessels, Earthen Jars, &c. With Observations on the Adulteration of Bread and Flour, and the Nature and Properties of Water.* 8vo.

THIS pamphlet itself may be considered as a mushroom of the day, and owes its growth to the rank soil of Donellan. Ever since the fatal catastrophe at Lawford Hall, laurel-leaves have been an interesting subject; and when custards have been boiling, many have been ready to exclaim, with the sons of the prophets ‡, *There is Death in the pot!* The experiments which shew the deleterious, or deadly nature of the water distilled from the *lauro-cerasus*, or common laurel, occasioned by two fatal accidents at Dublin in 1728, were communicated by Dr. Madden to the Royal Society of London, and were repeated and confirmed in 1731 by Dr. Mortimer§, and also by Doctors Mead|| and James\*\*. The remedy, which

\* "The St. Laurence, which runs East; the Mississippi, South; the Bourbon, North; and the Oregon, or the river of the West, West; each about 2000 miles in length."

† Captain Carver's opinion of America being peopled from Asia is confirmed by the late discoveries of Captain Cook. See our Mag. for May, p. 233.

‡ 2 Kings, iv. 40.

|| Mead on Poisons, Essay V.

§ See Phil. Transf. N° 418 and 426.

\*\* James's Dispensatory, b. III. c. I. p. 218.



it may be useful to know, "is from ten to forty grains of *sal ammoniac*, in a glass of water, repeated as the symptoms may require." "The *laurus* of the ancients, or the bay, (we are here told), is of a salutary nature, and of use in several disorders." Though the danger of "Copper Vessels" cannot be too often inculcated, all that can be said on that subject has been anticipated in a judicious tract, to which this writer refers, intitled, "Serious Reflections attending the Use of Copper Vessels, 1755," by a medical gentleman now living. The "Remarks on the Adulteration of Bread and Flour" are extracted from Dr. Manning's "Treatise," 1757, and the "Observations on Water" from Dr. Rotheram's "Philosophical Enquiry," Doctors Boerhaave, Heberden, &c. The pamphlet is a good compilation; but the writer should not have styled himself an "author."

58. *An Enquiry into the State of Population in England and Wales, and the Proportion which the present Number of Inhabitants bears to the Number at former Periods.* By William Wales, F. R. S. Master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital. 8vo.

THIS pamphlet originated, we are informed, from an Essay on the same subject published at the end of Mr. Morgan's book on Assurances, 1779. But the consequences here deduced are far different, and very encouraging. On the numbers returned of the cottages, and on the increase and decrease of the customs and excise, Mr. Wales insists (for satisfactory reasons here assigned), that no stress can be laid, nor indeed on any other consideration short of an actual survey made on the spot by disinterested persons. And such this intelligent enquirer has made and received in many instances. We shall not accompany him in his observations "On London, and its Increase," farther than to observe, with pleasure, that since the late improvements, viz. from 1751 to 1779, though the number of its inhabitants has obviously increased, the annual loss of lives has been continually decreasing from 10,250, the waste of human lives from 1745 to 1750, to 3287, ditto from 1775 to 1779. And, without following him in his premises, we shall now jump to his conclusions. 1. The number of inhabitants in London at the Revolution he calculates to be, to the number there at present, as 9 to 10, exceeding near. 2. In the country the result of his enquiries

is, that in 111 villages in several counties, the present number of houses is to those in the same villages about the year 1750, as 28,544 to 23,526, or as 7 to 6 nearly. 3. In 38 other parishes in England and Wales, by the births and burials, the number now is, to that at the Revolution, as 8 to 3 nearly. 4. In 142 other parishes the births, in 1780, were to those in 1770, somewhat more than as 3 to 2, and the deaths express the proportion nearly as 7 to 5. 5. The baptisms in 26 other country parishes\* for ten years before, and as many after, the Marriage Act, 1754, shew also an increase of inhabitants. 6. The baptisms and burials in the diocese of St. David's shew an increase from 2 to 3 nearly, from between 1700 and 1730, to between 1730 and 1760. And, lastly, from an actual enumeration, the number of inhabitants in several cities, towns, and villages, at a former period were, 101,214; at a latter, 168,411. "This prospect," as Mr. Wales says, "is flattering." And to prove still more conclusively whether we are an increasing or decreasing people, "the author requests the clergy to oblige him with the annual number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in their respective parishes, for ten years, as near the Revolution as possible; the same things for ten years between the years 1740 and 1750, and for the ten years ending with 1780; directed to him at Christ's Hospital, London." It may be worth while to observe, on this occasion, the force of vulgar prejudice in the opposition which Mr. W. encountered in this laudable pursuit. In Yorkshire he was once beset by a crowd of women, and narrowly perhaps escaped the fate of Orpheus; and, in answer to some of his enquiries, a friend, a dissenter, referred him to 1 Chron. xxi. 1. where Satan tempts David to number the people. The former blow was parried by a whisper, that "the King might possibly settle small annuities on every poor man and his wife who brought up a certain number of children," &c. And the latter, by observing that "he was really David's representative (and not Satan's) preparing to stop the sword of the destroying angel."

59. *The Brothers. An Eclogue.* By the Hon. Charles John Feilding. 4to.

THESE two brothers seem a modern Amphion and Zethus†. Of the poem, in the language of Dr. Johnson, "it is

\* For "Rackington" read "Nackington."

† Hor. Ep. I. 18. 42. &c.

Insufficient



sufficient blame to say, that it is a pastoral." Yet, as Pope said of his own pastorals, we think it "something better;" and of the genius of this young writer, from this, and other fugitive pieces that we have seen, we have a very advantageous opinion, as well as of his heart. The fraternal affection which inspires this poem, and with which the author has inscribed it "To the Lord Viscount Feilding, (whom the ties of Nature prompt him to love, and merit compels him to esteem)" is a new subject for an Eclogue, and we cannot but recollect that Virgil, in his *Bucolics*, preluded to his *Æneid*, and Pope, in his *Pastorals*, to the *Essay on Man*. The two Brothers, under the names of Damon and Dorylas, are the interlocutors, enlarging on the praise of their respective pursuits, Peace and War, the pastoral (or learned), and the military life. Damon thus concludes:

"May'st thou — (but hence, disguise! no Damon now, [ardent vow])  
'Tis CHARLES for WILLIAM breathes the  
May'st thou, blest youth, with endless laurels  
crown'd,

Renown'd for conquest, as for worth renown'd,  
Long live, thy country's firm defence to  
prove,

And gain a nation's as a brother's love!

"Nor (though far nobler aim thy bosom  
fires) [voice inspires,

Scorn the rude verse which Friendship's  
Friendship, who (mindful of that happy day,  
Which gave the theme that animates my lay)  
Bids every joy mortality can know,

Bids every joy, exempt from every woe,  
Shed his \* bright sunshine o'er each future  
hour, [flower."

And mix with Virtue's garland Pleasure's

On the whole, the laurels which Mr.  
Feilding has gathered on the banks of the  
Cam will do no discredit to that Univer-  
sity, or to the noble house of Denbigh.

"And with a father's sorrows mix'd his own,"  
and

"A flood of radiance bursts from all the  
skies,"

should have been marked as quotations  
from Pope.

60. *An Essay on the Character of Methodism: in which the leading Principles of that Sect, the Aid it has borrowed from the Writings of the Clergy, and the Influence it has communicated to them, are considered and stated. By the Author of "Remarks on Dr. Hallifax's Preface to the Sermons of the late Dr. Ogden."* 8vo.

THE controversy, to which Mr. Mainwaring's criticism on the late Dr. Ogden's

Sermons has given rise, was occasionally mentioned in our account of his Dissertation, p. 130. The anonymous remarker on Dr. Hallifax (probably Mr. Mainwaring himself), here returns to the charge, by discussing the important subjects specified in the title. "Pure Methodism," he says, "as established by Whitefield, seems to place religion wholly, or chiefly, in certain inexplicable impulses, or movements of the mind; and requires of its votaries to commit themselves to the guidance of the spirit, with an utter contempt of reason and all human learning." But what he styles "the mixed and temperate Methodism," he defines to be "a species of enthusiasm, which draws the attention so strongly to some particular doctrines and duties of revealed religion, and fixes it upon them so intently as almost to exclude the other parts of religion, and even morality itself." He then considers more fully the opinions and tenets of the system, and the temper and genius of its professors, as well the "fly sceptical, and malignant free-thinking genius," as the "cold philosophic spirit," all extremely favourable to its growth; exemplifies the danger of frequently and loosely quoting and applying Scripture, not only from Fenelon and our modern mystics, but also from some of our regular divines of the first character of an early date, and of a later, from the "incomparable Secker." This charge against the archbishop our author supports by examining the substance of his arguments in favour of *Original Sin*, and the sense of the passages he has brought from Scripture to confirm them, as stated in his XXIXth Lecture on the Church Catechism: and adds, "How shall we account for such an instance of delusion in a person of his superlative sense and discernment?—An airy meteor, resembling that fixed star of *Orthodoxy*, which presided at his birth†, and ruled him through life, did perhaps deceive him; and by its powerful influence on his fancy, swayed and directed the decisions of his judgment." Extracts are then given from Dr. Ogden's XXIIIrd Sermon, *Tenth Commandment, Part II. Coloss. iii. 2*. "as proofs of the loose and negligent manner in which he has applied and alluded to the Scriptures: the whole informed and animated by the very spirit of Methodism;" and the author concludes with recommending "A Treatise on Scripture-quotations" classed and characterised according

\* Rather "it's."

† How so? he was born and educated among the Dissenters.



to their conformity with truth, propriety, and taste, or their deviation from them," as what "would be a curious, as well as useful, performance;" and with wishing us "to confine Methodism for the future within the limits of its own province and proper jurisdiction—the district of Dulness and Ignorance."

61. Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, continued from p. 185.

OF the primitive bishops Athanasius is our historian's hero, of the emperors Julian, characters in their religious tenets directly opposite, though in learning, abilities, and fortitude very similar. The persecutions and three exiles of that famous primate of Egypt, who alike resisted the great Constantine and the heterodox Arius, are very remarkable. In our author's words, "The various adventures of that extraordinary man deserve and fix our attention, and might have furnished the subject of a very entertaining romance. He was once secreted in a dry cistern\*, which he had scarcely left before he was betrayed by the treachery of a female slave; and he was once concealed in a still more extraordinary asylum, the house of a virgin, only twenty years of age, and who was celebrated in the whole city for her exquisite beauty. At the hour of midnight, as she related the story many years afterwards, she was surprised by the appearance of the archbishop in a loose undress, who, advancing with hasty steps, conjured her to afford him the protection which he had been directed by a celestial vision to seek under her hospitable roof. The pious maid accepted and preserved the sacred pledge which was entrusted to her prudence and courage. Without imparting the secret to any one, she instantly conducted Athanasius into her most secret chamber, and watched over his safety with the tenderness of a friend and the assiduity of a servant. As long as the danger continued, she regularly supplied him with books and provisions, washed his feet, managed his correspondence, and dexterously concealed from the eye of suspicion this familiar and solitary intercourse between a saint, whose character required the most unblemished

chastity, and a female, whose charms might excite the most dangerous emotions †. During the six years of persecution and exile, Athanasius repeated his visits to his fair and faithful companion." "His destined successor, George of Capadocia," though now the patron saint of England, here appears as "an usurper and a tyrant, who disregarded the laws of religion, of justice, and of humanity." After describing Lutetia, or Paris, as it was in the time of Julian, Mr. Gibbon adds, "If Julian could now revisit the capital of France, he might converse with men of science and genius, capable of understanding and instructing a disciple of the Greeks; he might excuse the lively and graceful follies of a nation whose martial spirit has never been enervated by the indulgence of luxury; and he must applaud the perfection of that inestimable art which softens and refines and embellishes the intercourse of social life!"

On his project, mentioned in p. 185, of attempting to rebuild the temple, our historian observes in a note, "The secret intentions of Julian are revealed by the late bishop of Gloucester, the learned and dogmatic Warburton; who, with the authority of a theologian, prescribes the motives and conduct of the Supreme Being. The discourse intitled *Julian* is strongly marked with all the peculiarities which are imputed to the Warburtonian school." The acknowledged abilities and distinguished virtues ‡ of the Apostate, "a character" which Mr. G. says, "has injured his reputation," lose none of their value at a tribunal which is disposed to do them more than justice. For instance, his "condescending to surprise the prince of the Alemanni by his own arts," by treacherously making him a prisoner at a friendly entertainment, is rather commended, than stigmatised, by the name of "policy." And this "philosophic monarch," though he thought *the cross foolishness*, and rejected the miracles of Christ, admitted that of the vestal Claudia, and believed in the sacred *ancelia*. The causes of his "rash and fatal apostacy" are sagaciously developed. Some traditional stories which have generally been mentioned by other historians, this writer does

\* "Rufin. l. I. c. 18. Sozomen. l. IV. c. 10."

† "Palladius (*Hist. Lausiac.* c. 136. in *vit. patrum*, p. 776), the original author of this anecdote, had seen and conversed with the damsel; who in her old age still remembered with pleasure so pious and honourable a connection. I cannot indulge the delicacy of Baronius, Valesius, Tillemont, &c. who almost reject a story so unworthy, as they deem it, of the gravity of ecclesiastical history."

‡ Even Moreri, a rigid Catholic, allows that he was "learned, chaste, sober, vigilant, liberal, and laborious; and even made an external profession of piety." *Dict.* vol. II. art. Julian. not





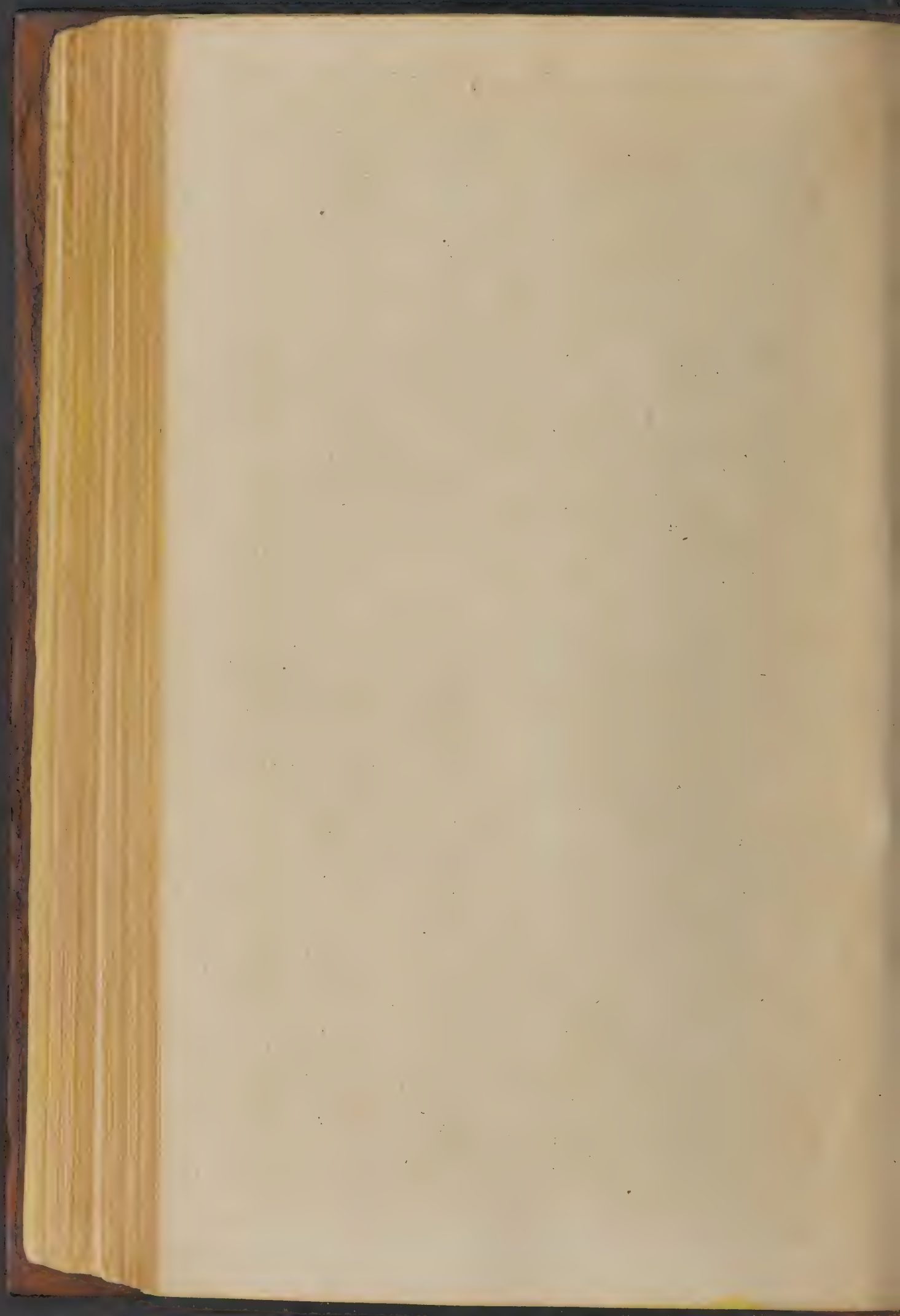
†Α†Γ†Λ†Α†ΓΟΒΑΝΕΣ:

ΦΑ° ΑΛΑΜΑΙΝΑ°

ΜΑ° ΡΑΘΙ6°









not deign to repeat or even confute. Such is the answer of a Christian, on being asked by the Emperor, as he was setting out for the Persian war, "What is the Carpenter's son now doing?" "Making a coffin for you." Such also is Julian's exclamation on being mortally wounded, as related by Sozomen and Theodoret, "*Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!*"

"Note. In the Misopogon [Beard-hater], (p. 338, 339), Julian draws a very singular picture of himself, and the following words are strongly characteristic: αὐτὸς προσέθηκε τὸν βαθυὺν τετονὺ πηγυνά . . . ταῦτα τοὶ διαθειντῶν ἀνεχόμενοι φθίρον, ὥσπερ ἐν λόχῳ τῶν θνητῶν. The friends of the Abbé de la Bleterie adjured him, in the name of the French nation, not to translate this passage, so offensive to their delicacy. (*Hist. de Jovien*, tom. II. p. 94.) Like him I have contented myself with a transient allusion; but the little animal, which Julian names is a *beast familiar to man*, and signifies *love*." The "transient allusion" made by Mr. G. is—"and celebrates with visible complacency, the shaggy and *pompous* beard, which he fondly cherished, after the example of the philosophers of Greece." We had before been told, that, "in this satirical performance, which was designed for the public eye, the Emperor descants with pleasure, and even with pride, on the length of his nails, and the inky blackness of his hands." Not being so hyper-delicate as our neighbours, "who strain at a gnat," &c. nor even as our countryman, we shall not scruple to give the above passage in English: "I have added this long beard . . . therefore I suffer lice to sport in it, like wild beasts in a forest." Every reader, perhaps, may not recollect that the words, which we have put in Italics, are a quotation from a speech of Sir Hugh Evans in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act I. scene I. and should have been marked as such.

We cannot give a more interesting specimen of our historian's manner than his relation of the death, or rather dying words, of Julian. "The first words that Julian uttered, after the fainting fit

into which he had been thrown by loss of blood, were expressive of his martial spirit. He called for his horse and arms, and was impatient to rush into the battle. His remaining strength was exhausted by the painful effort, and the surgeons, who examined his wound, discovered the symptoms of approaching death. He employed the awful moments with the firm temper of a hero and a sage; the philosophers who had accompanied him in this fatal expedition, compared the tent of Julian with the prison of Socrates; and the spectators, whom duty, or friendship, or curiosity, had assembled round his couch, listened with respectful grief to the funeral oration of their dying Emperor\*. "Friends and fellow-soldiers, the seasonable period of my departure is now arrived, and I discharge, with the cheerfulness of a ready debtor, the demands of Nature. I have learned from philosophy, how much the soul is more excellent than the body; and that the separation of the nobler substance should be the subject of joy, rather than of affliction. I have learned from religion that an early death has often been the reward of piety†, and I accept, as a favour of the Gods, the mortal stroke that secures me from the danger of disgracing a character, which has hitherto been supported by virtue and fortitude. I die without remorse, as I have lived without guilt. I am pleased to reflect on the innocence of my private life: and I can affirm, with confidence, that the supreme authority, that emanation of the divine power, has been preserved in my hands pure and immaculate. Detesting the corrupt and destructive maxims of despotism, I have considered the happiness of the people as the end of government. Submitting my actions to the laws of providence, of justice, and of moderation, I have trusted the event to the care of Providence. Peace was the object of my counsels, as long as peace was consistent with the public welfare; but when the imperious voice of my country summoned me to arms, I exposed my person to the dangers of war, with the clear fore-knowledge (which I had acquired from the art of divination) that I

\* "The character and situation of Julian might countenance the suspicion that he had previously composed the elaborate oration which Ammianus heard, and has transcribed. The version of the Abbé de la Bleterie is faithful and elegant. I have followed him in expressing the Platonic idea of emanations, which is darkly expressed in the original." Transcribed from verbal information is inaccurate.

† "Herodotus (l. I. c. 31.) has displayed that doctrine in an agreeable tale. Yet the Jupiter (in the sixteenth book of the Iliad) who laments, with tears of blood, the death of Sarpedon his son, had a very imperfect notion of happiness or glory beyond the grave."



was destined to fall by the sword. I now offer my tribute of gratitude to the Supreme Being, who has not suffered me to perish by the cruelty of a tyrant, by the dagger of conspiracy, or by the slow tortures of lingering disease. He has given me, in the midst of an honourable career, a splendid and glorious departure from this world; and I hold it equally absurd, equally base, to solicit, or decline, the stroke of fate.—Thus much I have attempted to say; but my strength fails me, and I feel the approach of death.—I shall cautiously refrain from any word that may tend to influence your suffrages in the election of an Emperor. My choice might be imprudent, or injudicious; and if it should not be ratified by the consent of the army, it might be fatal to the person whom I should recommend. I shall only, as a good citizen, express my hopes, that the Romans may be blessed with the government of a good and virtuous sovereign.” After this discourse, which Julian pronounced in a firm and gentle tone of voice, he distributed, by a military testament, the remains of his private fortune; and making some enquiry why Anatolius was not present, he understood, from the answer of Sallust, that Anatolius was killed; and bewailed, with an amiable inconsistency, the loss of his friend. At the same time he reproved the immoderate grief of the spectators; and conjured them not to disgrace, by unmanly tears, the fate of a prince, who in a few moments would be united with heaven, and with the stars\*. The spectators were silent; and Julian entered into a metaphysical argument with the philosophers Priscus and Maximus, on the nature of the soul. The efforts which he made of mind, as well as body, most probably hastened his death. His wound began to bleed with fresh violence; his respiration was embarrassed by the swelling of the veins; he called for a draught of cold water, and as soon as he had drunk it, expired without pain, about the hour of midnight. Such was the end of that extraordinary man in the thirty-second year of his age, after a reign of one year and about eight months, from

the death of Constantius. In his last moments he displayed, perhaps with too much ostentation, the love of virtue and of fame, which had been the ruling passions of his life†.

We shall now give the contents of vol. III. which begins with A.D. 379, and ends with 582.

“Death of Gratian. Ruin of Arianism. St. Ambrose. First Civil War against Maximus. Character, Administration, and Penance, of Theodosius. Death of Valentinian II. Second Civil War against Eugenius. Death of Theodosius. Final Destruction of Paganism. Introduction of the Worship of Saints and Relics among the Christians. Final Division of the Roman Empire between the sons of Theodosius. Reign of Arcadius and Honorius. Administration of Rufinus and Stilicho. Revolt and Defeat of Gildo in Africa. Revolt of the Goths. They plunder Greece. Two great Invasions of Italy by Alaric and Radagaisus. They are repulsed by Stilicho. The Germans over-run Gaul. Usurpation of Constantine in the West. Disgrace and Death of Stilicho. Invasion of Italy by Alaric. Manners of the Roman Senate and People. Rome is thrice besieged, and at length pillaged by the Goths. Death of Alaric. The Goths evacuate Italy. Fall of Constantine. Gaul and Spain are occupied by the Barbarians. Independence of Britain. Arcadius Emperor of the East. Administration and Disgrace of Eutropius. Persecution of St. John Chrysostom. Theodosius II. Emperor of the East. His Sister Pulcheria. His Wife Eudocia. The Persian War, and Division of Armenia. Death of Honorius. Valentinian III. Emperor of the East. Administration of his Mother Placidia. Aëtius and Boniface. Conquest of Africa by the Vandals. Character, Conquests, and Court of Attila, King of the Huns. Death of Theodosius the Younger. Elevation of Marcian to the Empire of the East. Invasion of Gaul by Attila. He is repulsed by Aëtius and the Visi-Goths. The Deaths of Attila, Aëtius, and Valentinian III. Sack of Rome by Genseric, King of the Vandals. His naval Depredations. Succession of the last

\* “This union of the human soul with the divine ætherial substance of the universe is the antient doctrine of Pythagoras and Plato; but it seems to exclude any personal or conscious immortality. See Warburton’s learned and rational observations, *Divine Legation*, vol. II. p. 199—216.”

† “The whole relation of the death of Julian is given by Ammianus (xxv. 3), an intelligent spectator. Libanius, who turns with horror from the scene, has supplied some circumstances (*Orat. Parental.* c. 136—140, p. 359—362). The calumnies of Gregory, and the legends of more recent Saints, may now be *silently* despised.” Among these our author probably reckons those two which we have mentioned above.



Emperors of the West, Maximus, Avitus, Majorian, Severus, Anthemius, Olybrius, Glicerius, Nepos, Augustulus. Total Extinction of the Western Empire. Reign of Odoacer, the first Barbarian King of Italy. Origin, Progress, and Effects of the Monastic Life. Conversion of the Barbarians to Christianity and Arianism. Persecution of the Vandals in Africa. Extinction of Arianism among the Barbarians. Reign and Conversion of Clovis. His Victories over the Alemanni, Burgundians, and Visi-Goths. Establishment of the French Monarchy in Gaul. Laws of the Barbarians. State of the Romans. The Visi-Goths of Spain. Conquest of Britain by the Saxons."

On the subject of King Arthur Mr. Gibbon pays this just compliment to another historian, whose work we reviewed pp. 181, 229. "The progress of romance; and the state of learning in the middle ages, are illustrated by Mr. Thomas Warton, with the taste of a poet, and the minute diligence of an antiquarian. I have derived much instruction from the two *learned* dissertations prefixed to the first volume of his *History of English Poetry*." [The second was not then published.]

In conclusion, our philosophic historian applying "the awful revolution," which he has so admirably traced, "to the instruction of the present age," illustrates the fall of that mighty empire, and explains the probable causes of our *actual* [present] security, by observing, I. That the Romans were ignorant of their danger and the number of their enemies; but formidable emigrations no longer issue from the North. Germany is fortified, Russia is civilised, &c. II. That the empire of Rome was firmly established by the singular and perfect coalition of its members. The happiness of 100 millions depended on the personal merit of one or

two men, perhaps children. Europe is now divided into twelve powerful, though unequal kingdoms, three respectable commonwealths, and a variety of smaller, though independent states.—A Julian\*, or Semiramis, may reign in the North, while Arcadius and Honorius slumber on the thrones of the house of Bourbon. Savage Tartars must now repeatedly vanquish robust Russians, numerous Germans, gallant French, and intrepid free Britons, all perhaps confederated. And ten thousand vessels would transport the remains beyond their pursuit to America†. III. Cannon and fortifications now form an impregnable barrier against the Tartar horse; and Europe is secure from any future irruption of barbarians, since, before they can conquer, they must cease to be barbarous. As they advance in the science of war, they must, like the Russians, proportionably improve in the arts of peace and civil policy." And finally, from "the improvements of society, viewed under a threefold aspect, 1. the powers of reason and fancy, which are rare and spontaneous productions; 2. the benefits of law and policy, of trade and manufactures, of arts and sciences, which are the effects of skill and labour; and 3. the more useful, or necessary arts, which fortunately require no superior talents or national subordination, and which never can be lost;" our author draws "this pleasing conclusion, that every age of the world has increased, and still increases, the real wealth, the happiness, the knowledge, and perhaps the virtue, of the human race‡."

Though Mr. Gibbon "has now," as he expresses it, "accomplished the laborious narrative of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, from the fortunate age of Trajan and the Antonines, to its

\* This distant allusion, in which probably "more is meant," &c. might easily be wrought up into a striking resemblance, in their principal features, between the Roman and the Prussian Julian. Of the Babylonian princess our knowledge is imperfect and obscure. EDIT.

† "America now contains about six millions of European blood and descent; and their numbers, at least in the North, are continually increasing. Whatever may be the changes of their political situation, they must preserve the manners of Europe; and we may reflect with pleasure that the English language will probably be diffused over an immense and populous continent. It is certain, however strange, that many nations have been ignorant of the use of fire. Even the ingenious natives of *Orabete*, who are destitute of metals, have not invented any earthen vessels capable of sustaining the action of fire, and of communicating the heat to the liquids which they contain."

‡ "The merit of discovery has too often been stained with avarice, cruelty, and fanaticism; and the intercourse of nations has produced the communication of disease and prejudice. A singular exception is due to the virtue of our own times and country. The five great voyages successively undertaken by the command of his present Majesty, were inspired by the pure and generous love of science and of mankind. The same prince, adapting his benefactions to the different states of society, has founded a school for painting in his capital, and has introduced into the islands of the South Seas the vegetables and animals most useful to human life."



total extinction in the West, about five centuries after the Christian æra," we indulge the pleasing hope that he will resume his pen. A ray of light still dawns upon us from the East, as there, he says, "from the Danube to the Nile and Tigris, the princes of Constantinople still continued to reign;" and as "the history of the Greek Emperors," he allows, "may still afford a long series of instructive lessons and interesting revolutions" "Instructive and interesting" as he will make them, none of his readers will think them "long."

We could indulge ourselves with pleasure in more quotations, but our limits forbid. Our attention is fixed throughout by the animated and elegant style in which this work is written, though we could wish that it had been completely English—"actual," for instance, instead of "present" (from the French *actuel*) is inexcusable even in a News-paper.

62. *Homer's Hymn to Ceres, translated into English Verse.* By Richard Hole, LL.B. 8vo.

THE extraordinary manner in which this elegant little poem was found at Moscow, and the strong presumptive proofs of its great authenticity, have been related in p. 77. The English reader has now an opportunity of sharing with the learned the classical pleasure which the works of the Greek poets never fail to convey, the translator having faithfully copied the beauties of the original, as far as the inferiority of our language will admit, "equally avoiding (as he says) the extremes of a servile version and a diffuse imitation." The general argument of the Hymn is as follows, in which the lines marked by inverted commas perfectly agree with the account of Ceres given by Apollodorus, l. i. c. 5.

"Pluto, being violently enamoured of Proserpine, carries her off secretly, by the assistance of Jupiter. Ceres traverses the earth day and night, with lighted torches, in search of her. Having learned from Phœbus\* "that she had been conveyed away by Pluto, enraged at the Gods, she forsakes Heaven, and assuming the form of an old woman, goes to Eleusis, and sits down "near the fountain" Parthenius†. The four daughters of the King (Celeus) coming with their urns to draw water, she tells them a fictitious tale of woe, which induces them to invite her to the

palace "to nurse their infant brother" (Demophon), with the approbation of their mother (Metanira). The Goddess, on her entering, assumes at first a miraculous appearance. [Here some lines are wanting.] "With an intention to make the child immortal, she placed him by night in the midst of the fire, by that means to divest him of the corruptible part of his nature. He grew and flourished daily beyond belief. But being one night watched by Metanira, she exclaimed aloud on seeing him covered with brands. The child was then instantly taken out, and Ceres revealed herself," declaring that the rashness of the Queen had prevented her son's immortality. The Eleusinians, as directed, build a temple to appease the Goddess; while she, still forsaking Olympus, blasts the corn, and spreads famine over the earth. Jupiter in vain sends Iris to appease and bring her back to Heaven. He then, by Mercury, commands Pluto "to restore Proserpine. Pluto obeys, but fearing she would never return to him, gives her the seed of the pomegranate to eat‡, with which she complies, not foreseeing the consequence. For having eaten this fruit, she was compelled to return to Pluto for one-third of the year, and the other part she was allowed to pass with the Gods." Pluto, attended by Mercury, conveys Proserpine to her mother at Eleusis. She receives her with rapture. Proserpine relates the manner of her seizure. Jupiter, by her mother Rhea, commands Ceres to return to Olympus. In the mean time the earth recovers its fertility. She explains her sacred mysteries to the chiefs of Eleusis, Celeus (the king) Eumolpus, Triptolemus, &c. and then, with Proserpine, resumes her seat among the Gods."

Of the poem, which Mr. Hole has illustrated by classical notes, it only remains to add a specimen.

"Ocean's briny swell with smiles is crown'd!"—"The same figure is used by the Psalmist, somewhat heightened: *The valleys shall stand so thick with corn, that they shall laugh and sing.*"

The beginning of the following description beautifully exemplifies the simple manners of antiquity, and reminds us, not only of the *Nausicaa* of Homer, but of the Rebecca of Moses, Gen. xxiv.

17.

\* "From some skilled in divination." *Apollodorus.*

† "Callichorus." *Apoll.*—In this poem it is a mountain—"steep Callichorus' projecting height." ver. 371. And "th'impending hill of steep Callichorus." ver. 410.

‡ "Ποτὶς ἐδωκεν γάρον κορινθῶν" are literally the words made use of by the poet in this Hymn "Four



"Four gentle nymphs, light-moving o'er  
the plain, [tain;  
Approach; four brazen urns their arms suf-  
Great Celeus was their sire—he bade them  
bring

The limpid waters from Parthenius' spring.  
Lovely they seem'd as Heaven's immortal  
powers; [flowers  
Youth's purple light, and beauty's opening  
Glow'd on their cheeks—Callidice the fair,  
And meek Claudice, with pensive air;  
Then Demo, and Callithoe's riper grace  
Appear'd, the eldest of the lovely 'race.'

Proserpine thus describes how,

" — gathering flowers,  
Herself, a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis  
Was gather'd. —  
Joyful I wander'd through the Nyssian plain,  
Leucippe, Phœno, Rhodia, in my train;  
With them Electra, Iänira stray'd,  
And Rhodope, in beauty's charms array'd:  
Ocyroe too was there, of roseate hue;  
Her golden locks around Chryseis flew:  
Calypso's charming form, Urania's grace,  
And Galaxaure's love-inspiring face:  
Pallas, who bids the rage of battle glow,  
And chaste Diana with her sounding bow.  
In pleasing sports the fleeting hours we wear,  
And pluck the blushing honours of the year.  
Lilies and hyacinths the air perfume;  
The crocus glows, th' expanding roses bloom\*.  
But lovelier far I view with joyful eyes  
The fair Narcissus from the earth arise.  
This wondrous flower, the meadow's bloom-  
ing pride, [wide,  
I rush'd to seize—the rent earth opening  
A dreary gulf disclos'd: from thence appear'd  
The mighty King in Tartarus rever'd,  
And bore me to his golden car—in vain  
I weep, resist, and to the Gods complain.  
Swift flies his chariot to the realms below,  
And still my bosom bleeds at former woe."

It is curious to compare the above with  
Claudian, *De raptu Proserpinæ*, as he  
doubtless had seen this poem.

It thus concludes:

"Happy, thrice happy he, of human race,  
Whoprove deserving their † benignant grace!  
Plutus ‡, who, from his unexhausted stores,  
To favour'd mortals boundless treasure pours,  
Th' auspicious deities to him shall send,  
And prosperous Fortune shall his steps attend.

"And now, O Ceres, at thy hallow'd shrine  
Submissive bow the Eleusinian line;  
Antron's dark rocks re-echo with thy praise,  
And sea-surrounding Paros thee obeys.

Goddeſs! through whom the seasons' circling  
night  
Succesſive blessings pours, and new delight;

And thou, O lovely Proserpine; reward  
With honour'd age and tranquil joys the bard,  
Who sings your acts; and soon his voice he'll  
raise,

And other strains shall celebrate your praise!"

This, we hope, is only the first fruits  
of a Russian harvest, as we would fain  
flatter ourselves, that, among other preci-  
ous remains of antiquity, snatched, like  
this, from the wreck of learning, and the  
ruins of the Eastern Empire in the XVth  
century, we may still recover some of the  
long-lost dramas of Menander, and of  
the three Greek tragedians.

'Those joys the seasons' circling flight bestow,'  
ver. 94, requires some alteration to recon-  
cile rhyme with grammar.

63. *Poems by Abraham Portal, by Subscription.*

THIS writer has here collected his for-  
mer publications, and added to them sever-  
al more: "Olindo and Sophronia, a Tra-  
gedy, from Tasso," which is the most con-  
siderable; "Nuptial Elegies, War, Inno-  
cence," and some others we recollect with  
pleasure, having seen before. One of the  
best, as well as the shortest, is the following:

"Verses addressed to the Rev. Dr. Langhorne,  
with a Present of a Gold-headed Cane, on  
which was engraved the following Motto:  
'I secundo omine, Jan. 1, 1770.'

"GO, slender token of my great regard,  
Nor doubt acceptance from the gentle bard,  
With happy omens on his steps attend,  
And bear him all the wishes of his friend:  
Go, and when kindly honour'd by his hand,  
Be thine the virtues of the magic wand;  
Eager to serve, the young desire supply,  
And catch th' idea kindling in his eye.  
Oft as he lightly lifts thee from the ground,  
Let pleasures, wealth, and honours rise around,  
Let love, let friendship grace the blissful scene,  
Nor Danger, Care, nor Sorrow intervene.  
This be thy task for him—for me remains  
A business worthy of thy noblest pains.  
Whene'er his friendly touch shall greet thy  
head, [th'd;  
Through all his veins thy potent influence  
With Fancy's pencil tinge each vital part,  
And form the donor's image on his heart."

The collection is dedicated (in verse)  
"To Richard Grinley Sheridan, Esq.

"Whose talk is honour, and whose favour fame."  
As Mr. Portal's lays are all moral as  
well as entertaining, we wish them success,  
though we would not advise him to "leave  
a calling for this idle trade."

\* This Greek poet must have been no good florist, if crocuses and roses, hyacinths and li-  
lies, blow at the same time in Sicily as they do in England. Linn.

† The Gods.

‡ The conclusion of the story seems evidently allegorical, and intended to convey this  
plain and excellent moral, 'That those people shall grow rich who apply diligently to agri-  
'culture and the cultivation of their lands.' Plutus was probably called the son of Ceres on  
that account." *The Translator.*



## SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.

*Sung by Mrs. WRIGHTEN at VAUXHALL.**Composed by Mr. Hook.*

COME list to me, ye gay and free,  
And ye whom cares molest,  
War, Wine, and Love, but tend to prove,  
That *second Thoughts are best!*  
The Queen of Charms, the God of Arms,  
Gay Bacchus and the rest,  
When ask'd ne'er flounce, but all pronounce  
That *second Thoughts are best!*

The jealous boy, if Daphne's coy,  
'Gainst Cupid will protest;  
His nymph disdain, then think again;  
For *second Thoughts are best!*  
The fair-one too, unus'd to woo,  
Drives Henry from her breast,  
Then seeks the elf, makes love herself,  
For *second Thoughts are best!*

And Mars, who doats on scarlet coats,  
I'm sure will stand the test,  
Nor frowns on her, who dares aver,  
That *second Thoughts are best!*  
E'en Neptune too, our fleet in view,  
Kept Gallia's fleet in Brift,  
They meant to fight, he put them right—  
Their *second Thoughts are best!*

Again but mark the tippling spark,  
When seated as a guest,  
At first resign his darling wine,  
But *second Thoughts are best!*  
And you, I see, will side with me,  
Some, louder than the rest,  
Will cry, no more, and then encore,  
But *second Thoughts are best!*

## THE FINALE.

*As performed in the Two Orchestras.*

G L E E.

*The Hunters and the Nymphs of the Forest.*

PRINCIPAL VOICES.

OUT of sight are the hounds, boys! we've  
lost them to-day; [way?  
We are fairly thrown out, who will tell us the

RESPONSE.

If you will follow up close, we will tell you  
the way.

PRINCIPAL VOICES.

Who, who are such friends to the joys of the  
chace? [face.

We hear but the voice, but we see not the

RESPONSE.

We cannot, we must not discover the face.

PRINCIPAL VOICES.

Are you Fairies or Goblins, that haunt the  
rude plain?

Oh! say who you are that enliven our train?

RESPONSE.

We are Nymphs of the Wood, of Diana's  
chaste train.

PRINCIPAL VOICES.

O'er mountains, thro' fountains, then briskly  
we'll fly,

Diana and Echo shall join in the cry.

RESPONSE.

Diana and Echo shall join in the cry.

G L E E

LOVE in yonder valley lies,  
Wake him not with noise or cries!  
Tir'd with sport, with toil oppress,  
Glad he takes an hour of rest.  
See his quiver by his side,  
Sure to conquer youthful pride!  
If he's rous'd, and points his darts,  
'Tis too late to save your hearts!

C A T C H.

WHEN will sounds of battle cease?  
When the world be hush'd to peace?  
Welcome Discord's horrid sound,  
Welcome clangors burking round,  
Let the British thunder roar,  
Shouts be heard from shore to shore;  
Every brave commander sing,  
With first and last, God save the King!

MR. URBAN,

July 14.

IN your Magazine for February you have  
inserted a Latin translation of the cele-  
brated verses written by Simonides, and pre-  
served by Dionysius. If you think the fol-  
lowing imitation of the same Greek original  
(which has never appeared in print) worthy  
a corner of your valuable repository, it is at  
your service. U. A. F.

## A FRAGMENT OF SIMONIDES.

"OTE AAPNAKI, &amp;c.

'Twas Winter's iron reign,  
And sage Hippotades had op'd amain  
The massy gates that held the ruthless winds:  
An universal night  
Envelop'd all the world, save where  
The pale-fac'd Moon, at horrid intervals,  
Shot through the troubled air  
A pallid ray of streaming light;  
When Jove-lov'd Danae, the fairest dame  
Recorded in the page of ancient fame,  
By a father's tyrant will, unjust,  
Expos'd to each rude gust  
That chafes the forehead of the monstrous deep,  
Fix'd on her child her eyes  
With sorrow swoln, that spoke distress,  
Such as no tongue could e'er express;  
And as the tears in piteous chace  
Ran adown her beauteous face,  
In trembling accent, faint,  
'Gan thus her dolorous plaint:  
"All amidst the tempest rude,  
And terrors of the wasteful deep,  
Infus'd with heavenly fortitude,  
In slumbers wrapt of gentlest sleep,  
Sweet babe! thou liest, unconscious of the care  
And thousand ills remediless that tear  
A mother's burning heart.  
E'en now the wonted smiles that tell  
What joys and blest tranquillity  
Within thy peaceful bosom dwell,  
Steal o'er thy dimpled cheek.  
Never, never will such sweet repose  
These hapless eye-lids close,  
For ever doom'd to weep."



THE following most elegant Poem, first printed in the "Epicedia Oxoniensia in obitum celsissimi & desideratissimi Principis Walliae, Oxon, 1751," under the name of James Clitherow, Esq. was in reality the production of Mr. Justice Blackstone\*; whose poem, called "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," was first pointed out as his in our last volume, p. 276; and of whose "Reports" an account shall be given next month.

'T WAS on the evening of that gloomy day,  
When Frederic, ever lov'd, and ever  
mourn'd, [obey?]  
(Such Heaven's high will, and who shall dis-  
To Earth's cold womb in holy pomp re-  
turn'd:

With sullen sound the death-denouncing bell  
Proclaim'd aloud the dismal tale of woe,  
The pealing organ join'd the solemn knell,  
In mournful notes, majestically slow.

The full-voic'd choir, in stoles of purest white,  
With frequent pause the soul-felt anthem  
raise;

While o'er the walls in darkest sable light,  
A thousand tapers pour'd their holy blaze.

In high devotion wrapt, the mitred sage  
With energy sublime the rites began;  
While tears from every sex, and every age,  
Bewail'd the prince, the father, and the man,

"Who, when our sovereign liege to fate shall  
yield, [state?  
Shall prop, like him, Britannia's falling  
Who now the vengeful sword of Justice wield,  
Or ope, like him, sweet Mercy's golden  
gate?

"Who shall to arts their pristine honours  
bring, [head?  
Rear from the dust fair Learning's laurel'd  
Or bid rich Commerce plume her daring wing?  
Arts, Learning, Commerce, are in Frede-  
ric dead.

"Who now shall tend, with fond paternal  
care, [laws?  
The future guardians of our faith and  
Who teach their breasts with patriot worth  
to dare,  
And die with ardour in Britannia's cause?

"And who, ah! who, with soft endearing  
lore, [breast!  
Shall sooth like him the royal mourner's  
Her lord, her life, her Frederic is no more."  
Deep groans and bitter wailings speak the  
rest.

Then, when at length the awful scene was  
clos'd,  
And dust to dust in holy hope consign'd;  
All to their silent homes their steps dispos'd,  
To feed on solitary woe the mind;  
All but Lorenzo;—he, with grief dismay'd,  
Nor heeding aught but Frederic's hapless  
fate,

Musing along the cloyster'd temple fray'd,  
Till lonely midnight clos'd th' impervious  
gate.

But when each lamp by slow degrees expir'd,  
And total night assumes her silent reign,  
Sudden he starts, with wild amazement fir'd,  
And big with horror traverses the fane.

The vaulted mansions of th' illustrious dead  
Inspire his shuddering soul with ghastly  
fears, [him tread,  
Dire shapes and beckoning shades around  
And hollow voices murmur in his ears.

There, as around the monumental maze  
Darkling he wanders, a resplendent gleam  
Shoots o'er th' illumin'd aisle a distant blaze,  
Pale as the glow-worm's fire, or Cynthia's  
beam.

With glory clad, th' imperial shrines among,  
Four royal shapes on ivory thrones were  
plac'd;  
High o'er their heads four airy diadems hung,  
Which never yet their maiden brows had  
grac'd.

The first was he, whom Cressy's glorious plain  
Has fam'd for martial deeds and bold em-  
prize;  
Nor less his praise in Virtue's milder strain,  
Just, humble, learned, merciful, and wise.

Next Arthur sat, at whose auspicious birth  
In one sweet flower the blended roses join'd;  
And Henry next, fair plant of Scottish earth,  
The hope, the joy of Albion and mankind.

Yet green in death, the last majestic shade  
Wore gracious Frederic's mild endearing  
look;

To him the rest obeisance courteous paid,  
And Edward thus the princely form bespoke:

"All hail! illustrious partner of our fate,  
For whom, as once for us, Britannia bleeds;  
Hail! to the mansions of the good and great,  
Where crowns immortal wait on virtuous  
deeds.

"The same our fortune, as our worth the same,  
(To worth like ours short date does Heaven  
assign)

As one our fortune, one shall be our fame,  
And long record our deathless names shall  
join.

"But oh! I tremble for Britannia's state,  
(May guardian powers avert the dire pre-  
sage!)

For well she knows, at our untimely fate,  
How Heaven's dread vengeance smote each  
sinful age.

"The regal staff aspiring Bolingbroke  
Snatch'd with rude grasp from Richard's  
princely hand; [hook  
Loos'd from Hell's confines, civil Discord  
The dubious throne, and tore the bleeding  
land.

\* See Mr. Clitherow's Preface to Judge Blackstone's Reports, p. vi.

"When



"When Arthur died, imperious Henry's thirst  
Of subjects blood nor heeded sex nor age;  
His wives a sacrifice to vagrant lust,  
His nobles victims to tyrannic rage.

"When pious Charles in right fraternal  
reign'd, [shore,  
Rebellion proudly stalk'd from shore to  
Her laws, her rights, her holy faith profan'd,  
And dy'd the guilty land with royal gore.

"Yet, ah! may Pity move relenting Heaven!  
Enough the groans beneath her present woe;  
Enough to vengeance is already given:  
Her Frederic's dead;—there needs no other  
blow."

Scarce had he spoken, when the bird of day  
'Gan morn's approach with clarion shrill  
declare,

At once th' unbodied phantoms fade away,  
The fond illusion all dissolves in air.

JAMES CLITHEROW, *All Souls College.*

#### PROLOGUE

*On the Opening of the Theatre Royal,*

*Hay-Market, 1781.*

*Spoken by Mr. PALMER.*

WITH broken funds our monarch  
meets the house; [house!  
His Board of Works have left him scarce a  
Poets, and only Poets, durst rehearse  
In ancient times the mighty powers of verse;  
The Bards of old, who built the lofty rhyme,  
Could build whole cities in the self same time.  
Amphion struck his lyre—and at his call,  
Stone leap'd on stone, and form'd of Thebes  
the wall.

Oh for a Muse of Fire! in flames to smother  
Our crazy play-house, and create another!  
Our Poet-Manager has no such skill—  
In comes the carpenter's and bricklayer's bill!  
Ev'n Opera now the power of song has lost,  
And plung'd in brick and mortar, feels their  
By Italy betray'd, she flies to France; [cost.  
And what she lost in song, makes up in dance.  
No more from Voice, or Ear, her profits flow;  
The soul of Opera fixes in Goose-Toe!

Since then St. Vitus' Dance despotic reigns,  
The surest succedaneum for the brains,  
Genius of Nonsense fills our empty places;  
Let us too dance ourselves into your graces;  
O'er the whole Hay-Market in state preside,  
Nor let a pally seize our hapless side!  
To court thy smiles, Farce shall learn *entrechat*,  
And Tragedy shall caper *en grand pas*.  
Crook'd Richard now shall frisk—his passions  
mute,

"To the lascivious pleatings of a lute:"  
And in a cut of eight, to make you stare,  
Macbeth shall catch the dagger in the air.  
Tobine for life in minuet step shall beg,  
And Bowkitt scrape, and—*stand upon one leg!*  
While dancing shall remain the favourite  
rage, [stage;  
On these, and arts like these, must stand our

But if some *Whim* should "bid the reign  
commence,

"Of rescued Nature, and reviving Sense,"  
Again to *Humour* shall we bend our cares,  
And draw on *Wit*—to pay for our repairs.

#### THE PARLIAMENTARY JESTERS.

AN HUDIBRASTIC.

WHEN Rex would with his subjects  
pun,  
And mirth a monarch's favour won,  
Each peer would fain be thought a joker,  
Though dull as any kitchen poker!  
Then Kings their jesters us'd to keep,  
Left courtly dullness made them sleep.  
But who would think, in this bright time,  
When Lords have judgment, Ladies rhyme:  
When wit and sense, and every grace,  
Are found, in e'en the lower race!  
But who in this—this age of reason,  
Would think that Andrews\* were in season?  
Without them Kings their mirth must vent,  
They're now the right of Parliament;  
In either house they keep a jester,  
To tease the wife, the grave to pester;  
To rouse the cold, the long debate,  
And save by *fun* our drooping state.  
Turner with jokes the house assails,  
While o'er our ruin he bewails!  
And Abingdon, with lordly jeers,  
Ne'er fails to please the ticklish peers.  
O merry! happy! envied nation!  
When jesters plan thy reformation!

June 12, 1781.

H.

#### PLUMBUS.

PLUMBUS, a preacher just set up,  
Hurries away to T—l—r's shop.  
Purchases goods of every sort,  
Fit for the country or the court.  
But, not with wit or judgment blest,  
Retail to rustics T—l—r's best.  
Them he exhorts 'gainst masques and dice,  
'Gainst oaths and tipling, Courtly Nice.  
How well he suits his good advice!

W. S.

#### PHIL.

PHIL, a true buck, would fain a rector be;  
Games with my lord, and drinks; sits up  
till three. [thriving;  
Quit quickly, Phil, this dangerous way of  
You'll get your death before you get your  
living.

W. S.

#### IN ANTI-LUCRETIIUM.

PRESBYTER es, Polinace, pius, quod  
contra Epicurum  
Tam pulchrè causam Religionis agis.  
Quodque pios sensus tam culto carmine vestis,  
Hoc Te Poeta comprobat esse bonum.  
Sed quod Cartesio Newtonum possit habuisti;  
Hoc Te Philosophum comprobat esse ma-  
lum.

W. S.

\* Jack Puddings.



*Plan for putting an End to the American War, and for laying the Foundation of a permanent Peace with the Thirteen Colonies.*

THE Colonies to have a General Assembly, or Congress of Delegates, to represent the United States; to proportion the sums to be levied on each State, and to manage all the affairs of taxation, legislation, and regulation of commerce, which relates to America in general.

That a middle rank, or Order of Nobles, be created, to approximate the Colonies as nearly as possible to the model of the Mother Country.

That the sum total to be raised by all the Colonies, shall be fixed for a certain number of years, to be encreased or diminished in proportion as the sum raised by Great Britain for the common benefit and defence of the Empire, may increase or diminish.

That all local and provincial business be conducted, as heretofore, by the Provincial Legislatures, Councils, and Governors; the latter to be dependent on the Crown, and the Councils to be for life, but created by the Crown; the proprietary Governments to be abrogated, and the Eastern Provinces modelled to the common standard of Royal Governments.

The church of England to be established through the Colonies, and a provision made for the clergy from the quit-rents; and lands appropriated for their support out of future grants.

A bishop or bishops to be established to ordain and govern the clergy, with a provision from the same fund: the presentation to livings to be partly in the Crown and Ecclesiastical Governors.

A free trade to be granted to the Colonies, subject only to such restrictions as may be made by their General Assembly, or Continental Parliament, with the consent of the Crown.

The British Commissioners to consult with those of America concerning proper methods to ease America of its debt.

A general Amnesty, or Act of Oblivion, to take place, without any exception.

All purchasers, and transfers of property, made under the authority of Congress, from 1774 till the time of the Treaty, to be held legal and sufficient, *cæteris paribus*.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

THE French merchants have received advice from Martinico, that M. de Bouille, governor of that island, had not only made representations against the conduct of Adm. Rodney at the taking of St. Eustatia, but threatened, that if the French merchants, residents in that island, were not within a certain day set at liberty, and their books and effects restored, he would immediately send him all the English settled in Grenada, stript to their shirts. Since this intelligence was received, other advices have

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arrived, which have given the most satisfactory assurances, that the grievances complained of have been redressed; but not only that the Court of London have sent fresh orders to their commanders to avoid acts in similar circumstances, which might render them justly obnoxious to such remonstrances.

An account has been received of his Majesty's armed ship Molly having taken fire at sea, from the fermentation of her bread and vegetable stores, occasioned by the damp from a leak, by which she was consumed, and only about 40 of her crew saved.

June 3.

The town of Cagli, in the Pope's dominions, was almost buried in ruins by an earthquake, in which more than 800 inhabitants perished, among whom was the Bp. of Berlozzi, as he was employed in the duties of his sacred function.

June 19.

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Fanshaw of the Egmont desires to acquaint the Adm. Board, that in their voyage from Jamaica the *Endymion* took the French ship *le Marquis de la Fayette*, 1200 tons, mounting 40 guns (pierced for 60) 200 men, laden with arms and cloathing on account of the American Congress, and bound to Philadelphia, after a handsome running action of about two hours.

June 20.

The Pheasant Cutter, Lieut. Matthews, commander, in his passage from Jersey to Portsmouth, was unfortunately crossed by a whirlwind, which in a moment split every sail, the vessel broached too, filled and sunk, and every soul, except the pilot, the master, and two boys, perished. These were taken up by a sloop in sight, who hastened to their assistance.

June 21.

A question of great concern to the Cotton Manufacturers of Great Britain was determined in the court of Common Pleas, Dublin, namely, whether cotton goods of English manufacture were liable to a duty of ten or two per cent. on their importation to Ireland, when a verdict was given for the former duty by a jury that were all English.

Field Marshal Louis, Duke of Brunswick, commander in chief of the forces belonging to their H. M. the States General of the United Provinces, presented a memorial to the assembly of their H. M. M. complaining of the injurious proceedings of the deputies of Amsterdam, in charging his Excellency, as they have done, with being (according to the general opinion) the first cause of the present deplorable state to which the Republic is reduced; of all the neglect in point of duty which has taken place concerning the same, and of all the pernicious measures which have for a long time been adopted, with all the fatal consequences arising therefrom; and praying, that, after proper enquiry, his character may be cleared in a becoming manner; and that the said deputies may be compelled



pelled to shew cause; and if they cannot adduce sufficient proof, that their H. MM. will grant such satisfaction as to their H. MM.'s wisdom should seem meet.

The question respecting the payment of the forged notes on the Bank of England came to be determined before L. C. J. Mansfield and a special jury, when, though the cashiers names were acknowledged to be so artfully forged, as hardly to be distinguished by the cashiers themselves; yet, because it was proved that those notes were not the identical notes issued from the Bank, a verdict was given for the defendants, which cuts off all remedy from the holders of those notes, unless they can identify the persons from whom they received them, against whom they have their remedy.

*June 24.*

Forty-six sail of the Jamaica fleet arrived in Leith Roads under convoy of the Egmont of 74 guns; Grafton, 74; Trident, 64; Bristol, 50; and Endymion, 44.

*June 25.*

Mr. B the supposed editor of a morning paper was sentenced to suffer one year's confinement in custody of the marshal of the K. B. prison, on a libel on his grace the Duke of Richmond.

Mr. Cumberland, who lately arrived from Spain, was at Court, and was closeted a considerable time with his Majesty.

*Adm. Office.* Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot advises, that the rebel frigate Confederacy arrived at N. York on the 20th of April, being captured off the Capes of Delaware. She was bound from Cape Francois to Philadelphia, and had 300 men on board, and captured by the Roebuck and Orpheus. The rebels, the admiral adds, have suffered a great loss in this ship, as she had a considerable quantity of cloathing for the rebel army, and West India produce.

*June 27.*

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Smith of his Majesty's ship Centaur, who was coming from St. Kitt's to England in the Snake sloop with dispatches from Sir Geo. Bridges Romney, had the misfortune to be taken by two American privateers; but was afterwards put on board a Danish ship, and landed at Plymouth. He related from memory, that on the 28th of April the Russel and Amazon having got sight of the enemy's fleet with a large convoy, Sir Sam. Hood with his squadron made sail, in hopes of preventing their arrival at Port Royal. Next morning early the enemy, consisting of 21 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and a cutter, were seen off St. Ann's Bay, covering their convoy, at that time standing close under their batteries, to make Fort Royal Bay. About 11 o'clock the enemy, being between the British fleet and the shore, were joined by four ships of the line from Martinico. Immediately after which, an action commenced, and continued till ten minutes after three, when the van of the

enemy hauled their wind, and the firing ceased on both sides. The van and center ships of the British had necessarily the greatest share in the action. Sir Sam. Hood kept fight of the enemy till one on Wednesday afternoon; but was never able to bring them a second time to action.

Capt. Smith adds, that Sir Geo. Rodney, with the Sandwich and Triumph, together with the Russel, Centaur, Terbay and Intrepid, was to sail on the 10th of May to join Adm. Hood; and had sent orders to the Panther, then cruising to windward, to do the same; so that this fleet now consists of 21 sail, pursuing their course to Port Royal, to offer the enemy battle. In this engagement we had 41 killed, and 130 wounded; among the killed Capt. Knott and Lieut. Plowden of the Centaur, and Mr. Johnston, master of the Russel.

The foreign prints speak variously of the above action, and the Liege Gazette of the 17th has an article that deserves notice. He says, "that the commander of the American privateer, that captured the sloop in which Capt. Smith was bringing home the dispatches, carried his prize to Boston, and put Capt. Smith on board a neutral vessel, to proceed on his voyage; from whence there is reason to conclude, he says, that Capt. Smith, being pressed to give government an account of the critical situation of affairs in the W. Indies, had proffered the commandant whatever he demanded to suffer him to pass; and that avarice had got the better of the honesty of the American, for which he ought to be severely punished by the United States."

This day was celebrated the annual commemoration of the benefactors to the University of Oxford, according to the institution of the late Bp. Crewe.

And next day was held as usual the anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Radcliff Infirmary. These anniversaries were celebrated with more than ordinary magnificence, and Oxford was never more crowded, nor the company who attended, better entertained. [More particulars in our next.]

*June 28.*

A motion was made in the Court of K. B. for a bill against the author, printer, and publisher, of a pamphlet, called, "Letters from Cicero to Catiline." The motion was grounded on the affidavit of the hon. Mr. C. Fox, that he thought himself alluded to in the fictitious character of Catiline. The rule was granted.

*June 29.*

Arrived at Portsmouth, with a large fleet of merchantmen under their convoy, the Vengeance of 74 guns, Comm. Hotham, Capt. Holloway; the Prince Edward of 60, Capt. Pulteney; Mars of 36, Capt. — the Alcmena of 32, Capt. French, from Eustatia; Repulse of 64, Sir Digby Dent; Venus of 36, Capt. Douglas, from Cork; Camilla of 20, Capt. Collins; Gallatia of



20, Capt. Read, from America; Hound of 16, Capt. M'Namara, from East Florida; and the Swallow, Trotter, from Limerick. Arrived at the same place, soon after, the Vryherd, the Prince of Orange, the James and John, and the Friendship, Dutch prizes from St. Eustatia, part of the Dutch prizes taken by Sir Geo. Bridges Rodney, which escaped when the fleet from St. Eustatia, consisting of 21 merchantmen, were captured by M. de la Motte Piquet on the 11th of May last, and carried into Brest.

June 30.

*Adm. Office.* The following is the Gazette account of the action between the Flora, Capt. Wm. Peere Williams, and Crescent, hon. Capt. Pakenham; and two Dutch frigates, the Castor and Brill, the former commanded by Capt. Pieter Melville; the latter captain's name unknown, and both of 26 twelve-pounders, 2 fixes, and 8 four-pounders; the Castor of 230 men. On the 3d of May the English ships sailed from Port Mahon, and were pursued from the morning of the 22d till the night of the 24th, by a Spanish squadron, consisting of a 74 gun ship, four xebecs, an armed ship and two bombs, from whom they escaped by changing their course in the night, so that it was the 29th before they arrived off Gibraltar, when about five in the morning they brought to, to apprise Gen. Elliot of the Spanish squadron by which they had been pursued. They then stood over to the Barbary Coast, and fell in with the Dutch frigates already mentioned; but the action did not begin till the morning of the 30th, when about five they were closely engaged ship against ship within a cable's length of each other, and so continued till half after seven, when the Castor struck her colours to the Flora; but an unlucky shot having brought the Crescent's main and mizen-mast by the board, disabled her guns, and rendered the ship ungovernable, Capt. Pakenham was therefore under the disagreeable necessity of striking the king's colours. Seeing her situation, the Flora with difficulty got to her relief, when the Brill quitted her, and made sail, without a possibility of being pursued. On board the Flora 9 were killed and 32 wounded, 8 of whom died soon after; among the wounded was Lieut. Pagget of the marines, the gunner and master's mate. The Crescent had 26 killed and 67 wounded, among the former Capt. Hayward, a volunteer on board the Crescent, greatly regretted, and Lieut. Ellery, 2d of the Crescent, who lived a few days, and then died, as did eleven others. The Castor had 22 killed and 41 wounded, among the former their officer of marines. In five days the ships were repaired, so as to be able to pursue their course, which they continued without interruption till the 19th of June, when in lat. 47 N. long. 6:30 W. they perceived two ships to windward edging towards them. These proved to be two French

frigates, one of which captured the Castor; and the other it was feared had shared the same fate. Capt. Williams desires to acquaint the Admiralty Board with his having appointed his first lieutenant, Mr. John Bligh, captain of the Crescent, on her falling under his protection, and Mr. Peter Creed, master of the Flora, to succeed Lieut. Ellery, and Mr. Peter Evans to be third lieutenant.

N. B. The Flora had 36 guns and 270 men; the Crescent 28 guns and 200 men.

A short statement of the expenditure and receipts of the East India Company, from the sale of goods, and from their territorial acquisitions; and what they said ought to be paid to the public on that account:

Received by the Company from the revenues, £. 3,622,969

Whereof was paid to Government, under the agreement in 1767 and 1769, 2,169,400

Remainder received by the Company in England, in part of their extraordinary military expences, 1,453,569

Which being deducted from the amount of the Company's military expence of the wars, 5,069,784

Leaves a balance due to the Company, on this account, of 3,616,215

The Court of Madrid have lately published an account of the retaking of St. Juan, on the entrance of the Nicaragua, without the loss of a man. (See Vol. L. p. 345).

Sir William Browne's gold medals were, in the course of the present month, adjudged to Mr. Goodall, scholar of King's College, for the Greek Ode and Epigram; and to Mr. Newton, scholar of Jesus College, for the Latin Ode.

Sunday, July 1.

By a letter from Beaumaris, in Wales, of this day's date, the public were in a great measure relieved from their terrors, into which an exaggerated account from Kerry in Montgomeryshire, had thrown many credulous people, who believed that the mountains tumbling, as were there represented, was a sure presage of the "coming of the last day." This letter from Beaumaris takes notice of the tempestuous weather they lately had on that coast, which has been such as no man living remembers the like, by which the shipping have suffered much; but nothing more has happened there, nor elsewhere in that principality, than what is usual from heavy storms of thunder, lightning, and rain.

Monday 2.

The States General declared Field Marshal, the Duke of Brunswick, free from blame; and pronounced as calumnious all the reports circulated against him.

Tuesday 3.

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Carlyon desires to acquaint the Admiralty Board, that he had the day before taken the Petit Compiere Ma-

the 2,



threw, a French privateer of 2 swivels and 18 men, and had retaken the Joseph brig from Newcastle to Jersey.

A fire broke out in Bell Street, Romsey, which consumed Mr. Boyle's house, where it began, and 14 others.

*Wednesday 4.*

The late printers of the London Courant and Noon Gazette, and the publisher of the Morning Herald, with the printer of the Gazetteer, received sentence in the Court of King's Bench, for having published a libel against the Russian Ambassador; viz. the late printer of the London Courant, as the original publisher, to be imprisoned a year, and to stand in the pillory for one hour at the Royal Exchange; the late printer of the Noon Gazette, to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned a year, and, for an aggravating paragraph, to be imprisoned for an additional six months, and pay a fine of 100*l.* The publisher of the Morning Herald was fined 100*l.* and imprisoned for a year; and the printer of the Gazetteer (being a female) was fined 50*l.* and imprisoned for six months.

*Thursday 5.*

The printers of the Whitehall Evening Post, Middlesex Journal, and St. James's Chronicle, received sentence for the same offence; when each was fined 100*l.* and the two former were imprisoned for a year.

The royal assent was given by commission to 13 public and three private bills, among which were the following, viz. the Vote of Credit, Sinking Fund, Cocoa Nut Bills, Almanack Bill, Bank Charter Bill, the Bill for Payment of Balances into the Exchequer, Hemp and Flax Bill, the Longitude Bill, the Bill relative to the Registering of Deeds and Wills of Papists, and the Bill to render valid certain Marriages.

*Friday 6.*

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Peter Burrell, Esq. previous to his being invested with the dignity of Lord High Chamberlain of England, which office he is to execute by the appointment of his lady and her sister, and with the approbation of his Majesty, in conformity to the late decision of the House of Lords.

*Saturday 7.*

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Hope advises, that on the 4th instant he captured the American Union, French privateer, belonging to Dunkirk, mounting six three-pounders and 19 men, Christopher Codner, commander, who had taken 9 prizes; and since the 12th of May had ransomed vessels to the amount of 5910*l.*

The Emperor, accompanied by the Count de Tracey, arrived at Rotterdam under the title of Count Falkenstein. He that evening supped at the hotel, and next day heard Divine Service at the Roman Church lately erected in Lea Street. He afterwards attempted to go to Helvoet, in a shallop, but the weather not permitting, he returned,

and amused himself with viewing the docks and the store-houses, &c. &c. and the next day went to the Hague.

*Tuesday 10.*

Their H. M. M. the Archdutchess and Duke Albert of Saxony made their public entry at Brussels, to take upon them the government of the Austrian Netherlands. The ceremony of the inauguration of the Emperor, as Duke of Brabant, was solemnized; Duke Albert standing proxy for his Imperial Majesty.

*Saturday 14.*

*Whitehall.* By the Sandwich Packet that sailed from New York June 14, the duplicate of a dispatch from Sir H. Clinton, sent by the Confederacy frigate, has been received: by this dispatch Ld Geo. Germaine is made acquainted with the state of affairs in Virginia; that Maj. Gen. Phillips is dead; that Ld Cornwallis has entered Virginia; that a reinforcement has entered Cheasepeak; that Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot is at sea; that Lieut. Gen. Robertson was on his way to take upon him the command of the troops in Virginia, but that on receiving intelligence of the arrival there of Gen. Cornwallis, it was thought unnecessary to send Gen. Robertson, who is accordingly returned to his post at N. York. This is the substance of the dispatches, except that Brig. Gen. Howard, who brings it, will tell the rest. [It is remarkable, that the name of Arnold is not mentioned in this dispatch.]

In this dispatch were two intercepted letters from Gen. Washington to the Marquis de la Fayette; the first dated New Windsor, May 31, and acquaints the marquis with the sailing of the reinforcement of 1500 or 2000 men mentioned in Gen. Clinton's letter; approves the marquis's resolution to avoid a battle, and gives him hopes of being soon joined by Gen. Wayne with his Pennsylvanians.

The second letter is private, dated as before, and contains a full discovery of their intended operations. The general acquaints Fayette, that he was just returned from a conference with the French commander, Count Rochambeau, attended only by the Chev. Chatellux; that Count de Barras, the French Admiral, was to have been of the council, but the British fleet having made its appearance off Block Island prevented; that in every point of view an attempt upon New York was deemed preferable to a southern expedition; that the French troops were to march accordingly; and that they were thought to have a tolerable chance for expelling the enemy, which has long been the favourite and important object of the provinces. He concludes his letter with observing, that it would be some time before their plan could be ripe, and that a failure of supplies might defeat it.

Another intercepted letter was from Gen. Washington to Gen. Sullivan, dated May 29, from the same place. This letter was no other



other than a courtly manner of dismissing a plan of the general's, the execution of which was found *absolutely impossible*; and recommending the attempt upon New York. It concludes with this remarkable exhortation: While an opportunity presents itself of striking the enemy a fatal blow, I will persuade myself the concurring exertions of Congress, of the several states immediately concerned, and of every individual in them who is well affected to our cause, will be united in yielding every possible aid on the occasion.

A fourth intercepted letter is from the Marquis Fayette to Gen. Washington, giving an account of the progress of the army under Gen. Phillips and Arnold in Virginia, and of the approach of Gen. Cornwallis, which agrees in every respect with that given by Arnold in his last dispatches to government (see p. 291), and of his own manoeuvres to avoid an engagement; that having received a request from North Carolina for ammunition, he had detached 500 men to escort 20,000 cartridges over the Appamatox; that Gen. Wayne's detachment from Philadelphia had not yet [May 18] been heard of; that on his contending with so very great inferiority, there would be much rashness in fighting the enemy; complains of the difficulty of getting intelligence. In his P. S. he adds, Should it be possible to get arms, some more militia might be brought into the field; but Gen. Green and myself labour under the same disadvantage. The few militia we can with great pains collect, arrive unarmed; and we have not weapons to put into their hands.

The last intercepted letter, which this Gazette presents is one from M. de Barras, the French Admiral, to the Chev. de la Lucerne, the French Resident at Philadelphia, assigning his reasons for not attending the conference with Gen. Washington; that it was decided, that the Squadron should proceed to Boston, to take on board the 900 men promised him; and that he should then dispatch the Concord, to give an account of the state of Virginia to the Count de Grasse. Such were the contents of Gen. Clinton's last dispatches, as published in the Lond. Gaz. Sat. July 14.

Other letters say, that E. Cornwallis joined the army in Virginia on the 19th of June at Petersburg; that he has since removed to Richmond; and that the Marquis Fayette was flying before him.

*Saturday 14, continued.*

The Sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 11th, ended, when sixteen convicts received sentence of death.

At this sessions, M. de la Motte was tried and convicted for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the enemies of this country. The sentence passed upon him was, to be hanged by the neck, but not till dead; then to be cut down, and his bowels taken out and burnt before his face; his head to be

taken off, his body cut into four quarters, and to be at his Majesty's disposal.

*Sunday 15.*

In the course of this day, being the day after the conviction of de la Motte, twenty-nine post chaises, and thirteen coaches, full of foreigners, are said to have been at Deal and Dover, getting passages to the Continent.

*Monday 16.*

At a court-martial held at Plymouth, a serjeant and five privates were tried for traitorously conniving at the escape of some Americans from Mill Hill prison. The serjeant was sentenced to be shot; four of the privates to receive 1000 lashes each; and the fifth 800; but his Majesty has been since graciously pleased to mitigate their sentence. Mortimer, the serjeant, to be reduced to the ranks, four others to serve in Africa for life; and the last to list in any regiment he likes for the W. Indies.

*Wednesday 18.*

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the East India Agreement Bill, the East India Judicature Bill; the bill to extend the buildings of the Bank of England, the bill to amend a mistake in the Cocoa Nut Bill, the Insolvent Bill, and six other public bills. His Majesty afterwards made a most gracious speech from the throne, and prerogued both Houses of Parliament. [See p. 303.]

*Thursday 19.*

The grand fleet under Adm. Darby sailed from Spithead with a fair wind.

*Friday 20.*

Advice has been received, by a merchant ship from St. Lucia, of an unsuccessful attempt made by the French Admiral de Grasse on that island; but that he had succeeded in his attack upon Tobago, a small island, about ten leagues to the southward of Grenada. Of this capture, however, no official accounts have yet been received.

The court of Directors of the E. India Company have received advice from the governor of Bengal, that their servants at that settlement would be compelled to make a large reduction, and possibly a total suspension, of the Company's investments for the year ensuing.

*Wednesday 25.*

The septennial mock-election for Garrat was held this day; and upwards of 50,000 people were, on that ludicrous occasion, assembled at Wandsworth. [See p. 304.]

*Friday 27.*

M. Francis Henry De la Motte was, by an order from Lord Hillsborough, delivered into the custody of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who conveyed him from the Tower to Newgate, from whence, about a quarter after nine, he set out for the place of execution, being preceded by the city marshal, the two sheriffs in their carriages, attended by their officers, and a prodigious number of constables.—M. De la Motte was dressed in a suit



of black. His deportment was manly and ferocious; he seemed to have fixed his attention on the awful scene before him, and to be totally abstracted from surrounding objects, as he scarce ever took his eyes from a devotional book he held in his hands. Upon his arrival at the place of execution, he was immediately removed from the sledge into a cart, which was drawn under the gallows. He continued therein about two minutes, which he seemed to employ in fervent devotion; when bowing respectfully twice to the sheriffs, he turned to the executioner, and desired him to perform his office immediately. After hanging 57 minutes, the body was cut down, and laid on the block, when (the fire being previously kindled) the executioner severed the head from the trunk, and making an incision from his breast, took out the heart, which, after a slight exposure, was committed to the flames. The body was after this, being first slightly scored, together with the head, put into a very handsome coffin, and delivered to an attendant Undertaker for interment.

*Tuesday 31.*

The latest letters from Turkey advise, that the plague has broke out both at Smyrna and Cairo.

The merchants of Amsterdam have presented a petition to the States General, praying their H. M. M. to adopt some plan for the relief of the Dutch prisoners now confined in the different prisons in England, where they are said to suffer great hardships.

#### MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, Jas. Patteson, esq; of Norwich, to Miss Staniforth.  
Tho. Bond, esq; of Wimbledon, to Miss Bewicke, daughter of the late Sir Robert.

Rev. Thomas Starkie, vicar of Blackburn in Lancashire, to Miss Yatman.

*June 23.* Arthur Knox, esq; to Lady Mary Brabazon, eldest daughter of the E. of Meath.

30. Benj. Vaughan, esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Sarah Manning, daughter of Wm. Manning, esq; of St. Mary Axe.

*(The remainder in our next.)*

#### DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, in Switzerland, very much regretted by all who knew her, after a long and painful illness, the right hon. the countess of Northampton.

Miss Eliza Burrow Selby, sole heiress of the Selby estate, only daughter of Wm. Selby, esq;

At Wootton, near Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Cother, a respectable farmer, who obtained a few years ago the moiety of a 20,000l. prize in the lottery.

At Heney, near Sudbury, Tho. Crump, esq;

Rev. John Disfield, rector of Alresford, Essex.

At Rowston, near Barnsley, aged 76, rev. Geo. Wood, near 50 years vicar of that place.

Mr. Charles Ellis, of Biff-ton, near Bristol, aged 91, formerly a distiller in London.

At Hedingham, Norfolk, Mr. Paul Housen, a German, aged 107. He had been a resident in 7 kingdoms, fought under several crowned

heads, and served under the D. of Marlborough in Q. Anne's wars.

At Norwich, in the 103th year of his age, Peter Langré, a journeyman weaver, and a native of France.

At Eltham, Kent, Edw. Langton, esq;

Rev. Mr. Savery, vicar of Rattery, Devon.

In Cumberland. Tho. Wintrop, a farmer.

Though not quite 80 years of age, he was followed to the grave by 27 children, 74 grandchildren, and 13 great-grand-children; he had been three times married; to his first wife before he was 17.

In the county of Tipperary in Ireland, Mrs. Mathew; whose funeral exceeded any thing of the kind ever seen in that kingdom. Besides the different corps of Mr. Mathew's volunteers, who came upwards of 20 miles to meet the body, and to pay the last honour so justly due to the respected wife of their esteemed commander, all the nobility and gentry of the county and its neighbourhood seemed to vie with each other in their expressions of sorrow. The aged, the young, and infant tears were shed for the death of this beautiful, worthy, and accomplished woman. Nor was this tribute more than justly due to so much virtue and exalted merit. One hundred and fifty mourning coaches, fifty-four of which were drawn by six horses, with a great number of servants, were sent by them to join the funeral procession; and when it arrived within a few miles of the place of interment, every thing was arranged in melancholy state and funeral order. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, dressed in his full pontificals, with his mitre on his head, accompanied by a long train of his diocesan clergy, appeared, and joined the solemn march, as did also the Titular or Popish Archbishop, with his clergy, together with the greatest tenantry in Ireland; one hundred and twenty domestics dressed in black, and a numerous train of old men and women in deep mourning, pensioners, who were clothed and fed by the humane hand of this charitable woman; and almost all the inhabitants of the country round. The place of interment of that ancient and respectable family is in the centre of Thomastown-Park (the greatest and most princely demesne in this kingdom), embowered in a wood in the cemetery of a ruined monastery; to this there is no road; but the peasantry of the place, unsolicited, and of their own free motion, since the death of their much-loved and lamented mistress, gravelled a road through the park, of some miles in length to it, and over the sacred spot, where her remains were to be deposited, erected with pious hands a rude though handsome mausoleum. The procession, which extended near five miles, being arrived here, his Grace the Archbishop performed the funeral service, whose distress was so visible, and whose feelings were so nicely expressed, with the circumstances of the place, the number, and the unfeigned sorrow of those who assisted, added an awful dignity to this grand and mournful scene. Eight noblemen bore the pall



on this occasion. The family dissensions, which for a century have divided the great people of the country, seemed to be buried with the body, and is an happy preface of succeeding days of peace and harmony.

In October last, in the West Indies, the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, Captain of his Majesty's ship the *Thunderer*, of 74 guns and 600 men, Colonel of Marines, only brother of the Earl of Shannon, and member of parliament for Knareborough in Yorkshire. He married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. His ship foundering, this unfortunate commander was lost, with all his officers and crew, in the dreadful hurricane: as was also, in the same storm, by his ship's striking on a rock, Captain Robert Carlet in the *Sterling Castle*, of 64 guns and 500 men, some of whom, however, are said to have escaped in their boats to the island of Cuba. This officer, when Captain Gardiner, in the *Monmouth*, of 64 guns, was killed, in 1758, in an engagement with the *Foudroyant*, of 80, being his first lieutenant, gallantly continued the action, and obliged the enemy to strike. (See vol. XXVIII. p. 191). Yet in the first action with M. de Guichen, April 17, 1780, being, as eldest Captain, the leading ship, by mistaking the signal, and stretching for the van instead of bearing down on the centre, he is said to have frustrated his admiral's design, and incurred his censure. A letter on this occasion from Sir Geo. Rodney appeared in the public papers.

June 4. At Rome, aged 51, his Eminency John Octavius Manciforte, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman See. This makes the 12th vacancy in the Sacred College.

16. At Ferns in Ireland, rev. John Lloyd, vicar of Ferns, and prebend of Cloyne.

18. At Hythe in Kent, aged 29, Mrs. Chapman, of the dropsy, for which she had been tapped 144 times, and 3442 pints of water drawn from her.

25. At Peckham, Jonath. Dalton, esq; aged 96. Wm. Wootton, esq; inspector of his Majesty's customs in North America.

29. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, aged 74, Mrs. Frances Crofts, near 50 years a comedian of the theatre royal, Drury-lane.

At Dington, Northamptonshire, aged 103, Mrs. Esther Wardlaw, a widow lady.

July 1. At Bristol, Mrs. Gough, wife of Mr. Wm. Gough, stationer in Gracechurch-st. and daughter of the late Mr. Naylor, coal merchant at Enfield.

2. At Edinburgh, the hon. Mr. Baron Maule.

3. At Brompton, Miss Macklin, daughter of Mr. Macklin, comedian, and formerly of Covent-Garden theatre. Her death was in consequence of a large swelling on her knee, which, from motives of delicacy, she would not suffer to be examined till it had increased to the alarming size of a man's head.

The new-born daughter of the Countess of Glendore.

4. At Bank-Top, Lancashire, John Lyon, esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

At Enfield, Mr. Cowper, many years an eminent apothecary in St. Anne's Soho.

At Blackland's House, aged 94, Mrs. Stretch. Samuel Bennet Smith, esq; aged 74, of Shad Thames, Southwark.

5. At Bath, Mrs. Peighin, wife of Captain Peighin, of his majesty's navy, and daughter to Tho. Tyndale, esq; of Bathford.

Rev. Mr. Tho. Lippyeat, rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex, to which he was presented in 1758.

6. At Ely House in Dover-street, of a dropsy in the breast\*, in the 68th year of his age, the Right Rev. Dr. Edmund Keene, Lord Bishop of Ely. His Lordship was a native of Lynn in Norfolk, and a younger brother of the late Sir Benjamin Keene, K.B. formerly ambassador to Spain, who left him his fortune. He received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, and after taking his first degree was elected fellow. In 1738 he was appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall Chapel. In 1740 he was made chaplain to a regiment of marines; and in the same year, by the interest of his brother with Sir Robert Walpole, he succeeded Bishop Butler in the valuable rectory of Stanhope, in the bishoprick of Durham. In 1748 he preached and published a Sermon at Newcastle, at the anniversary meeting of the society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen; and in December following, on the death of Dr. Whalley, he was chosen master of St. Peter's College. In 1750, being vice-chancellor, under the auspices of the late Duke of Newcastle, he verified the concluding paragraph in his speech on being elected, "*Nec tardum nec timidum habebitis procancellarium*," by promoting, with great zeal and success, the new regulations for improving the discipline of the University. (See them in vol. XX. p. 311). This exposed him to much obloquy from the younger and patriotic part of it, particularly in the famous *Eragment* wherein Dr. Keene was ridiculed (in prose) under the name of *Mun*, and to that of the *Capitade* (in verse), in which he figured under that of *Acutus*, but at the same time justly endeared him to his great patron, so that in January, 1752, soon after the expiration of his office, which he held for two years, he was nominated to the see of Chester, vacant by the death of Bishop Peploe. With this he held in commendam his rectory, and, for two years, his headship, when he was succeeded, much to his satisfaction, by the present master, Dr. (now Bishop) Law. In May following his Lordship married the only daughter of Lancelot Andrews, Esq; of Edmonton, formerly an eminent linen-draper in Cheap-side, a lady of considerable fortune. In 1755, on the death of Bishop Mawson, he was translated to the valuable see

\* Pope and Hogarth died of the same disease.



of Ely. Receiving large dilapidations, his Lordship procured an act of parliament for alienating the old palace in Holborn, and building a new one, by which the see has been freed from a great incumbrance, and obtained some increase also of annual revenue. "The bishoprick," it has been humorously observed, "though stripped of the *Strawberries* which Shakspeare commemorates to have been so noted in Holborn, has, in lieu of them, what may very well console a man not over-scrupulous in his appetites, viz. a new mansion of Portland stone in Dover-street, and a revenue of 5000l. a year to keep it warm and in good repute." Bishop Keene soon followed his friend Dr. Caryl (see p. 295), "whom (he said) he had long known and regarded, and who, though he had a few more years over him, he did not think would have gone before him," surviving him just long enough to appoint him a most eligible successor in the headship of Jesus College. His Lordship's son, Benjamin Keene, Esq; is member in the present (as he was in the last) parliament for the town of Cambridge, and was married, in 1780, to Miss Ruck. The Bishop has also left a daughter, unmarried.

In Holborn, Matth. Greenwood, esq; many years collector of the salt duties at Liverpool.

Francis Boynton, esq; of Cherriburton, Yorkshire, great uncle to the present Sir Griffith.

7. Dr. Taylor, of Compt.-str. St. Anne's Soho.

8. Mr. John Holmes, of York, banker.

At Restalrig in Scotland, Alex. Tait, esq; one of the principal clerks of session.

9. At Clapton, Tho. Hodgson, esq;

At Eton-school, the eldest son of Sir Brooke Bridges, bart. His death was occasioned by a fall as he was running the preceding evening, but did not then perceive he was hurt; he awoke several times in the night, and was sick; his brother coming to him to enquire how he was in the morning, he answered he was very well, and expired in ten minutes.

At Tynmouth, Daniel Bennett, aged 107, who had been an out-pensioner of Chelsea-hospital 71 years.

11. In Fenchurch-st. Caesar Hopkins, esq;

At Pain's Hill, Surrey, Miss Bond, eldest daughter of Bond Hopkins, esq;

12. Near Kingston, Surrey, Wm. Macguire, esq; formerly governor of Patna in Bengal, from which place he returned in 1764.

17. At Chelsfield, Kent, rev. Jn. Stanford, D.D. rector of that place, and of Stratton in Gloucestershire.

18. At Stobhall, rt. hon. James, E. of Perth.

Lieut. Col. Nicholas Sutherland, of the Sutherland Fencibles

19. In an obscure and mean lodging near Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Eustacius Foulcq, many years resident in Spain and Portugal, said to have been of the order of Jesuits. He wrote a very elaborate and ingenious treatise on the beauties of the vegetable world, but which, in the manuscript, being unfortunately burnt a few years since in a fire which happened where he then lodged, he entirely declined the farther use of his pen.

20. Mr. Partridge, clerk to the recorder of London. His death was most unfortunately occasioned by the cold night air striking to his vitals on leaving the sessions house last Saturday se'nnight, where he had attended the trial of M. De la Motte, and where the heat had been intense.

21. At Bathford, after a long illness, Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Tho. Lockwood, esq; and daughter of the late Edm. Waller, esq; of Hallbarn, in Buckinghamshire.

23. After a short illness, Rob. Jackson, esq; of Sneed Park, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

25. In South Audley street, aged 85. Mrs. Newton, relict of the late Dr. Newton, founder of Hertford College, Oxford.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 3. **R**EV. Wm. Walker, presented to the church and parish of Ecclefgrieg, in the presbytery of Fourdoun and shire of Kincardine.

Alex. Crawford, appointed to be his Majesty's justiciary baillie for the West Seas of Scotland.

6. Peter Burrell, esq; knighted. See p. 340.

17. Geo. Home, esq; appointed one of the six ordinary clerks of the session in Scotland, vice Alex. Tait, esq; deceased. And Alexand. Orme, esq; clerk to the processes in Scotland, vice Mr. Tait.

21. A congé d'élire ordered to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Ely, for electing a bishop of that see; with a letter, recommending the right rev. father in God James bishop of Gloucester, to be elected.

Rev. Geo. Horne, D.D. presented to the deanry of Canterbury.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Mac Cormack, presented to the church and parish of St. Leonard's, in the presbytery of St. Andrew, and county of Fife.

\* \* \* The other Lifts in our next.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

July 14.	July 28.
Bank Stock, 113 $\frac{5}{8}$	114 $\frac{1}{4}$
India ditto, —	shut
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. shut	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 58 $\frac{1}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ditto 1726, shut	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, shut	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto New 1777, 73 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
India Bonds, 12s. a 13s. Pr.	8s. a 10s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, shut	shut
Short ditto, 1777 —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. 58 $\frac{7}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
Omnium 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Annuity 1778, shut	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{9}{16}$
Lottery Tickets, 13l 12s	13l. 14s.
Exchequer Bills 8s a 9s Pr.	5s a 6s Pr.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Camerbury 2

Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
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Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
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For AUGUST, 1781.

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Enlarged with Four Pages of Letter Press extraordinary; and embellished with an accurate Rep-  
resentation of a fine ROMAN ALTAR discovered at DONCASTER, March 24, 1781, six Feet  
under Ground, in digging the Cellar of a House belonging to Mr. JARRAT, in whose Posses-  
sion it still remains.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.



# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 13, to Aug. 18, 1781.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																			
London																			
5 4 2 6 2 0 1 10 2 6																			
COUNTIES INLAND.																			
Middlesex	5	9	2	5	2	4	2	3	1	Essex	5	2	0	0	0	1	15	2	8
Surry	5	10	2	11	2	1	2	0	3	Suffolk	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	7	5
Hertford	5	7	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	Norfolk	5	8	2	5	1	9	1	7	0
Bedford	5	5	3	7	2	5	2	0	3	Lincoln	4	7	3	1	1	10	1	5	2
Cambridge	4	11	2	8	0	0	1	7	2	York	5	2	3	9	2	5	1	8	2
Huntingdon	4	11	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	Durham	6	0	4	0	0	0	1	10	3
Northampton	5	2	2	7	2	2	1	9	3	Northumberland	5	6	3	8	2	3	1	10	2
Rutland	4	10	0	0	2	1	1	10	0	Cumberland	4	11	3	7	2	5	1	10	3
Leicester	5	1	3	2	2	3	1	10	3	Westmorland	5	9	3	9	0	0	1	10	3
Nottingham	4	6	3	0	2	1	1	7	3	Lancashire	5	10	0	0	0	0	1	11	3
Derby	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	Cheshire	5	5	0	0	2	10	1	7	0
Stafford	5	5	4	8	0	0	1	11	3	Monmouth	5	10	0	0	2	7	1	9	0
Salop	5	7	3	11	2	5	1	10	2	Somerset	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	11	2
Hereford	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	10	0	Devon	6	3	0	0	2	9	1	6	0
Worcester	5	3	0	0	1	11	2	1	2	Cornwall	6	5	0	0	2	11	1	7	0
Warwick	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	Dorset	6	7	0	0	2	3	1	11	3
Gloucester	5	7	0	0	1	9	1	10	2	Hampshire	5	8	0	0	2	2	1	11	2
Wilts	5	8	3	9	2	2	1	11	3	Suffex	5	4	0	0	2	0	1	10	0
Berks	5	8	3	5	2	0	1	11	2	Kent	5	7	0	0	2	2	1	11	2
Oxford	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	WALES, Aug. 6, to Aug. 11, 1781.									
Bucks	5	5	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	North Wales	5	9	4	4	2	7	1	6	3
										South Wales	5	2	3	7	2	2	1	4	2

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for SEPTEMBER, 1780.

September, 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.	
1	S	fresh	29 2	71	very bright morning, cloudy afternoon, very hot
2	W S W	little	29 4	71	some flying clouds, but very bright and very hot
3	N E	fresh	29 5	66	chiefly cloudy, and much cooler
4	E	ditto	29 7	63	ditto
5	N E	ditto	29 8	64	a very bright fine day
6	S E	ditto	29 6½	63	ditto
7	S S E	little	29 4	63	chiefly cloudy, a little shower of rain
8	Ditto		29 2	66	a good deal of rain in the night, bright fine day
9	Ditto		29 3½	65	thick fog all the morning, cloudy afternoon
10	Ditto		29 4½	63	foggy morning, a good deal of misting rain
11	W S W	fresh	29 3½	65	chiefly bright, several smart showers
12	S W	ditto	29 6	63	foggy morning, exceeding bright day
13	Ditto	little	29 7	61	ditto, fine day, misting evening
14	S S W	ditto	29 4½	63	very wet morning, several showers in the day
15	S	ditto	29 5½	64	foggy morning, fine bright day
16	S	little	29 4	64	a good deal of rain, but bright at times
17	Ditto	fresh	29 1½	65	very wet till 11 A. M. showery afterwards
18	Ditto		29 1½	65	many flying clouds, but in general bright and fair
19	Ditto		29 3	62	thick fog till ten, fine day, thun. shower in the evening
20	S S E		29 4	60	slight frost early, fair day, misting evening
21	S W	little	29 5½	59	fog early, fine bright morning, showery afternoon
22	Ditto		29 7½	59	slight frost early, exceeding bright fine day
23	S E	little	29 8	59	ditto, bright and cloudy at intervals
24	S W	ditto	29 5	60	in general bright, but several smart showers
25	Ditto		29 7	60	clouds and sunshine at intervals, but no rain
26	S S W	little	29 6	62	chiefly cloudy, wet evening
27	Ditto		29 2	60	louing, misting day
28	Ditto		29	61	ditto
29	N W	fresh	29	58	a good deal of rain at times
30	Ditto	little	29 1	57	several smart showers, with fair intervals

Bill of Mortality from July 31, to Aug. 21, 1781.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	627	Males	904	Between	1734	2 and 5	263	50 and	60
Females	593	Females	830			5 and 10	72	60 and	70
						10 and 20	66	70 and	80
						20 and 30	118	80 and	90
						30 and 40	126	90 and	100
						40 and 50	129	100	
Whereof have died under two years old 703									
Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.									



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For A U G U S T, 1781.

*Proceedings in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 303.*



ON. J. T—n/b—d was at a loss in what light to consider the long manuscript read to the committee by the Vice-admiral opposite to him; whether as an address, a memorial, or a defence. It could not be an answer to his hon. friend's speech of that day, unless it was admitted under an Irish construction, as an answer to a speech before it was made. His hon. friend, he said, in reply to a very extraordinary interruption, had declared his resolution of maintaining the most essential privilege of the House, the freedom of debate, in its full sense, by avoiding personalities, and discussing matters of public notoriety without reserve. He had observed, that the trials of Adm. Keppel and Sir Hugh Palliser, and the sentences passed on those officers, were on record, and might be adverted to as often as the subject before the House should give occasion, without offence to either of those officers. With this doctrine, he said, he, for one, most heartily concurred; and when, upon referring to those sentences, he found that one admiral was most honourably acquitted, and the other declared a false and malicious accuser, he thought himself warranted to adopt the words of either sentence, either within doors or without, as the subject might arise. He was therefore astonished at the language held in the long paper. If the hon.

gentleman had succeeded in his accusation; if he had been able by competent evidence to prove, that the person he charged was a cowardly officer; that he had been guilty of treachery; that he had withheld his assistance on some frivolous pretence in the critical moment, when the fate of the day was depending; that he had betrayed his country, departed from his allegiance, and either for a bribe, for want of skill, from baseness, or some secret influence, had abandoned her defence, and, being properly supported, had suffered victory to escape him; the whole kingdom would have been loud in his praise for having detected so dangerous a traitor: but, when the reverse of all this was found to be the case, can the Vice-admiral wonder that the courts-martial should pronounce most honourably in the Admiral's favour, and that they should condemn the Accuser as a man guilty of a false and malicious accusation? Sir H. P.'s silence and resignation immediately after the sentence, and his high tone now, Mr. T. said, put him in mind of Noll Bluff in Congreve's play of the Old Bachelor, who being kicked and cuffed at one period of the plot, took it all very patiently; but in a subsequent scene, in which a conversation ensues between the Bully and his friend Sir Joseph Wittol, Noll grows angry. "Death and hell," says he, "to be affronted thus! I'll die before I'll suffer it." Sir Joseph advises him to be cool, and not to revive what had disgraced him; and puts him in mind of being abused, kicked, and cuffed. The Bully swears by the immortal



mortal thunder of great guns, 'tis false; and draws his sword. Sir Joseph begs him not to be in a passion, and says, "Put up, put up." The Bully replies, "By Heaven, 'tis not to be put up!" Sir Joseph says, "What?" The Bully replies, "The affront!" Sir Joseph adds, "That's put up already. Your sword I mean." This, Mr. T. said, struck him; and he left the application to those whom it might concern.

Mr. *Sm—th* made some shrewd observations on *Ld N—th's* partiality. He was loud in his commendations on that part of the sentence that applauded the conduct of Sir H. P. but not a word of that which approved the conduct of his superior officer.

*Ld H—we* rose, and a profound silence ensued. The House was anxious to hear him deliver his opinion, but he only spoke a few words relative to what had been said generally respecting those admirals who were unemployed. As to himself, he said, his services, such as they were, deserved no praise, as they had not been attended with that brilliant success which, from his honest endeavours, his country might have reason to expect. His motives for quitting his Majesty's service, he said, were known only to himself; and he wished gentlemen would forbear to reason upon that which they could only judge of by conjecture, than which nothing was more liable to error.

*Adm. P—g—t* said, his sentiments of the Governor of G. H. were long since known; and he had found no reason to alter his opinion.

Mr. *F—x* observed with his usual shrewdness, on several passages in the long paper read by the Vice-admiral. He stood, he said, on particular ground when he complained of things said in his absence. But! why was he absent, but because he dared not to face the indignant resentment of his country? He said, he had hinted that he would bring the decision of the courts-martial that tried his hon. relation under revision. He saw whereabouts he was. We have the majority of the H. of C. on our side; if these people don't

hold their tongues, we'll soon set another face upon the matter. It was said that the Vice-admiral's character had been cleared in spite of all the clamour that had been raised against him. But had he the opposition of ministerial influence to contend with? If he had been justified in opposition to that, the world would have had a much better opinion of his cause. The noble Lord, who is master of much ingenuity, has discovered that Sir Hugh Palliser's court-martial recommended him to preferment. If so, Why were ministry so backward to promote him? Why at first abandon him to a torrent of popular abuse and obloquy?—The noble Lord recollects Mr. B—ke's good-natured intercession in favour, as he termed it, of an unfortunate man; but the noble Lord, as on every occasion that serves his turn, perverts the very purpose of the purest intentions. The hon. gentleman was for suffering him to retire in peace from the odium of his country on the bounty of the crown. He never meant that he should be rewarded with the most honourable post the crown had to bestow. Last of all, Mr. F—x adverted to the turn which the noble Lord gave to the remark of an hon. gentleman in the course of the debate, that it would be madness in *Adm. Keppel, &c.* to serve under administration, &c. The noble Lord, he said, did not vindicate ministry against the charge of treachery and falsehood, but he parried it off with a joke. There may be wit in such replies, but there is no wisdom. The House may laugh at his lordship's jokes, but they are cutting jokes to the fatherless and widow.

Mr. *P—ten—y* agreed with the last speaker in thinking ministers blameable in abandoning Sir H. Palliser so long to a torrent of unmerited abuse. They ought to have done him justice sooner, by restoring him to all his former offices of trust. He insisted, that the sentences of courts-martial, and of all courts, were subject to the revision of the nation at large; and that trials were open on that very account.

Whoever



Whoever reads the trial of Adm. Keppel, he said, will regard the sentence pronounced by the court not separately and by itself, but will pay a deference to it only as far as it arises out of the evidence by which it is supported. If it does not from that evidence appear that Sir Hugh Palliser was a false and malicious accuser, as he was certain it did not, then Sir Hugh Palliser is free from that stigma, though sanctioned by the authority of a court-martial.

The resolutions moved for (see p. 250), were agreed to without a division.

The report of the committee of supply was brought up, and the Speaker put the question, That it be now read.

Mr. M—ch—n objected against entering into a discussion of the estimates, on account of the thinness of the House. He only begged leave to ask the noble lord [Ld L—sb—ne] one question; and he apologised to his lordship for so doing, as it was rather to satisfy his own curiosity than to occasion any debate in the House. Among other charges in the estimates, he said, there was one which struck him, and that was, for the expence of a surgeon, agent, and purveyor, for Rhode Island, for the ensuing year. Were there really any such persons now at Rhode Island?

Ld L—sb—ne supposed the estimate to have been made out and transmitted to the admiralty after the establishment had been made out by the commander in chief in America, while Rhode Island was in our possession. He knew no otherwise, but would enquire.

Mr. W. H. H—tl—y did not rise, he said, to oppose the grant of money for the naval service; but to lament, that while we are called upon year after year to grant such enormous sums, we should still find the navy inadequate to the force against which it is opposed. As the most exorbitant sums that have been asked have never been denied, this must either be owing to negligence, or something worse, in those who are entrusted with the conduct of our naval affairs. But when it is considered, that those are the very

men who have plunged the nation into its present situation, we can only wonder that the country submits to such treatment. All that ministers seem to have in view is, to procure money and force, which have never yet been refused them; but as to the application, it does not appear that such a due regard has been paid to either as the nation had reason to expect. The country at large, the eyes of all Europe, he said, were upon the present parliament. If that, like the former, should prove corrupt, and, instead of attending to the true interest of the people, should mind only to support ministers in the baneful system which they have been so long pursuing, we may indeed flatter ourselves with seeing a period to our troubles; but measures so diametrically opposite to every idea of justice and good policy must finally terminate in disgrace.

Rt. hon. T. T—n/b—d adverted to what the noble lord had retorted upon him the preceding evening. It astonished him, he said, that the noble lord could have so long preserved unimpaired his powers of wit and humour, which, amidst all the ruin he had brought upon his country, amidst the horrors of war, and the devastation of provinces, were ready upon all occasions to bear him out, and to furnish him with apt conceits for merriment and joke. The noble lord had said, that administration would be fit for Bedlam if they employed Adm. Keppel, Adm. Barrington, Sir Rob. Harland, &c.; but why was not Adm. Campbell, one of the first officers this country ever had in her service, why was not he employed? The noble lord, he said, had produced a list of promotions, the greatest part of which he had assured the House were promotions at sea. It might be so; for it was the general complaint of commanders, that they went out loaded by ministers with persons recommended for promotion. He adverted likewise to the question put by Mr. M—ch—n, relative to the surgeon, &c. at Rhode Island, and said, he could furnish his lordship with a precedent;



precedent; when a few years ago, long after all our settlements in Africa were lost, an hon. gentleman in office came gravely down with an estimate in his hand, in which, among others, was a charge for the governor, garrison, &c. of Senegambia.

Mr. N—th, in the absence of Ld N—th, said, he could not help rising to express his astonishment that his hon. friend, of all men living, should have so far mistaken his noble relation's words as to suppose he meant to convey an idea that administration would be mad to employ the admirals that had been named. Nothing, he was sure, could be farther from the noble lord's intention. The hon. gentleman in his speech had declared, that certain admirals would be mad if they entered into service under the present administration; and he thought it fair in point of argument to reply, that the present administration would be mad to employ such admirals. After some farther conversation of the like kind, the question relative to the report was put, and agreed to.

Sir R. S—th then rose, and after reminding the House that it had been frequently intimated, in the course of the preceding day's debate, that it was intended to go into an enquiry upon the subject of Sir H. Palliser's promotion to the government of Greenwich Hospital, notwithstanding the stigma under which he laboured; and the noble lord in the blue ribbon having maintained, that the governor had not barely been acquitted, but that his conduct had been declared to have been in some instances exemplary and highly meritorious; he therefore meant to move, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the minutes of the trial and sentence of the court-martial held for the trial of Vice-adm. Sir Hugh Palliser.

E. of S—rr—y seconded the motion, nor, he said, to take up the matter as a partizan on either side, but solely for the sake of justice; and since ministers had, by bringing the Vice-admiral forward, given occasion to revert to past transactions, he thought

the whole ought to be fully enquired into and investigated.

Adm. K—pp—l having been told, he said, without doors, that, in some parts of the paper read by Sir H. Palliser, he had personally and in a particular manner been alluded to, he begged leave once for all to acquaint the House, that he had not a wish to prevent the fullest enquiry that could possibly be gone into. He was then ready, and ever should be, to trust his cause and his character to the justice of the House; and though he was aware, that his side of the House in point of numbers was the weakest, he was thoroughly satisfied there was justice on the other side, as well as on that side on which he then stood. The motion was agreed to. No more debates till

Jan. 23.

When the petition from the planters, merchants, and others, of the Island of Jamaica, relative to the devastation made by the hurricanes and earthquakes there, was presented to the House; which see vol. L. p. 351.

A petition was afterwards presented by Ld B—ch—p from Ld Sheffield and Mr. Yeo, complaining of an undue election for members for Coventry. This petition was warmly contested; and still more powerfully supported. The ground of this day's debate was, the motion to accelerate the hearing of the petition, contrary to the spirit of the act, commonly called Mr. Grenville's Act, for regulating Contested Elections. Ld B—ch—p desired to be informed of the first day when a committee could be balloted for taking the above petition into consideration, and deciding concerning its merits? The Speaker replied, the 26th of June.

Ld B—ch—p then moved, that this petition be referred to a committee on the 15th of Feb. next. He insisted, that, notwithstanding the act already alluded to, the House in extraordinary cases had a discretionary power of delaying the hearing of petitions, and by parity of reasoning the House must have a discretionary power of accelerating



rating the same. This was the point contested.

Mr. *M—nt—gu* contended, that the present motion was inimical to Mr. Grenville's bill, the utility and justice of which had been universally and uncontrovertibly proved. He should therefore resist, he said, every attempt to destroy the operation of it; and he hoped he should be seconded by every independent member on both sides the House. He concluded with moving, that the words, "Thursday the 15th of February," be omitted in the original motion, and that the words, "Tuesday the 26th of June," be inserted in their stead.

Mr. *A—m* said, he was well acquainted with the act in question, and had reason to admire the justice and policy of it; and had that act limited the House to a certain day for balloting for a committee to try every election, he should then have thought the present motion an attempt to fly in the face of that act; but as there was no such clause, and the petition in debate appearing to be founded on allegations of an extraordinary nature, he could not conceive how an endeavour to accelerate justice could be thought inimical to Mr. Grenville's act.

Mr. *D—nn—g* maintained, that the spirit of the act was as obligatory as the letter of it; and that, though there was no clause in direct contradiction to the hon. gentleman's motion, the whole tenour of the act militated against it.

Mr. *K—ny—n* said, he stood in the predicament of a member petitioned against on the heavy charge of bribery; that his moral character stood bleeding every hour the trial of the petition against him was delayed; that he had as much a right to acceleration as another; and that if another was favoured, and he put aside, he should consider it as an instance of notorious partiality, and a grievous injury.

Sir *H. M—ckw—b* was not for departing from the established mode.

Gov. *J—nst—e* considered the argument under two heads; one, Whether

the House had the power of accelerating the trial of any petition? The other, Whether the circumstances of the Coventry petition were such as to justify the exercise of any such power? Both which he decided in the affirmative. He concluded by remarking, that if the House had not the power contended for, every returning officer might seat what candidate he pleased in the House for a year, though he might have no adequate proportion of legal votes to qualify him.

Hon. *T. T—nsh—d* considered the petition as a strong ministerial effort to serve two favourite candidates, and urged the attendance of ministers in the House as a proof of it; who, in ordinary questions relative to Mr. Grenville's bill, had invariably made it a point to leave the House.

Mr. *M—fi—d* [solicitor general] maintained the discretionary power of the House, and argued in favour of the motion.

Mr. *F—x* contended, that if the noble lord who made the motion, from his high office, his superior talents, and his powerful influence, could prevail on the House to adopt a discretionary power, in order to obtain a partial exercise of that power in favour of the petitioners, it certainly must appear to the conviction of every man, that the part of Mr. Grenville's act, universally accounted the good part (which was the part that took from the House the whole of election causes, and gave every petitioner an equal chance), was broke in upon and violated, and that, by the natural progress of such a breach, it would soon be as much in the power of the minister to chuse the members, as ever it had been before this celebrated act took place. His hon. friend [Gov. J.] had said with more appearance of argument than force, that, without such a discretionary power, returning officers might seat what candidates they pleased in the House for a year or more, in opposition to every other effort that could be made to prevent it; first, by making no return, as in the present case, in hopes that, when a second



cond writ issued, his successor would make a false return in favour of the same two members. But who would be weak or wicked enough (the office of sheriffs being annual) to do the former, in hopes that the next succeeding sheriff would do the latter? Besides, there was something so romantically absurd in the idea of a gentleman's consenting to come into parliament in such circumstances for one year only, that he could hardly think that his hon. friend could be serious when he stated that such a case ever had or would happen. That returning officers had it in their power to make improper returns, was but too true. It was an abuse that could only be remedied by instantly constituting an enquiry into the conduct of such officers, and punishing the offenders according to the measure of their delinquency. He desired gentlemen to recollect who it was that moved for a new writ for Coventry, previous to an enquiry into the reason of the failure of the former writ, and who it was that opposed it. With regard to the heads stated by his hon. friend [Mr. J—nil—e], they were certainly very proper; and he did not deny but that a case might happen under the first head that might require a preference in prejudice to the parties concerned in every other petition: but with respect to the 2d head, he denied that the present was such a case. There was nothing, he contended, in the allegations of the petition before the House that differed materially from the allegations usually stated in other election petitions, viz. that the returning officer had suffered bad votes to be taken, and had rejected good votes; that he had been bribed; that the voters had been bribed; that the return was unjust; or that the returning officer had exceeded his power; all these are the common trite terms, and cannot be decided upon till the matter comes in evidence in the regular course. He saw nothing extraordinary therefore in the petition of *Ld Sheffield* and *Mr. Yeo* that could justify the House in departing from the usual mode of proceed-

ing; and therefore considered the present attempt as an effort of power to commit injustice.

*Ld N*—th's spirited reply in our next.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### HAY-MARKET.

May 30. *The Spanish Barber*—*The Genius of Nonsense*.

31. Ditto—Ditto.

June 1. *Love in a Village*—*The Author*.

4. *Spanish Friar*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

5. *Separate Maintenance*—Ditto.

6. *Love in a Village*—*The Author*.

7. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Mayor of Garratt*.

8. *The Suicide*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

9. *Chapter of Accidents*—*Son-in-Law*.

11. *Spanish Barber*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

12. *Summer Amusement*—*The Author*.

13. *Chapter of Accidents*—*Son-in-Law*.

14. *Summer Amusement*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

15. *Separate Maintenance*—*Son-in-Law*.

16. *Bonduca*—*The Dead Alive*.

18. *Spanish Barber*—Ditto.

19. *The Suicide*—Ditto.

20. *Chapter of Accidents*—*Son-in-Law*.

21. *The Devil upon Two Sticks*—*The Dead Alive*.

22. *Separate Maintenance*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

23. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Dead Alive*.

25. *Spanish Barber*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

26. *Lionel and Clarissa*—*The Author*.

27. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Dead Alive*.

28. *Separate Maintenance*—*The Son-in-law*.

29. *Summer Amusement*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

30. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Dead Alive*.

July 2. *Spanish Friar*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

3. *Spanish Barber*—*The Dead Alive*.

4. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Son-in-law*.

5. *The Suicide*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

6. *Summer Amusement*—*Who'd have thought it!*

7. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Dead Alive*.

9. *The Baron*—*The Apprentice*.

10. Ditto—*The Author*.

11. Ditto—*The Mayor of Garratt*.

12. *Separate Maintenance*—*The Son-in-law*.

13. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Dead Alive*.

14. *Summer Amusement*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

16. *The Suicide*—*The Dead Alive*.

17. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Son-in-law*.

18. *The English Merchant*—*The Silver Tankard*.

19. *Chapter of Accidents*—*The Son-in-law*.

20. *English Merchant*—*The Silver Tankard*.

21. *Separate Maintenance*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

23. *The Nabob*—*The Silver Tankard*.

24. *Spanish Barber*—*Genius of Nonsense*.

(To be continued.)



MR. URBAN,  
IN the entertaining *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, Vol. II. p. 105. Mr. Walpole mentions that "Vandyck had 40*l.* for a half, and 60*l.* for a whole length." From the following extract from an ancient MS. that very agreeable writer should seem to have been mis-informed in this particular, unless Sir Anthony was worse paid by King Charles than by his subjects, which is not probable—"July 15, 1632, a warrant for a privy seale of 280*l.* to be paid unto Sir Anthony Vandyke for diverse pictures by him made for his Majestie, viz. for the picture of his Majestie, another of Monsieur the French King's brother, and another of the Ambassadors,—at length—at twenty-five pounds apiece. One of the Queene's Majestie, another of the Prince of Orange, another of the Princess of Orange, and another of their sonne, at half length, twenty pounds apiece. For one great piece of his Majestie, the Queene, and their children, one hundred pounds. One of the Emperour Vitellius, twenty pounds. And for mending the picture of the Emperour Galba, five pounds. Amounting in all to the sum of 280*l.*"

In this year Vandyck received the honour of knighthood, so that it may be presumed his prices were then at the highest.

From the same MS. it appears, that Cornelius Jansen "his Majestie's servant was sworn picture-maker to his Majestie, Dec. 5, 1632."

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN, August 10.  
THIS letter having accidentally fallen into my hands, I send it to you, with such elucidations as I could procure. The gentleman to whom it is addressed I take to have been the original Parson Adams of Fielding's Joseph Andrews, and to have died in August 1757. The writer is certainly the late celebrated Mr. Harris of Salisbury, whose decease you noticed in your Magazine for December last.

ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

"DEAR SIR,

"Have you a corner left in your mind for the men of peace? Or is it wholly occupied by battles and marshals? Do you still remember there is such a place as England, a passable island, near as big as some of those in your Rhine? Or is it totally forgot? and have we nothing to do but shake our heads,

and cry, Poor Friend Young, Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis?

"Wherever you are, whether mindful of us or forgetful, of this be assured, that we have not forgot you (1). We have drunk your health, inquired after you, and though we could not exactly learn what share you had in the late victory (2), 'twas some comfort to us, to hear at least, that you were not expelled (3) in the purchase of it. This was not, indeed, the first report: Fame, with that false nether trumpet of her's, had at first blown abroad that you were slain.—Alas! cries one, what Bentley and Young both departed!—To be sure, cries another, he is gone to Priscian's bosom.—I'll warrant, says a third, Grim Aristarchus smiled to see him.—Doubtless, Sir, replied another; but what a merry Greek that day was his old friend Aristophanes? As merry, said I, as we are sad. These, Sir, you will readily grant, were no more than natural reflections, upon a supposition that the cruel sisters had cut your fatal worsted (4). But how great, think you, was our joy when we found that you were still alive? that you had not only escaped the dangers of the battle, but had even entered and returned again from the French camp (5) with as much safety as old Priam visited the camp of his cruel adversaries the Grecians? We soon became convinced that you Viri Mercuriales might go where you would, and Hermes would never forsake you. May he prove as propitious to the young heroes of your army, who 'tis likely may want his aid as much as you, though upon occasions different and heterogeneous as possible! But now perhaps you may expect I should tell you some news, and inform you of your friends, Dr. Collier (6), Messrs. Fielding (7), Upton (8), Sydenham (9), and my brother (10).—I have seen them all lately, and they are all well.—Dr. Taylor I have heard of, who is well likewise. He has lately published a piece called "Marmor Sandvicense," a dissertation on an antique inscription, brought by Ld Sandwich from Athens. The Doctor has excellently explained it, and given many curious remarks on the orthography, method of accounting, as well as marks and numerals of the Greeks, with a variety of other matter respecting the customs of those times. The whole is now rendered plain and easy; but had it not been for the Doctor, it would certainly have proved (as Mr. Bays says) "a

(1) Mr. Young went to Germany in 1743, about the time his Majesty went abroad that year. (2) At Dettingen. (3) Alluding to a message from the officer commanding an attack at Carthage to the commander in chief. (4) This seems to me a designed play on the words Cruel and Worsted. (5) See Mr. Murphy's Essay, prefixed to the 1st volume of Fielding's Works. This instance of Mr. Y's absence is said to have been communicated to that author by an officer of the regiment Mr. Y. was chaplain to. But Mr. Y. about that time was chaplain general to the hospitals abroad, and not to any regiment till some years after. (6) Dr. Arthur Collier of the Commons. (7) Henry Fielding, Esq. (8) Canon Upton, editor of Spenser's *Faery Queen*, &c. (9) Who was this gentleman? (10) John Harris, Esq. of Salisbury.



Trust for the Critics." Another friend of yours (11) has printed off his Dialogues, and is immediately setting about Notes, which he intends to subjoin to them. He bids the pastry-cooks defiance for this Christmas, as he proposes not to publish till some time in January. 'Tis to be hoped, by that time you will be returned, and indeed long before (12). For let me give you conquerors on the other side of the water one piece of advice; if you do not come home, and wear your laurels while fresh, they will wither by keeping as much as cabbage or ground-ivy (13).

"However, be your return distant or near, I insist on your writing to me, and that more than once. Incur not by your neglect that mortal sin Accidia (14), whose name I should never have known but by your kind instruction. I, you see, have escaped its imputation by this tedious epistle. You, I know, can escape it with a far better grace, and this I daily pray you may have grace to do. In the mean time believe me to be with all truth, dear Mr. Young, your most affectionate humble servant, JAMES HARRIS.

Sarum, Oct. 1, 1743."

(Directed thus)

To Mr. Wm. Young, in Germany.

Extracts from "Abbé RAYNAL," concluded from p. 317.

On Morality.

**V**OL. V. p. 562. To be virtuous, is to be useful; to be vicious, is to be useless or hurtful. — This is Morality. In conformity to this common rule of all our private and public actions, let us consider whether there ever were, or ever can be, GOOD MORALS IN EUROPE.

P. 564. The virtuous citizen (in Europe) who aspires to employments only for the sake of glory, aspires, without knowing it, to honour for the sake of advantage.

P. 566. "The nations of Europe will have 'good morals when they have good governments.'" This is the sole answer our author makes to his enquiry: there seems no such thing as good morality in Europe, unless possibly it may be found with our author himself.

On the Slave Trade.

Vol. III. p. 429. He who supports the system of slavery is the enemy of the whole human race.

P. 431. The highwayman attacks you, and takes your money; the trader carries off even your person. The one invades the rights of society; the other, those of nature.

Vol. IV. p. 91. The Danish company, in virtue of its charter, had the sole possession of them (two forts); and exercised its privi-

leges with that barbarity of which the most polished nations of Europe have set the example in these devoted climates. Only one of its agents had the resolution to renounce those cruelties to which custom had given a sanction. The sovereign of a distant country sent his daughter to him with presents of gold and slaves, that Schilderop (for so this European was called) might give him a grandson. Just and virtuous Dane! What monarch ever received so pure, so glorious an homage, as thy nation has seen thee enjoy? And where? Upon a sea, upon a continent degraded for ever by an infamous traffic of men exchanged for arms! And children sold by their parents! Q. "Was not this Dane 'himself engaged in this traffic?'"

On the Switzers.

Vol. V. p. 416. They are better acquainted with their real interests than any other nation; and constitute the most sensible people in all modern political states.

P. 418. They sold "(and sell)" their blood to the most distant powers, and to the nations most in enmity with each other.

The Hollander is, by the constitution of his country, a citizen of the world; the Switzer, by the same circumstance, A DESTROYER OF EUROPE. The prosperity of Switzerland increases in proportion to the number of battles that are fought, and the slaughter that attends them.

P. 419. It is by the traffic of troops with the powers at war with each other, that Switzerland has not been under the necessity of sudden emigrations, which are the cause of invasions, and of attempting conquests which would have occasioned the loss of its liberty, as it caused the subversion of all the republics of Greece.

On the Claim our Author has to Respect and Regard.

Vol. V. p. 422. Every writer of genius is born a magistrate of his country; and he ought to enlighten it as much as it is in his power. His abilities give him a right to do it. Whether he be an obscure or distinguished citizen, whatever be his rank or birth, his mind, which is always noble, derives its claim from his talents. His tribunal is the whole nation; his judge is the public, not the despot who does not bear him, nor the minister who will not attend to him.

P. 483. If I had a subject who could produce two blades of corn instead of one, said a monarch, I should prefer him to all the men of political genius in the state. How much is it to be lamented, that such a king, and such an opinion, are merely the fiction of Swift's brain?

On Christianity, the Clergy, and Matters pertaining to Religion, &c.

(11) If this means Mr. Harris himself, what Dialogues are meant? Is it Vol. I. of *Hermes*? which was not published till the year 1745. (12) Mr. Y. did return the same year before Christmas, and was some time with Mr. H. (13) This prediction may be seen verified in the parliamentary debates, pamphlets, &c. of those times. (14) *Axioma*.



Vol. V. p. 59. There appeared in both sexes a greater degree of devotion than virtue, *more religion than piety*, a higher sense of honour than of real honesty.

P. 487. The clergy are a set of men useless, at least, to the earth; even when they are employed in prayer.

P. 513. "At the time of the birth of Christ, the books of David and those of the Sybil foretold the destruction of the world, a deluge, or rather an universal conflagration, and general judgement." Has our author never seen nor consulted the books of David? But he proceeds without a blush;—"A thousand years after the Christian æra, the books of David and those of the Sybil still announced the last judgement;" i. e. as about to take place at that season.

Pp. 517 and 538. "*Christianity*, after having demolished in Europe all the idols of Pagan antiquity, preserved some of the arts to assist the powers of persuasion, and to favour the preaching of the Gospel. But in the place of a religion embellished with the GAY DIVINITIES of Greece and Rome, IT ERECTED MONUMENTS OF TERROR AND GLOOMINESS, suited to the tragic events which signalised its birth and progress. At length the period arrived for lessening those scaffoldings of religion and social policy. The fine arts returned with literature from Greece"—a Christian country—"into Italy by the Mediterranean, which maintained the commerce between Asia and Europe. The Huns, under the name of Goths, had driven them from Rome to Constantinople;"—at that time the chief city of the Christian world;—"and the very same people, under the name of Turks, expelled them again from Constantinople to Rome." And were the Huns Christians?

P. 545. Ye nations, whether artisans or soldiers, what are ye in the hands of Nature, but the sport of her laws, destined by turns to set dust in motion, and to reduce the work again to dust?

*Ibid.* Harmony and reason have placed the eloquence of Cicero above the sacred orators.

P. 559. The origin of that uniformity of judgement so constant, so general, ought not to be looked for in the midst of contradictory and fluctuating opinions. If the ministers of religion have appeared to think otherwise, it is because by their system they were enabled to regulate all the actions of mankind, to dispose of their fortunes, and command their wills, and to secure to themselves, in the name of heaven, the arbitrary government of the world. The veil is now removed.

Vol. V. pp. 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122. "Parallel between the old and new world."—Could enthusiasm produce more wild imaginations?

Vol. V. pp. 322, 323, 324, 325, 326. The direct and sole tendency of these observations seems to be, to stir up a spirit of rebellion. And if not true; how vile! Yours, S. B.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 4-

THE ingenious authors of the London Medical Journal, in their publication for July, speak of a new electrical apparatus invented by Mr. Volta, and by him named the Perpetual Electrophorus. It consists of two plates of metal, the lowermost of which is covered with a layer of pitch; the other, which is somewhat smaller, is suspended by silken cords, so disposed by means of pulleys, that the plate may be brought into contact with and rubbed upon the resinous mass.

A machine of this kind hath lately been constructed at St. Petersburg by order of the Empress, after a model sent from Vienna. It is nine feet in length, and four and a half in width. The resinous mass spread upon its under plate contains 180 pounds of pitch, and 80 pounds of Spanish wax. This is all that the learned Journalists say of this curious invention; if any of your philosophical correspondents, who are acquainted with its theory and application, will communicate what they know relative thereto through the channel of your useful repository, they will oblige many of your readers, and among others, your old friend and admirer, T. C.

#### THE SCRIBBLER. N<sup>o</sup> VII

*Sed nihil est magnum somnianti.* CIC.

REFLECTING the other evening on the influence of Fashion, I insensibly fell asleep, and imagined myself suddenly transported into a magnificent temple, in the centre of which, elevated on a pedestal, stood a female of a very light capricious air, attended by numbers of both sexes, who were burning incense on her altar. But what astonished me most was, that the scene experienced a perpetual change. When she waved her wand, the columns of the temple, which were at first of the Ionic, became of the Corinthian order, the stucco wall appeared hung with the richest tapestry, the fretted ceiling swelled into a dome, and the marble pavement assumed a carpet of the brightest tints. These, after innumerable transformations, were revived once more to pass through the same revolutions.

Whether she heightened with a pencil the vermilion of her cheeks, or clothed her limbs with a close or flowing vest; whether she collected her ringlets in a knot, or suffered them to hang negligently on her shoulders; whether she shook the dice, waked the lyre, or filled the sparkling glass; she was imitated by her votaries, who vied with each other in obsequiousness and reverence; all united in presenting their oblations,—either their health, their fortunes, or their integrity. Though numbers incessantly disappeared, the assembly, receiving continual supplies, preserved its grandeur and brilliancy. At the entrance I observed Vanity, fantastically crowned with flowers and feathers, to whom the fickle deity committed the initiation of her votaries. These having fluttered



flattered as gaily as their predecessors, in a few moments vanished, and were succeeded by others. All who rejected the solicitations of Vanity, were compelled to enter by Ridicule, whose shafts were universally dreaded. Even Literature, Science, and Philosophy, were obliged to comply. Those only escaped who were concealed beneath the veil of Obscurity. As I gazed on this glittering scene, having declined the invitations of Vanity, Ridicule shot an arrow from her bow, which pierced my heart; I fainted, and, in the violence of my agitation, awaked.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent J. T. in your *May Magazine*, p. 216, seems to expect that his *ipse dixit*, with what the authors of *The Independent Whig* say of their egregious performance in their title-page, should weigh down, or rather annihilate, a primitive Bishop's suggestions as to the ill-tendency of it in regard to religion. Was the Prelate singular in this respect? Certainly not; for see, among other writers, Mr. Squire's answer to the book; the *political* part of which is ascribed to Trenchard.

It is observable, that in p. 217, TRENCHARD appears in capitals, to keep all gain-sayers in awe no doubt. We leave him and his *politics*; and cannot but think that GORDON in capitals would have appeared there with more propriety; *that* free-thinker, the translator, &c. of Tacitus, being perhaps the censor of *Christianity*, and of every thing connected with it, in *The Independent Whig*.

*Audi alteram partem.* For it is possible, after all, these divines might know as much of the matter as Squire Gordon, or even J. T. the *Drawcanfir in nubibus*; whose "want of candour and moderation," to say nothing of piety and zeal, "seems also to be worthy of the attention of your readers." one of whom is constantly

VINDEX.

MR. URBAN,

THE trick put on Dr. Percy (see *Gent. Mag.* p. 252.) is much like one played by Chevalier Taylor\*. The Doctor, in a public lecture at Cambridge, undertook to express to the company every passion by the eye only. "Yes," says a gentleman, "there is no merit in doing that, because you say beforehand. Now I'll look Anger, &c.; but leave us to find out the passion." "With all my heart," says the Ophthalmiater; "What did I look now?" "Why Pity, suppose." "Yes, you are quite right, Sir." Had he said Rage, it was the Doctor's business to allow that he had guessed right.

Lord Chatham's Verses to Mr. Garrick, Vol XLVIII. p. 232. are scarcely intelli-

gible for want of a proper title. They were addressed to Mr. Garrick when he was at *Mount Edgcombe*.

In the register of Minshall, co. Chester, is recorded the death of Thomas Damm, in 1648, at the age of "sevenscore and fourteen."

Two original portraits of Grace Tozier, the celebrated vender of chocolate (see *Gent. Mag.* 1780, p. 365.), are still preserved at the assembly-house on Blackheath.

In answer to the enquiry in p. 312, the title of *Esquire* is superseded by that of *Honourable*, just as it is by *Reverend*, though the late Mr. Wheler of Kent, being a knight's son, would always be styled '*The Rev. Granville Wheler, Esq.*'

Were the Letters that passed between Mr. Walpole and Voltaire, relative to the English Drama, and which, I think, were printed about ten years ago in some newspaper, ever collected in any magazine, and where are they to be found? †

Yours, &c. A. B.

#### NARRATIVE OF THE TRIAL OF M. DE LA MOTTE. [See p. 341.]

ON Friday the 13th of July, the sheriffs of London attended at the Tower to receive the custody of M. de la Motte, a prisoner there, charged with High Treason against the state; who, being delivered with the usual formalities, was brought to the bar of the Sessions House in the Old Bailey. When he came there, the indictment found against him by the grand jury was read, and he was informed that his trial would come on the next day, and that by the laws of this country he was entitled to counsel. He behaved with becoming fortitude, paid his obedience to the Court, and named Mr. Dunning and Mr. Peckham for his counsel, who were assigned him.

On the 14th, about nine in the morning, he was again brought to the bar, when, after the usual forms of court had passed, Mr. Norton, junior counsel for the prosecution, opened the indictment; and then the Attorney General stated the nature of those treasonable practices with which the prisoner was charged; observing at the same time, that there was no difference, as to criminality, whether the offender was born a subject of the country which he betrayed, or an alien; for that aliens were obliged to a temporary allegiance to, as they were entitled to a temporary protection from, every government under which they were permitted to reside. He then proceeded to acquaint the Court with the character and practices of M. de la Motte ever since his arrival in England; that about the year 1780 he came into this country; that

\* It should be observed, that *1<sup>st</sup> of Mr. Ferguson*, in a letter in the papers, has absolutely denied the share in this transaction imputed to him by Mr. Shaw; who insists, however, that the attempt was made, though not in the presence of Mr. Ferguson. EDIT.



Feb. 17. 1781. Having been this day introduced to  
 Mr Walpole, I took an opportunity of asking him  
 whether any letters had ever passed between him and  
 Voltaire. He said that was a subject ~~as to which~~ he  
 should not himself <sup>have</sup> introduced, but as I had mentioned  
 it, he would candidly state the matter to me. He  
 said: that about the year 1773 he received a very in-  
 civil Letter from Voltaire, in which he mentioned that  
 he <sup>had</sup> lately heard of a book written by Mr H. in defence  
 of R. Richard III. - that it was a subject which he liked,  
 that he had all his life suspected that the charges  
 of poisons, assassinations &c brought against many  
 Kings and other great personages were frequently  
 ill-founded. - that though Mr H's book had been  
 some time printed, he had not till lately heard  
 of it; that he highly honoured the author for this  
 & other ingenious works; that he sh<sup>d</sup> be much obliged  
 to him for a copy - & should think himself ho-  
 noured by his friendship &c. - Mr H. having  
 censured Voltaire in one of his works, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~Voltaire~~ <sup>Voltaire</sup> ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> ~~been~~ <sup>been</sup> ~~informed~~ <sup>informed</sup> ~~of this~~ <sup>of this</sup> ~~circumstance~~ <sup>circumstance</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~charged~~ <sup>charged</sup> ~~him~~ <sup>him</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~meanness~~ <sup>meanness</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~calumniating~~ <sup>calumniating</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~whom~~ <sup>whom</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> ~~once~~ <sup>once</sup> ~~spoken~~ <sup>spoken</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~some~~ <sup>some</sup> ~~severity~~ <sup>severity</sup>. He resolved therefore to be before  
 hand with any such intimation - and wrote an answer  
 to V. informing him precisely of the fact - and letting  
 him know that with the book which he desired to see,  
 which Mr H. by no means allowed to be a defence of  
 R. Richard III. (his Historick Doubt was the book ob-  
 quired after) he had sent him another in which he  
 acknowledged he had spoken <sup>some</sup> ~~unfairly~~ <sup>unfairly</sup> of Mr H.

evidence that of proving them not to be his  
 hand-writing. This question, however, was  
 waived for the present, and the Attorney  
 General went on. He stated the contents of  
 asked to name the person from whom he was  
 to obtain the secret, his answer was, it was  
 only an imaginary person. Being supposed  
 by the counsel to have been touched with re-  
 morse after his attempt to betray the English  
 fleet,



de Voltaire — that if, notwithstanding, he  
should think the author of the two pieces was  
of his friendship, he should be extremely happy.

To this very candid behaviour I made  
a most ungenerous return. He immediately  
wrote a letter to a lady in Paris (the Dutchesse  
de Choiseul I think) containing a severe in-  
vective against Mr. H. for having satirised him  
and wrote another letter to Mr. H. in defence  
of the French Dramatic Writers and against  
Mr. H. Shakespeare. This letter he printed  
and it was a translation of his, I suppose,  
which appeared in the English Newspaper.  
His letter to the Dutchesse de C. is now in Mr.  
H.'s possession, the original having been sent  
to him by that lady; and if the editors of  
new edition of his works should take any notice  
of this business, or print any extract from it,  
Mr. H. tells me he would publish the orig-  
inal. — I forget whether Mr. H. made any reply  
to Voltaire's printed Letter.

Since I wrote the above, I find Vol-  
taire's letter to Mr. Walpole was prin-  
ted in the Memoirs of Voltaire  
as the author of the Henriade, 8<sup>vo</sup>  
1777. E. M.

\* It should be observed, that Mr. Ferguson, in a letter in the papers, has absolutely  
denied the share in this transaction imputed to him by Mr. Shaw; who insists, however,  
that the attempt was made, though not in the presence of Mr. Ferguson. EDIT.



he lived in genteel lodgings and in the style of a gentleman; but that his business was not so honourable as his apparent character bespoke. It was, he said, by various arts to collect intelligence, and to transmit periodically to France accounts of our naval and military force; the destination of our fleets and armies; the times when our merchantmen were expected to sail, or to arrive; and in short with every transaction that was of importance for our enemies to know, or the government to keep secret; that these traitorous transactions were first discovered in June last, though the traitor was not then known; that one Ratcliffe, master of a cutter, first made the discovery, who having been employed by a Mr. Rozier of Canterbury to carry goods and packets at an extraordinary allowance, began to suspect that something more was meant than a common traffic, and therefore communicated his suspicions to Mr. Steward of Sandwich, and at the same time delivered him a packet with which he was entrusted, and with which Mr. Steward immediately set out for London, and delivered the same to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, at whose office it was opened, the contents transcribed, and the original returned to be forwarded according to the directions originally received. For some time this intercourse was suffered to continue, several packets were received by Ratcliffe, delivered to Mr. Steward, brought to the office, transcribed, and forwarded as already related; but the principal from whom these packets came, remained concealed, till at length from 20*l.* a trip, which Ratcliffe was to receive, it was proposed to reduce his allowance to 15*l.* on account of pretended delays. Ratcliffe embraced this opportunity to insist on settling the matter with the principal, or he would be no longer their carrier; on which he obtained an interview with the prisoner at the house of Mr. Rozier. When he was introduced, M. de la Motte complained to him that the delivery of his goods and packets had been so long delayed, that they were of no advantage to him. Ratcliffe made what excuses he thought proper, received his arrears, promised greater diligence, and was to have his freight continued. Thus M. de la Motte fell into the snare that had been laid for him. His name, person, and place of abode, were discovered by means of Rozier, and all his treasonable transactions laid open.

The contents of the letters were about to be read, when the prisoner's counsel objected to it, on the ground that the letters about to be read were only copies, and could not be brought in evidence without injuring the prisoner in his defence, by precluding him from the only possible advantage of exculpatory evidence that of proving them not to be his hand-writing. This question, however, was waived for the present, and the Attorney General went on. He stated the contents of

several letters, in one of which were lists of various military and naval preparations, and concluding with this caution: "In the name of God send no more [letters] to me by post! take care of my life!"

The Attorney next proceeded to state the manner of apprehending the prisoner; that being now in possession of the necessary information, some of the Bow-Street people [Jealous and Prothero] were sent to his lodgings in Bond-Street, where, being told he was not at home, they took his servant into custody, and staid in the house till he came in, which was not till two in the morning of the next day, when they heard a double rap at the door, and sent the servant to open it, who, on whispering something to his master, turned to make his escape, but was seized by Prothero, and held fast. In this situation he was observed to drop some papers from his pocket, which were instantly picked up by the officers.

By these papers a connection was discovered between the prisoner and a Mr. Lutterloh, of Wickham near Portsmouth, and a messenger was sent to take that gentleman into custody, who, on being apprehended, confessed all that he knew, and directed the officers to a place in his garden where papers were concealed that would explain the whole. These papers were found, and contained a full detail of several transactions that could not have been learnt but from persons intimately connected with the affairs of government. Who these were, remains yet a secret; but it is hoped time will discover traitors more immediately to be dreaded than any who have yet been publicly named.

These facts were proved by the clearest evidence. Lutterloh's testimony went even further than what the counsel had stated; but at the same time that it proved incontrovertibly the guilt of the prisoner, it left no room to doubt but that the witness was the greater criminal of the two. Having some reason to believe, he said, that he could procure the private signals of Commodore Johnstone's Squadron from the Adm. Office, and by that means put his ships in the power of the enemy, he went over to France, and made the offer to M. Sartine, on condition of having 4000*l.* in hand, a pension of 3000*l.* a year for the person by whose means he was to obtain the secret, and a third part of the value of the ships that should be captured, to be shared equally between them: but M. Sartine not chusing to advance the money, he thought it would be his best way to contrive the destruction of the French fleet; for which end he applied to Sir Hugh Palliser, and acquainted him with all his proceedings except giving up the name of La Motte. Being asked to name the person from whom he was to obtain the secret, his answer was, it was only an imaginary person. Being supposed by the counsel to have been touched with remorse after his attempt to betray the English fleet,



fleet, and that it was with a view of making this country amends for his intended treachery, that he applied to Sir Hugh Palliser; he frankly replied it was no such thing, his sole view was to enrich himself. Having owned that he was rich, he was asked by the prisoner's counsel, how he came by his fortune? By that gentleman, he said, pointing to the prisoner. Q. Was it not agreed, that you should be true to each other? A. Most undoubtedly. Q. And you inviolably adhered to that agreement? A. I did not. I told all with which I was entrusted to Sir Hugh Palliser.

Besides the evidence of living witnesses, letters of instructions, lists of fleets, and other material proofs were produced and read; and when the counsel for the prosecution had closed their evidence, Mr. Peckham, counsel for the prisoner, in the absence of Mr. Dunning (who was taken ill during the trial), endeavoured to extenuate the offence by representing the prisoner as a gentleman in trade, who conveyed no other intelligence to his correspondents than what he collected from the public papers, and what might be read in them every day; that Rozier was employed by him merely as a dealer in such goods as he had occasion to send abroad; and that Radcliffe, for greater dispatch, was hired at an extra price to carry them to an early market; that as for Lutterloh, he was of so infamous a character, that the jury could place no belief in what he had sworn, it being evident that the whole was a scheme to enrich himself, and to sacrifice the prisoner. The Solicitor General replied; and the Judge [Bulmer] having summed up the evidence, the jury went out, and in a few minutes brought in their evidence as already related. See the sentence and an account of the execution of the prisoner in p. 341.

*Strictures on Dr. Johnson's Prefaces to the English Poets.*

MR. URBAN, Aug. 20.  
YOUR ready admission of my Strictures on Dr. Johnson's Prefaces to the English Poets in your Magazine for December 1779, induces me to communicate to you what has occurred to me on a perusal of the remaining most instructive volumes, which you began to review in May last.

In the Preface to *Addison*, p. 92, l. *ante-penult.* "a great writer" is mentioned, whose name one would be inquisitive to know, as his notions of poetry and criticism seem to be entirely novel. *Erit mihi magnus Apollo.* In p. 98, in the first verse from Pope [Eloisa to Abelard, v. 365.] we should read "woes will loathe my *penfive* ghost." The opera of Rosamond is so highly and so deservedly spoken of in p. 103, 104, that the omission of it in the body of English Poets is almost unpardonable. See your volume for 1779, p. 597.

In p. 4, l. 4, of the Preface to *Blackmore*, should not "which" be "who?" Due praise

is given in p. 15, 181, to his philosophical poem "Creation;" some fine lines from whence are quoted by the ingenious Dr. B. Grosvenor in his admirable "Essay on Health," chap. iii. sect. v.

In the Preface to *Rowe*, p. 10, l. 8, it is observable that our author uses "fat" for "fitted." It is also observable, that he is not prevented by Dr. Bentley's harsh animadversions on Rowe's translation of Lucan (see "Phileleutherus Lipfensis," part iii.) from declaring, p. 29, that "it completely exhibits the genius and spirit of the original."

In p. 3, l. 9, of the Preface to *Tickell*, the second "made" should be "makes."

Is ver. 15 in p. 18 of the Preface to *Fenton* rightly printed?

In the Preface to *Prior*, p. 1, 2, we are told of "the difficulty of settling his birth-place;" of which your Magazine for 1779, p. 640, 641, contains a curious account. In p. 21 notice is taken of the duke of Shrewsbury's refusing "to be associated with a man so meanly born" as Prior, in an embassy to Paris. This calls to mind what happened before, in November 1711; when, according to Swift's Journal to Stella, he was in the commission with Bishop Robinson and Lord Strafford as "ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the peace." Swift's words are, "How Lord Strafford will bear one of Prior's mean birth on an equal character with him, I know not." In p. 32, l. 4, read "Hibernia."

In the Preface to *Pope*, p. 2, he is represented as "more willing to shew what his father was not, than what he was." This is certainly true; and it has been asserted as equally so, that his father was in a house in the factory at Lisbon, where he was perverted to Popery; he being the son of a clergyman of the church of England beneficed in Hampshire. In p. 14 read "Trumbull." In p. 63, Dr. Jortin, of whom some notices are given in your volume for 1776, p. 495, 196, (see also for 1777, p. 593, 594; and 1778, p. 60 and 404), is described as the person who consulted Eustathius for the translator of the Iliad. Fifty years ago, however, it was the common report at Saint John's College, Oxford, that William *Peche* (pronounced as a dissyllable), fellow of that society, was employed in making the extracts from Eustathius. In p. 159, l. 5, read "o'er *all* this." The date of the letter in p. 169 should be "April 11, 1739." In p. 170, l. *antep.* we should read "or of all of them." In p. 183 *Aloffa* is said to mean the duchess of Marlborough. But did not two *Graces* fit for that picture? It represents her grace of Buckinghamshire according to Warburton's note prefixed to Pope's "Character of Katharine late Duchess of Buckinghamshire and Normanby;" so that it may perhaps be considered as delineating both these illustrious ladies. As to the intention of intimidating Pope, hinted at in p. 191, 192, it



it was current at the time, that the duke of Argyll declared in the House of Lords, that if his character should be treated with that licentious freedom then so insufferably assumed, he would forthwith run his sword through the transgressor, and throw himself on the mercy of his peers, not doubting of their interposition for his pardon. This declaration, it has been said, gave occasion to the complimentary lines 86, 87, in the second Dialogue. The "selection from the Italians who wrote in Latin," mentioned in p. 196, was printed in 1684. In p. 197, l. 16, for "Acts" read "Arts;" and in l. 1 of p. 198 erase the comma after "Science." The contrary to what is asserted in p. 230 relative to Pope's convivial conversation was fact; if one who perfectly knew what he said, and had often been in Pope's company, may be allowed to give evidence, which was to this effect: that those, who knew Pope only from his writings, knew him but by halves; his conversation being to the last degree engaging and entertaining. This evidence also coincides with the account in Ruffhead's Life of Pope, p. 478. In addition to the reason adduced in Gent. Mag. p. 271, for Pope's dislike of Bentley, as remarked by Dr. Johnson in p. 249, the following circumstance may deserve to be recorded: A person, who had at different times met with Bentley and Pope together at Dr. Mead's, said that Bentley would *without any ceremony* employ Pope in fetching and carrying books backward and forward in the library there. Pope's answer to the Prince's question in p. 243, as told by Ruffhead in p. 535, *note*, shews surely that he had somewhat to say. What is asserted of Pope's ignorance of the principles, and insensibility of the effects, of Music, in p. 283, notwithstanding all his labour in the praise of it, is highly applicable to the late ingenious Bp. Lavington, who, though utterly unacquainted with that science, has most excellently described "the influence of church music" in his celebrated Sermon, while canon of Worcester, at the meeting of the Choirs in 1725. In p. 321, l. 8, the fictitious name of *Clodio* is changed, in Warburton's edition, into the real name of *Wharton*. In p. 329 a couplet is produced as preferred by Pope to any other. It is remarkable that Dr. Warton, in his "Essay on Pope, Lond. 1762," p. 292, has produced a different couplet as, in his own opinion, "the most harmonious in our language." The Epitaph in p. 341, 342, is inaccurately printed. The eighth verse is liable to the same criticism as the fifth in p. 346, where, in l. 1, we should read "Trumbull." The Epitaph on Mr. Harcourt, in p. 349, 350, was criticised by Bp. Atterbury in his letter to Pope of March 26, 1721. In p. 352, l. *antep.* "given" should probably be omitted; and in l. *ult.* we should probably read "place or on." In p. 354, l. 6, read "The wish;" and in p. 355, l. 6, "sustained it but." Should

we not, in p. 357, ver. 10, for "moral" read "mortal;" as it stands in p. 314 of vol. II. of "The Idler, Lond. 1767?" It might have been remarked in p. 365, that the second verse in the Epitaph on Gay seems evidently borrowed from the fourth stanza of Dryden's poem on the death of Mrs. Killigrew, in which we are informed that

"Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child."

In p. 367, l. 18, read "of a vice;" and in p. 373, l. 1, "Ut urnam."

The Bishop mentioned in the Preface to *Swift*, p. 16, was Dr. William Sheridan, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, remarkable for being the only prelate in Ireland who refused the oaths to the new government.

Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

(To be concluded in our next.)

# THE BABBLER. N° I.

"What will this Babbler say?"

ACTS xvii. 18.

THIS interrogation, in the place of a motto, will probably be my reader's very enquiry before he reads a single word of my papers; for which reason it is intended to be a *general motto*, and must be understood at the beginning of every paper, and the paper itself will be the best answer to the question. If the author at any time happens to sink into the title he has chosen, the severest critic must then allow its aptitude; and the more candid will, he hopes, excuse the fault, after he enters this caveat to all whom it may concern, that his wish is to do service to the public, and he seeks no reward for his labour.

Works of this kind are usually levelled at the times—at the foibles of the men—at the fashions of the ladies;—at a head—at a hat—at a feather; the design undoubtedly may be good, but the effects are mostly small. To tell some men of their faults, though with a good intent, is like beating them with a rod—it galls them, and your reward is no thanks for your pains. The more rationally you argue against a vice, or an ill habit, to one guilty of it, the more you disgust him—you question his judgement, or arraign his fancy—you offend his pride—it enters the quick; but were you to debate the matter with him less forcibly, and more mildly, you would disoblige him the less, and in all probability serve him the more.

Every one who has taken a serious look about him must acknowledge that it is as difficult to reform custom, as it is to remove vice or folly. Custom is justly termed a monster; and to encounter that which is rivetted, as it were, in the constitution by the steady hand of Time, is often as ineffectual—as perfectly speculative, and as utterly impracticable, as Archimedes's ideal proposition of moving the earth, let him have where he would to stand. This property of habit is

No—There is no need of or in  
this passage—It is not found in  
the original copy printed in the Visitor

Scrutator's reappearance is there.

M



not peculiar to the mind of man—it is equally perceptible in the body—it is visible in every part of the creation, so far as human faculties can penetrate. In the vegetable world this remark is manifest, and the power of accident, or the force of art on nature, will appear from the slightest observations. In short, Nature, which way soever we look, is capable of such influence, and is frequently so deformed, or altered by the hand of Fate or of Art, when assisted by that of Time, that the effects are aptly said to be a *second nature*. And to revert this, or to restore nature to its primitive state, is known to be a task too frequently beyond the art of man to perform.

Yet, notwithstanding the narrowness of the prospect of success, or the unthankfulness of the office—of an adviser—admonisher—a dictator—et cætera—et cætera—numerous are the attempts which are made in these characters; and perhaps for this reason, that there are almost as many people of learning and consequence who think themselves qualified for an adviser, admonisher, or a dictator, as there are readers of no learning who judge themselves to be capable of acting without a director. But current applause must, and mostly will, decide on the merits of the writer; and it would be well if reason, or good common sense, would lay hold on and determine for the reader. All the *BABBLER* has to say for himself on this head is, that he has a few things, and some of them, he presumes, of no mean importance, which he is desirous of laying before the public; and health and time may permit him to add to his present stock in hand.

Shotton, June 7.

M. E.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

A Constant reader of your Magazine, the only one that maintains a respectable rank as a literary publication, begs leave to lay before its learned correspondents an apparent oversight in Dr. Johnson's *Life of Milton*, which he is equally surprized to meet with there, and to find unnoticed by the keen and sharp-sighted *Reviewer* on that performance.

Dr. Johnson, after mentioning an ancestor of Milton who forfeited his estate in the wars of York and Lancaster, adds, "Which side he took I know not; his descendant inherited no veneration for the *White Rose*."

Now that the *White Rose* should be a very familiar emblem of arbitrary power and the Stuart family, to Dr. Johnson, I do not at all wonder; but that he should conceive it as having any thing to do with the cause against which Milton engaged, can only, I imagine, be imputed to that temporary inattention or forgetfulness to which the greatest writers are liable.

The contest between the Roses, was that of one branch of the royal family against the other; and was entirely obliterated by the junction of both those branches in Henry the

Seventh and his successors. Nor do I remember a single circumstance to shew that either of the Roses was made a badge of the Cavalier party in the time of Charles I.

The revival of its use, I have always heard attributed to the accidental analogy of the title of *Duke of York* residing in the person of James II.—a trifling and ridiculous analogy; but such an one as the weak zealots of a party are always fond of catching at. To what an absurd length this was carried by the Jacobite faction, all who remember the late reign may easily recollect.

Without pretending, however, absolutely to decide upon this point, it is enough for me to suggest it to the consideration of those among your readers who are well versed in every thing relative to the history of their country. Yours, &c. AN ENQUIRER.

\*\*\* This Correspondent's obliging Offer is highly acceptable.

*Inscription on a neat Marble Monument lately erected in the Cathedral at Gloucester.*

"To the Memory of  
WILLIAM WARBURTON, D.D.  
For more than xix Years Bishop of this See.  
A Prelate

Of the most sublime Genius, and exquisite  
Learning:

Both which Talents

He employed through a long Life,  
In the Support

Of what he firmly believed,  
The CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

And

Of what he esteemed the best Establishment  
of it,

The CHURCH of ENGLAND.

He was born at Newark upon Trent,  
Dec. 24, 1698.

Was consecrated BISHOP of Gloucester,  
Jan. 20, 1760.

Died at his Palace, in this City,  
June 7, 1779,

And was buried near this Place."

Beneath the entablature is the head of the Bishop in a medallion:

MR. URBAN,

July 16.

I N your Anecdotes of Sir Hugh Middleton (see *Gent. Mag.* for June, p. 256), you mention "he left a certain number of shares to the Goldsmiths Company;" it should have been added, "and that Company are in possession of a very fine original portrait of Sir Hugh, in high preservation."

The Goldsmiths Company have several other paintings, well deserving of public notice, and which were cleaned about two years since by Mr. Roma. A descriptive catalogue of them, as well as of the paintings in the other halls and public buildings in the city of London, among which are MANY valuable ones, would be very acceptable, and I think not beneath the attention of some ingenious artist to give.

W. B.

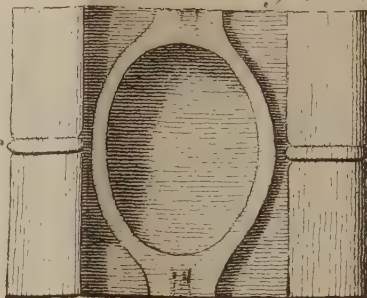






*Draught of a ROMAN ALTAR lately found at DONCASTER.*

*Plane of the Top*



*Note. The Back was quite plain.*

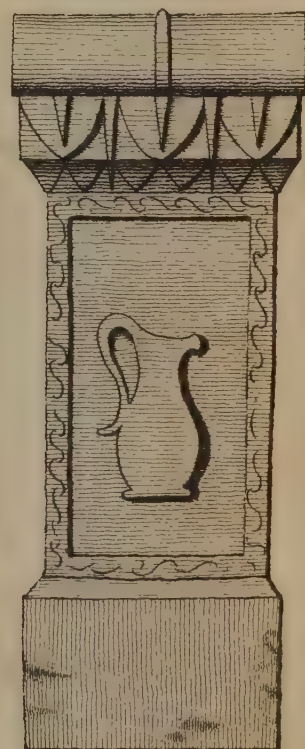
*Right Side*



*Front*



*Left Side*



Drawn by W<sup>m</sup> Lindley of Doncaster, Architect  
F. Cary sculp<sup>t</sup>

The contest between the Kores, was that of one branch of the royal family against the other; and was entirely obliterated by the junction of both those branches in Henry the

of London, among which ones, would be very acceptable, and I think not beneath the attention of some ingenious artist to give.  
W. B.

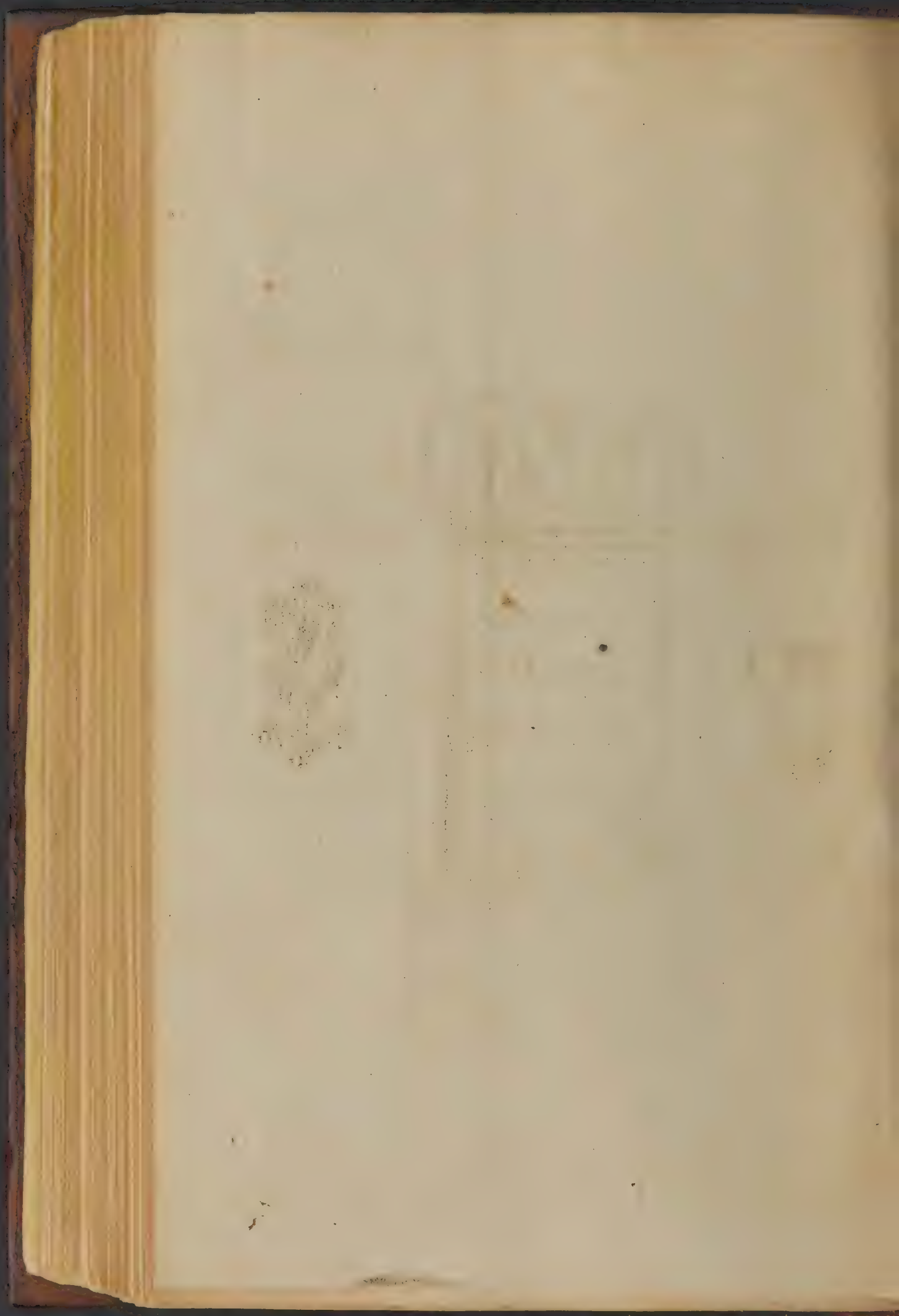




Found at Doncaster 1781 W.B.

This sketch was made by Wm Burgh Esqre  
of York, before it appeared in the Magazine.  
and given to me by that gentleman.







MR. URBAN, *Doncaster, June 10.*  
**I**N digging out the ground to make a cellar in this town a few months ago, a Roman votive altar was found about six feet deep below the common surface of the adjacent ground, covered with what appeared to have been cast earth, which probably had been thrown there upon some former revolution in the place many centuries ago. The drawing herewith sent you of it is sufficiently exact; the inscription is perfectly legible, and the whole stone has escaped through all accidents with very little mutilation. The antiquaries in this country have given us no satisfactory explanation of the inscription, and we should be glad of the opinion of the more learned respecting it. I am one of your oldest readers, H. S.  
 [See the plate annexed.]

*Debates in the last Session of the last Parliament, continued from p. 312.*

May 1.

**T**HE order of the day being called, the House resolved itself into a committee on Ld N—th's bill for a commission of accounts, previous to which his lordship wished to say a word or two relative to the mode of proceeding: he had given notice, he said, on moving for leave to bring in the bill, that the commissioners should not be members of either House of parliament; this was not without precedent. He referred to a commission in 1667, when Sir Ch. Herbert was chairman of the committee above stairs appointed to prepare the commission bill; that he made the proper report to the House; that twenty names were then given in and balloted for, and thus reduced to nine; and that Ld Brereton, Sir John Saville, Sir Wm. Turner, and six others, were chosen.

Col. B—re begged to know if the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had any proof, that the gentlemen named were not in parliament? And—

Mr. Po—ys rose to enter his caveat against such a precedent.

The Speaker then left the chair, and Lord N—th declared, that in moving the commissioners not to be members of parliament, he had no intention either to take away or to abridge any of its privileges, or to insinuate directly or indirectly, that there were not within these walls men of as much integrity and ability, as much honour in themselves, and as much zeal for the public welfare, as any men in the kingdom; and that the only reason why

he had proposed, that the commissioners should not be members, was, because debates ran so high, and the times were so contentious, that almost every gentleman had taken either one side or the other; and therefore if they were chosen, their conduct in that situation would be liable to misconstruction. His Lordship then proceeded to the nomination; and after suggesting, that from the very nature of the accounts that would come before them, they must be men of different lines of life, he proposed for the army accounts Sir Guy Carleton and Mr. Bowlby; he had next, he said, looked to the law, and to those of that profession who were most in the habits of settling accounts; and for these, he said, he had gone to Chancery, and he should name—

Mr. B—g rose suddenly, and complained of the insult offered to the House, as the most daring attempt that ever was made to sink them in the estimation of the people, and to annihilate their best privileges; he begged, therefore, that the noble Lord would nominate but one person at a time; that the committee might pass their judgment on that one, before they took a second into consideration. This produced a long and warm debate.

Mr. B—ke was for suffering the noble Lord to proceed, and for seeing the whole *dramatis personæ*, that the House might judge of the farce by the characters of the actors.

Gen. Con—y was for not proceeding a step farther, till it was first determined whether the commissioners should be members or strangers, and made a motion for that purpose.

Mr. R—g—y thought this method of proceeding to unfair, that, if the right hon. gentleman persisted in his motion, he would take the sense of the House upon it. The noble Lord had previously made an opening, when that matter might properly have been debated, but then not a word was said about it. Now the committee is formed for the purpose of nominating commissioners, all on a sudden gentlemen discover an inclination to dispute that which should have been settled at the proper time. This usage, he thought, uncandid to the noble Lord.

Mr. T. T—sh—d seconded the general's motion, and charged the noble Lord with having offered the grossest insult to parliament that ever member dared to attempt.

Col. B—re coincided in the same idea. He was for putting a truncheon into the hands



hands of Gen. Carleton; but by no means disgracing him, by turning him into a clerk.

Ld *N—th* was for taking the sense of the House on the propositions, and deferring the nomination of the rest of the commissioners till that point was decided.

Mr. *C—nw—ll* was for deciding the question, by voting the chairman to leave the chair, or not leave the chair. If it were carried to leave the chair, then the commissioners to be members of parliament; if to keep the chair, then to take it the other way, and the noble Lord to proceed with his nomination.

Mr. *D—nn—g* entered seriously into the tendency of the bill. He considered it as a formal renunciation of the powers ascribed to parliament; as not only an apparent, but a substantial abdication of the rights of the House to redress the people's grievances. He insisted, that it was neither wise nor warrantable, nor consonant to the constitution of parliament, to delegate on any occasion those rights, which belonged to the Commons of England, to any other persons whatever; but admitting that the House might delegate its powers, Did the noble Lord, he asked, give the least ground for hope, that he wished to delegate those powers to such hands as were proper to be entrusted with so extraordinary a delegation? Without questioning the honour, integrity, and ability of the intended commissioners, Was it not fair to conclude, that all the commissioners whom the noble Lord intended to nominate would be placemen, placemen now, or placemen in future? He wished, he said, the noble Lord might be suffered to proceed with his nomination, that the House might know the full extent of the noble Lord's intention to deprive the House of those rights with which it was constitutionally invested.

Ld *Advo—te* of *Scotl—d* insisted, that the delegation, if so it might be called, was neither unprecedented, nor unparliamentary; that it was founded in wisdom and sound policy. Supposing, he said, the commissioners were to be nominated from one side of the House or the other, Would they not in either case be equally exceptionable? Thus, while the report of one description of men in the House would be deemed factious, the report of the other would be pronounced a mere screen for ministers. And still worse would be the result, were they to be a mixed number of members on both

sides; for in that case business could never go on; the animosity of the one set would operate upon the irritability of the other, and rage and rancour would take place of sober investigation, and wise and deliberate decision. The Ld Advocate, after arguing the point with great ingenuity, adverted to the characters of the persons named, on whose integrity he passed the highest encomiums.

Sir *Fl—cb—r N—rt—n* could not help thinking it an extraordinary way of complying with the petitions of the people to promote œconomy in the public expenditure, and to diminish the influence of the Crown, to frame a commission, creating new placemen at the nomination of the minister; to be paid large salaries, with a power to employ as many secretaries, clerks, messengers, &c. &c. as they in their pleasure should think fit. He insisted, that the rights of parliament could not be constitutionally delegated; they were personal, and could only be personally exercised. The present proposition, therefore, he was persuaded, was illegal, and amounted to a betraying of their trust.

The *Sec. at War* cited many precedents where the House had appointed committees like that under the present bill, not to decide, but to enquire into facts, and to report the same to the House; that the appointment of the present commissioners by no means amounted to such a delegation as Sir *Fl—tc—r* had said was studiously to be avoided.

Mr. *F—x* enforced with much energy the principal arguments of Sir *Fl—tc—r N—rt—n*, which he held as high authority; and cited an instance from the Roman History, where a Roman delinquent escaped by appointing a creature of his own to be his accuser.

Mr. *M—st—d* presumed, that in the precedent referred to by the noble lord in the blue ribbon in 1667, there was a Speaker in the House; but the record was silent as to his objections to the bill then before the House!

At two o'clock in the morning the House divided;

For Mr. Ord's leaving the chair, 173  
Against it, 195

Ld *N—th* then insisted, that the committee should proceed to approve or disapprove the nomination of the persons whom he intended to name; but Mr. *F—x* remonstrated against it at that late hour; and it was finally agreed, that the chairman do report the progress, and the committee have leave to sit again.

(To be continued.)



MR. URBAN,

IT has been justly remarked as a very extraordinary circumstance, that though almost all the poets of the age of Queen Elizabeth occasionally employed their pens in writing commendatory verses on each other, Shakspeare has not left a single line, complimentary or monumental, on any of his contemporaries. If the following epitaph, which is faithfully transcribed from a MS. of the time of Charles I. shall be thought genuine, perhaps it may be presumed that he was author of other compositions of a similar kind, though unfortunately they have not reached posterity.

By giving this literary fragment a place in your next Magazine, you may perhaps excite the possessors of ancient English MSS. (many of which are scattered through England) to examine them with attention, and other pieces of our great poet may be recovered. I have only to add, that the old spelling is observed, and the name Wm. Shakspeare is subscribed to the original copy. The lines are as follow:

AN EPITAPH.

When God was pleas'd, the world unwilling yet,

ELIAS JAMES to Nature pay'd his debt,  
And here repofeth. As he liv'd, he dyde;  
The saying in him strongly verifide,  
Such life—such death:—then the known  
truth to tell,

He liv'd a godly life, and dyde as well.

WM. SHAKESPEARE.

I know not whether the following verses on Shakspeare's fellow-comedian, Burbage, the most celebrated actor of his time, have yet appeared in print. They are found in one of the Sloanian MSS. now in the British Museum, and were probably written shortly after his death. If you think them worth preserving, they are at your service.

EPITAPH on Mr. RICHARD BURBAGE  
the Player.

This life's a plan fceaned out by Nature's  
arte,

Where every man hath his allotted parte.  
This man hath now, as many more can tell,  
Ended his parte, and he hath acted well.  
The play now ended, think his grave to be  
The de-tireing house of his sad tragedie;  
Where to give his fame this [praise] be not  
afraid\*,

Here lies the best tragedian ever plaid.

The word between crochets is not in the original, but seems to be wanting, though it makes the line a syllable too long.

Yours, &c. A New Correspondent.

**EM.**

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 1, 1781.

SEND you a transcript which I have lately been permitted to make from a valuable record, which at this time may justly be considered as a curiosity; viz. Oliver Crom-

well's Protection to divers English Ships; to trade to India and Persia. The original on parchment is beautifully illuminated, with the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, at the top. On one side is an excellent portrait of Oliver Cromwell within the O; under which is a large ship, finely drawn, with the arms of England on the main-mast. This curious deed is now (1781) in the collection of John Thorpe, Esq. F. S. A. of Bexley in Kent, where it has been preserved many years.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

“OLIVER, LORD PROTECTOR of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging. To All to whom theis presents shall come, or may any wayes appertaine, Greeting; Know Yee, that Wee, of Our especiall grace and favour, Have given and granted, and by theis presents Doe give and grant, unto Joseph Taylor, commander of the good shipp called the Adventure, of Our port of London, Thomas Pott, commander of the good shipp called the John and Thomas of London, Captaine Michael Dibbs, commander of the good shipp called the Goodhope of London, John Gosnall, master of the good shipp called the Lion of London, and Captaine Francis Steward, commander of the shipp the Phenix of London, free liberty, licence, and authority, to transport themselves, with the aforesaid shippes, and their severall ladings of such lawfull goods and merchandizes, together with such a number of merchants and other persons not obnoxious to this state and commonwealth, and with such ammunition, victuall, and other necessaries, as shal bee judged fitt and convenient, and therewith to saile from Our said port of London, to the parts of India and Persia, to trade there and in all or any ports or places thereabouts; And to beare Our flagg or ensigne in the said severall shippes respectively. And Wee doe hereby require and command all persons belonging to this commonwealth, and doe alsoe pray and desire all Forreigne Princes and States, and their subjects and people respectively, peaceably and quietly to permitt and suffer the said Joseph Taylor, Thomas Pott, Captaine Michael Dibbs, John Gosnall, and Captaine Francis Steward, and their factors and assignes, and others the persons aforesaid with them, and alsoe the said shippes, goods, and merchandize, to proceed in the said voyage accordingly, and to return againe without interrupcion: And alsoe to be aydeing and assisting unto them, Soe that noe damage, trouble, or prejudice whatsoever bee done or offered unto them, or any of them, in their passage and tradeing in the parts aforesaid. And Our will and expresse pleasure and commandement further is, That neither they the said Joseph Taylor, Thomas Pott, Captaine Michael Dibbs, John Gosnall, and Captaine Francis Steward, nor any

\* Rather, “Where to give him this praise be not afraid.”



of them, nor any person or persons, belonging to them nor the said ships, nor any of them, bee impressed by any of Our commanders or others for Our service.

In Witnes whereof, Wee have caused theis Our Letters to bee made Patents.—Witnes Our Selve att Westminster the nine and twentieth day of March, in the yeare of Our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty-five.

By the Lord Protector, BEALE."

#### THE SPECULATOR. N° X.

*Natura solitarius nihil amat. Cic.*

"Nature has an aversion to solitude."

"**M**AN (says a learned Divine), as a solitary individual, is a very wretched being. As long as he stands detached from his kind, he is possessed neither of happiness nor of strength. We are formed by Nature to unite; we are compelled towards each other by the compassionate instincts in our frame; we are linked by a thousand connections founded on common wants\*." Since our nature is such; since our necessities are so great and so manifold, it must evidently appear, that without society we should enjoy but a very small portion of the comforts, or even of the necessities, of life: and hence too we cannot but wonder how the ancient monks and hermits could delight in such perpetual solitude. The anchorite could not converse with the insect, the bird, or the beast; nor could he partake of any social amusement; therefore,

" ———— In solitude

What happiness; who can enjoy alone;

Or all enjoying, what contentment find?"

MILTON.

If we look upon it in a moral or religious light, we shall equally discover the abusive impropriety of it. A total secession from the world must, surely, be repugnant both to the laws of God and nature. We are born for the good of mankind; we are compelled by our religion to condole with the afflicted; to relieve the necessitous; *to cloath the naked; and to feed the hungry.* The monk and hermit practise none of these obligatory, none of these christian duties: they shamefully neglect them, to live in impious inactivity, under the cloak of religion.

Another invincible argument against a monastic life is, that we are to consider the present state of existence as preparatory to a future. We have full assurances of rewards or punishments according to our conduct through this scene of probation and warfare. View the life of one who retires from the world—you will find he has no temptations to struggle with—nothing to excite his anger, or disturb the serenity of his mind; in a word, he cannot violate any one of the commandments of his Creator, when all things co-operate to render it wholly impossible. But can such a person expect a recompence for having led a good life, when he had put it out of his power to commit any impiety?

Can he who never fought in the battle claim a share of the rewards of victory?

Such is the life of the hermit, the monk, and the nun! Unhappy nun! too late convinced of what is wrong. For you, all christian hearts will ever feel a sympathising pang! For you, whom false delusion led astray, and snatched from all the joys of freedom and society! Happily, Britannia's daughters have their liberty! No monasteries, no nunneries have we—nor any of the pompous, rigid, superstitious customs of the papal church, I shall close this essay with the following reflections on this subject, taken from Keate's *Ancient and Modern Rome*.

"Haste from thy cell, O Memory! and hide With blackest shades the day when first were rear'd

Th'unsocial convent's walls. Shock'd at the Man's guardian angel fled, and left those breasts,

Which friendship might have warm'd, and great pursuits

Guided through honour to the public good, A prey to folly, and that partial love, Which centers in itself.—Then broke the chain

That best cements in bonds of amity Earth's numerous family; then sunk the names

Of parent,—child,—posterity; those ties, Which to our joys add joy; and pluck the thorns

From half the ills that cross the ways of life!"

P. R.

\*\*\* In the last Speculator, line 18, for *virtuous* read *virtues*.—For P. B. read P. R.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 6, 1781.

**A**BOUT ten in the morning of the day in which the rioters attempted the Bank, a genteel man, passing through Southampton Court with the mob, addressed them aloud thus: "Now, my lads, this evening we will pull down the Parliament-house. We will meet the cowardly dogs with arms, and see if they dare face us. An unarmed mob they dare face. Down with the Parliament-house. Down with the Parliament-house." He immediately disappeared.

These men went by soon after, and were talking of attempting the Bank in the evening.

Contemplating on these circumstances, and apprehending some mischief was to be done in the evening, I wrote and took a letter to the Bank, and acquainted them of the talk amongst the mob. The person in waiting took it to the Directors, and in a few minutes returned to ask my name and address, and said, "Do you expect any thing for your trouble?" I answered, "I should think it hard if I could not serve my country without being paid for it;" and so returned home to dinner, which I eat with pleasure, as having that morning done a piece of service. Yours, &c.

\* Dr. Blair, Sermon VI. on Gentleness.



MR. URBAN,

ON accidentally reading to a gentleman of my acquaintance the (ideal) pedigree\* of the ancient family of Fynney, contained in your Magazine for June (not by any means as a matter of curiosity, but only to shew him to what an amazing degree our invention is capable of being extended under the influence of that most weak and ridiculous of all human passions Vanity), he surprised me by saying, he was in some degree a relative to that family, and could assure me that they are of no higher origin than that of common husbandmen; that the house is not nor ever was called Fynney; that the first of the family he ever heard of was a William Fynney, who built a small farm-house in a lane, in the parish of Chedulton, in the county of Stafford, and he and his descendants were called *Fynneys o' th' Lane*; in a course of years this house was called *Fynney's Lane*, and afterwards *Fynney Lane*, by which last name and no other it is now known; that the landed property ever belonging to this house, or its owners there, was not some years ago of more value than about 25 or 30l. per ann. And concluded, that it was pity the proceedings in the earl marshal's court were at present in disuse, as the author of that unauthenticated and chaotic production was a very proper object for their correction†.

L.

\* \* \* This Correspondent's promised Drawings and Historical Facts will be highly acceptable.

MR. URBAN,

July 14.

THE fidelity of Dr. Gibbons's life of Dr. Watts will not be questioned by any who know the integrity of the biographer; and upon this principle I do with the greater confidence make the following enquiry: It has been asserted, nay I have seen it confidently asserted in print, "that Dr. Watts did, in the latter part of his life, declare himself ag-*inst* the baptism of infants, and did wish it were disused." Now if Dr. Gibbons knows the truth or falsehood of this anecdote, I am persuaded he will declare it in the most unreserved manner; and he is the more concerned to do it, as, in a conversation some time ago, his name was mentioned as voucher for the truth of the fact. I should think if this were the case, Dr. Gibbons would have explicitly mentioned the matter in his life of Dr. Watts.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

Anecdotes of Dr. JOHNSON, Chancellor of Ely, (see his Epitaph, p. 217.)

DR. James Johnson received his grammatical learning in St. Paul's school, Lon-

don, and was thence admitted scholar of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1691, and on June 6, 1696, was elected supernumerary fellow of the same society; which he afterwards exchanged for a foundation fellowship, Aug. 8, 1698. In 1708, being LL.D. he was constituted vicar general and principal official to Bp. More of Ely: he was also master of the faculties, and commissary of Leicester. For his character I refer to his epitaph, which says, that he died a bachelor on Feb. 3, 1727-8, aged 55. He was buried at Hemingford Grey in Huntingdonshire, where he had an house, in which he died; which house he acquired for the amusement of fishing, which he was passionately fond of; and it being situated near the river, he could, though tormented with the stone, enjoy that innocent diversion with tolerable convenience. By his will, dated Jan. 18, 1727-8, he gave his copyhold estate at Oldhurst‡ in Huntingdonshire, to his sister Ruth Collett and to his niece Winifred Head, for their lives, and after their decease to Trinity Hall, on these conditions: the rents to be divided into three parts, one to augment the vicarage of Hemingford Grey, which is in the gift of the college; the 2d, to a waiting-scholar of Trinity-Hall for five years only; the 3d, to be divided into three parts, of which one was to go to the burf of the college for the time being, and the two others to the college chest for contingences. He had been otherwise a considerable benefactor to the college in wainscoting and fashing his own apartments in it, &c. and gave moreover, on Christmas-day 1711, a silver flagon for the communion, to St. Edward's church in Cambridge, of the college patronage.

In the college library is a curious cross and chest inlaid with mother-of-pearl, which was given to Dr. Johnson by a traveller, who brought them from Sydon; in the chest or box are 18 cells, containing stones and reliques relating to our Saviour, picked up at Jerusalem and in the Holy Land. They were given to the college by his niece.

By a paper of the late worthy Dr. Wm. Warren, president of Trinity Hall, it appears, that Dr. Johnson was a layman. The paper was drawn up to shew, that the care of reading prayers in the college chapel ought solely to be in the two presbyter-fellows; yet he acknowledges, that he had often heard Dr. Oxenden, master of the college, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Meredith, and several other lay fellows, occasionally read them.

I suppose Dr. Johnson, as well as Sergeant Miller, were both party-men; for in the *Full and Impartial Account of all the late*

\* This scroll, the register of ancient blood,  
Denotes him noble long before the flood;  
The pride of wealth his mighty mind disdains,  
He boasts the riches flowing in his veins. PILON.

† Pride of family is of all vanities the most excusable. If it operates as an incentive to virtuous actions, it is laudable—seldom reprehensible. EDIT.

‡ About 40l. a year, we have been informed. EDIT.

Proceedings



*Proceedings in the University of Cambridge against Dr. Bentley*, 1719, p. 28, it is said, that Dr. Bentley had advised Dr. Gooch, the vice-chancellor, to expel Serjeant Miller, for not obeying his summons, and then adds; "If the Vice-chancellor had followed his advice in this case, or in another, where he was pressed to it by him, viz. the turning Dr. Johnson out of his conservatorship of the river (though the characters of these gentlemen might have given some colour to the insinuation), we should then have heard nothing from him of the design and spleen of a party in it, &c."

By this it appears, that Dr. Johnson was not only one of the *Conservators of the River Cam*, but also a zealous friend to the Hanover succession; as it should also appear by Bp. More being his patron.

His niece\* erected for him in the chancel of Hemingford Grey church a very elegant mural monument of white marble, richly ornamented with sculpture of fruits, flowers, &c. with the inscription ("M. S. Jacobi Johnson," &c.) as in p. 217, and laid a free-stone over his grave with a short English inscription. The arms on the mural monument are these, Argent a fesse embattled between 3 lions heads erased gules, crowned Or: with one of them for his crest. This coat the chancellors of Ely have used since his time, or lately did so. This monument escaped the hurricane in Sept. 1741, which blew down the handsome stone spire of the church, and by its fall eastward broke through the roofs of the nave and north isle, and was in ruins in 1744, when I was there to look at it. Yours, &c. W. C.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 1, 1781.

IN turning over some volumes of your entertaining Miscellany, a few observations occurred to me, which I shall lay before you without any farther introduction.

In Vol. XLIII. p. 183. Dr. Warton is quoted as having censured the following passage in Pope's *Essay on Criticism*:

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,  
May boldly deviate from the common track;  
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,  
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art, &c.

Mr. Ruffhead, it seems, subscribes to the truth of Dr. Warton's remark, "that there

is evidently a blameable mixture of metaphors, the attributes of the horse and the writer being confounded." "The former," adds Dr. W. may justly be said "to take a nearer way," and "to deviate from a track;" but how can a horse "snatch a grace," or "gain the heart?"

Mr. R. however, willing to say something in defence of the poet, makes an impotent attempt to justify the expression, which is very properly refuted by the critic who introduced the subject into your Magazine; and poor Pope, after a fair trial, is finally condemned.

Dr. Johnson has somewhere remarked, that "commentators, before they attempt to explain any passage, ought to be sure that their author has written what they mean to illustrate:" an observation which may be applied with peculiar propriety to the present question; for, after all this waste of ink, it is singular enough that Pope never was guilty of the gross impropriety above laid to his charge; and no less extraordinary, that neither Dr. Warton, nor Mr. Ruffhead, should have known that this passage, *as it stands in the poet's own edition*, is perfectly unobjectionable. The lines there run thus:

"Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,  
"May boldly deviate from the common track,  
"Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,  
"And rise to faults true critics dare not mend;  
"From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,  
"And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art;  
"Which, without passing through the judgment, gains  
"The heart, and all its end at once attains."

In Warburton's edition the two lines printed in Italics were shuffled out of their place, and introduced a little lower, which was the occasion of all the confusion of metaphor that has been complained of.

In Vol. L. p. 55. a writer who signs himself HOLBORN S. positively asserts, that "the valuable books and manuscripts supposed to be destroyed by the late fire at Lord Mansfield's, exist chiefly in imagination." Whether any great number of manuscripts were consumed in this conflagration, I cannot pretend to say; but certainly there was one destroyed which posterity will have rea-

\* From another Correspondent we are enabled to add, that Dr. Johnson's niece Winifred afterwards married Mr. Tho. Stephens, fellow of Benet College, rector of Sherfield in Hampshire, and lecturer of the New Church in the Strand, and had by him one son Thomas, a very deserving youth, educated at Westminster school, and made one of the others there before the time of taking a B. A. degree; this however he did not long continue, being cut off at a very early period. After the death of Mr. Stephens in 1747, his widow married Mr. Joseph Sims, prebendary of St. Paul's and Lincoln, rector of St. John's Westminster, and vicar of East-Ham, to whom she was a very tender and obliging wife many years; and died some time since with an amiable character. A third correspondent adds, "I knew Tom Stephens intimately well, being of the same college, where he was said to be assisted in his education by Archbishop Herring, who had been a friend and fellow-collegian thereof his father. He died of a consumption, at the age of 20, Dec. 25, 1750, before he was B. A. He was equally amiable and ingenious."



son to regret. It was a fair copy of Eight Speeches made in Parliament by this consummate orator, on great constitutional questions;—the doctrine of embargoes, privilege of parliament, the dispensing power, &c. It was prepared by the noble lord for the press, from the notes that he had used in delivering his opinion in the House of Lords on these points; and, considering how few specimens of genuine eloquence we have in English, is a loss for which all the canting, fasting, and praying, of Ld Geo. Gordon and his strait-haired followers, for a century to come, will not compensate.

In your XVIIth volume, p. 175. is inserted speech, said to have been spoken by Mrs. P. Baker, at Connecticut in New England. A doubt has been entertained, whether this speech is not fictitious. Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents may be able to inform your readers who was the real author of this ingenious composition, which has been so highly honoured as to have been translated into French, and incorporated in their great work, *L'Encyclopedie*.

I shall also be obliged to any of your correspondents that can answer the following queries:

In what Latin author is the often-quoted line, "Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris?"

What is the origin of the phrase—"I found every thing at *fixes and sevens*, as the old woman left her house?" ADURFI.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Journal Encyclop. 1781, Juin, p. 355, is the following article: "Un Professeur des Langues Orientales à Cambridge\* en Amerique vient d'envoyer à M. de Gebelin, auteur du 'Monde Primitif,' trois Inscriptions Puniques, qu'on a trouvées gravées sur des rochers, à l'embouchure d'une riviere qui est à 50 milles du sud de Boston. Elles furent gravées par les Carthaginois qui aborderent sur cette plage meconnue. Elles ont pour objet leur arrivée, & les traités qu'ils firent avec les habitans du pays. M. de Gebelin va donner un memoir sur cette importante decouverte." If this intimation doth not come from M. G. himself, then one must suppose that there is some one in America that can make out a Punic inscription, which is more than we knew before. I know a person of high rank and understanding who is persuaded, that the common Irish is Punic, and that many of them have long known as much. If so, they have little more to do than to learn the Punic letters, and they all

instantly become professors in this most ancient and radical language, which is so little known to the most accomplished linguists. For Inscriptions on Rocks, see Gent. Mag. vol. XXXV. pp. 374. 401. and Phil. Trans. vol. LVI. art. VIII.

"In later times there have been found a few marks of antiquity, from which it may be conjectured that N. America was formerly inhabited by a nation more versed in science and more civilised than that which the Europeans found on their arrival there, or that a great military expedition was undertaken to this continent from these known parts of the world. This is confirmed by an account which I received from M. de Verandrier, who commanded the expedition to the southward in person. I have heard it repeated by others, who have been eye-witnesses of all that happened on that occasion. Some years before I came into Canada, the then governor general Chev. de Beauchaminois gave M. de Verandrier an order to go from Canada with a number of people on an expedition across N. America to the S. Sea, in order to examine how far those two places are distant from each other, and to find out what advantages might accrue to Canada or Louisiana from a communication with that ocean†. They set out on horseback from Montreal, and went as far due W. as they could on account of the lakes, rivers, and mountains, in their way. As they came far into the country beyond many nations, they sometimes met with large tracks of land free from wood, but covered with a kind of very tall grass for the space of some days journey. Many of these fields were every where covered with furrows, as if they had been ploughed and sowed frequently. It is to be observed, that the nations who now inhabit N. America could not cultivate the land in this manner, because they never made use of horses, oxen, ploughs, or any instruments of husbandry, nor had they ever seen a plough before the Europeans came to them. In two or three places, at a considerable distance from each other, our travellers met with impressions of the feet of grown people and children in a rock; but this seems to have been no more than a *Lusus Naturæ*. When they came far to the W. where to the best of their knowledge no Frenchman or European had ever been, they found in one place in the woods, and again on a large plain, great pillars of stone leaning upon each other. The pillars consisted of one single stone each, and the French could not but suppose that

\* The mention of Cambridge in New England reminds me of a pleasant mistake in Phil. Trans. about 30 years ago. A letter from — Harrison, gardener in Jesus Lane, Cambridge, giving an account of a particular wasp-nest, which the writer often saw in his little green-house, has New England tacked to the date, which certainly was not done by the honest philo-botanist.

† This was the object of Capt. Carver's Travels, of which an account was given in our last, p. 324, and of a regular breast-work which he found near Lake Pepin. He penetrated to Long. W. 97°. How far these Frenchmen went is not specified. EDIT.

they



they had been erected by human hands. Sometimes they have found such stones laid upon one another, and as it were formed into a wall. In some of those places where they found such stones, they could not find any other sort of stones. They were not able to discover any characters or writings upon any of these stones, though they made a very careful search after them. At last they met with a large stone like a pillar, and in it a smaller stone was fixed, which was covered on both sides with unknown characters. This stone, which was about a foot of French measure in length, and between four and five inches broad, they broke loose, and carried to Canada with them, from whence it was sent to France, to the secretary of state, Count de Maurepas. What became of it afterwards they know not, but think it is preserved in his collection. Several of the Jesuits who have seen and handled this stone in Canada unanimously affirm, that the letters on it are the same with those which, in the books containing accounts of Tataria, are called Tatarian characters; and on comparing both together they found them perfectly alike. Notwithstanding the questions which the French on the S. Sea expedition asked the people there, concerning the time when and by whom these pillars were erected, what their traditions and sentiments concerning them were, who wrote the characters, what was meant by them, what kind of letters they were, in what language they were written, and other circumstances, they could never get the least explication; the Indians being as ignorant of these things as the French themselves. All they could say was, that these stones had been in those places from time immemorial. The places where the pillars stood was 900 French miles westward of Montreal \*.” Y. Z.

*Extract of a Letter from S. P. dated Wickham-Market, June 6, 1781.*

“I knew Margaret Cutting (who married to John Banyard) very well when she was single, after she married, and to the day of her death, which happened about eight years ago. She could speak, sing, eat, and drink very well. I sincerely believe she had no tongue (from the information of several of my neighbours of good credit, who are now living), but I never looked into her mouth: she was reckoned to have the senses of smelling and tasting as perfect as other people.”

May we not guess from the last particular that the taste resides entirely in the palate? For a farther account of her, see Phil. Trans. 1742. Lond. Mag. XVIII. 270.

The truth of the story seems no longer doubtful. This same woman under her married name is the person mentioned by Squire Morley, in his pamphlet on Vervain; and, if

so, swells the list of these uncommon talkers without any right.

Yours, &c. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 15, 1781.

IF a few remarks, made in a *Tour* to the Continent in the course of the two last years, be thought worthy of a place in your valuable repository, the author would prefer that mode of communicating his ideas to any other. He means to speak from what he has observed only, and will class every thing he has to say under the following heads:

1st, On the proper age for travelling.

2d, On the mode of travelling.

3d, On the proper seasons for visiting the several countries.

The two principal objects of foreign travel are, either to learn the exercises of dancing, riding, and fencing, which are supposed to be taught in the greatest perfection abroad; or to enlarge the mind by a knowledge of men and manners, only to be acquired in foreign countries. It happens that both these objects are seldom to be attained at the same period of a man's life; that is to say, a person at a proper time of life to pursue these exercises would be too young to make the desired advantage of company, and *vice versa*; for how can it be expected, that a boy of eighteen years old should be fit company for men in other countries, when he would not be looked upon as such in his own; or that a man of twenty-five would have time or inclination to attend to his exercises?

It seems to be a great error in English education, that so much time is spent at school: a boy seldom learns French to any purpose in his own country; whereas, if two or three of the years usually wasted at school were spent in an academy abroad, for the purpose of learning the language of Europe, as it is justly called, and the exercises, with how much more ease and satisfaction would a young man set out upon his travels at the age of four or five and twenty!

Another disadvantage Englishmen labour under is the meeting their own countrymen in great numbers at almost every town on the continent; for it is a notorious fact, that in time of peace the English travel more than the rest of Europe put together. This gives encouragement to that bashfulness so peculiar to our countrymen, by making it unnecessary to frequent the company of the natives; but it may be observed, that though the young travellers waste their time in company with one another, it seldom is the case with those who are of an age to know why they go abroad.

Those who have travelled, and amongst other things have observed the conduct of our countrymen, will perhaps agree in opinion, that before the age of four or five and

\* Kalm's Travels, III. 125. This could not be beyond Lake Superior. Captain Carver went much farther, near 1400 English miles West of Montreal. EDIT.



twenty few learn any address, divest themselves of national prejudices, or acquire any taste for the fine arts, all which it is the business of travelling to effect. It should seem therefore (if education be a matter of any consequence) that the ornamental part of it should be directed in the following manner: let those who are intended to have a complete education, be sent to an academy in France or Switzerland at the age of sixteen, there to remain two years in order to learn French, and attend to their exercises; the university, and perhaps one of the inns of court, may be thought of afterwards; but what is called the *grand tour*, if intended to be made with any profit, ought certainly to be deferred to the age of four or five and twenty.

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

P. S. The remarks on the two other heads will be furnished in time for a subsequent magazine.

MR. URBAN, August, 1781.

THE quaintness of the concluding line of Pope's Epitaph on Gay;

"—That the worthy and the good may say,  
"Striking their pensive bosoms, *here* lies  
"GAY"—

has been deservedly censured; but the thought, whether good or bad, was not his own. Dr. Warton, in *The Adventurer*, No 63, supposes that it was copied from an old Latin Elegy on Henry Prince of Wales; but I have no doubt that the following lines of Crasshaw (a favourite author of Pope's) furnished him with this puerile conceit:

"Enough;—if thou canst, pass on,  
For now, alas! not in this stone,  
Passenger, whoe'er thou art,  
Is he entomb'd, *but in thy heart.*"

I believe it is not generally known, that the elogium on the Hon. Simon Harcourt—Who ne'er knew joy but friendship might divide,

Or gave his father grief but when he died—is likewise stolen from some one of the following epitaphs:

"—Complete in all but days, resign'd her breath,

Who never dispos'd but in her death."

In St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey.

"Belov'd, admir'd, and lost, thy parents pride,

Who never gav'st them grief but when you died."

On Miss Lucy Hippley, in St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury.

"LUCIA JULIA PRISCA

Vixit annos XXVI.

Nihil unquam peccavit

Nisi quod mortua est."

I do not know the exact date of the two English epitaphs above quoted, perhaps therefore they may have been borrowed from Pope; but the Latin one he might have found in Montfaucon's Antiquities.

GENT. MAG. August, 1781.

Before I conclude, let me add a word or two more on the subject of imitation. Dr. Johnson, in his late admirable *Lives of the English Poets*, speaking of Mr. Hammond, observes, that his elegies "have neither passion, nature, or manners." They certainly have neither of the latter; and whatever of the former they contain is the passion of a Roman, not of an Englishman. It is surprising, that the cause of this defect escaped this classical and most judicious critic. In short, these elegies are almost all, if not translations, very close imitations, of Tibullus. In the whole number there are but four original. Of this any one may be convinced, who will take the trouble to compare these poems with those of the Roman Knight. For the satisfaction of your classical readers, I will subjoin a list of those elegies which Hammond has copied.

HAMMOND.

TIBULLUS.

EL. I.	Lib. II. EL. IV. 1—38.
2.	Lib. II. EL. VI.
3.	Lib. II. EL. IV. 39—50.
4.	Lib. III. EL. V.
5.	Lib. I. EL. II.
6.	Lib. II. EL. VII.
7.	Lib. II. EL. III.
8.	Lib. III. EL. III.
9.	Lib. III. EL. II.
11.	{ Lib. I. EL. XI.
12.	{ Lib. I. EL. I. 45—53
	{ Lib. III. EL. VII.
13.	{ Lib. I. EL. I.
	{ Lib. I. EL. V. 31—34.

By the foregoing table the reader will observe, that of Hammond's Elegies the 10th, 14th, 15th, and 16th alone appear to have been unborrowed. It is, however, but just to add, that this unfortunate and amiable poet, though he has no pretensions to the title of an original writer, must be acknowledged to have been a very harmonious and elegant versifier.

Yours, &c. U. A. F. X

EM.

MR. URBAN,

A sensible correspondent in your Magazine for June, p. 266-7, attacks Mr. Warton for his perpetual and severe censures of the Puritans. But can we expect that a critical historian of the progress of taste should omit any opportunity of exposing the doctrines of those barbarous and factious fanatics, who obstructed the revival of polite letters, by a professional enmity to every species of elegance? The same correspondent thinks it *unbecoming* that Mr. Warton should wish to restrain "the metrical labours of Siernhold and Hopkins to any society of Christians, whether manufacturers and mechanics, or otherwise." I have examined the controverted section in the third volume of Mr. Warton's *History of English Poetry*, the purport of which seems to be this: A congregation of Calvinists, under whom we may also include Methodists, Anabaptists, and

X *Fidelis ad urnam.*

The initials reversed.



and Independents, usually consists of *manu-  
facturers* and *mechanics*; and to the meanness  
of such a congregation Mr. Warton seems to  
think the miserable stanzas of Sternhold per-  
fectly well adapted. He therefore wishes  
this mode of psalmody was sent back and re-  
frained to that church in which it first ori-  
ginated at Geneva, and to which it seems so  
properly to belong. It is certainly better  
calculated for the spiritual consolation of  
tallow-chandlers and taylor, than for the  
pious uses of the liberal and intelligent.  
Psalm-singing and Republicanism naturally  
go together. They seem both founded on  
the same levelling principle. The Republi-  
can Calvin appears to have been of opinion,  
that all people should *sing* in the church, as  
well as *act* in the state, without distinction  
or inequality. Hence his necessity of a *vul-  
gar* and *popular* psalmody. There is much  
philosophical truth in a ludicrous saying of  
King Charles the Second, that *the Presbyte-  
rian Worship was not fit for a Gentleman.*

Yours, &c. No PSALM-SINGER.

MR. URBAN, *August, 1781.*

**T**HE following extraordinary relation  
has just fallen into my hands: if it is  
thought worthy of your entertaining Maga-  
zine, it will give much pleasure to your hum-  
ble servant, A. B.

"The Rev. Mr. Hagemore of Calthorpe,  
Leicestershire, died the 1st of Jan. 1746,  
possessed of the following effects. [He had  
700*l.* per ann. and 1000*l.* in money, which  
(he dying intestate) are fallen to a ticket-  
porter in London; he kept one servant of  
each sex, whom he locked up every night;  
his last employment in an evening was to go  
round his premises, let loose his dogs, and  
fire his gun. He lost his life as follows;  
going one morning to let out his servants,  
the dogs fawned upon him suddenly, and  
threw him into a pond, where he was found  
breast high; the servants heard him call for  
assistance, but being locked up could not lend  
him any.] 30 gowns and cassocks; 58 dogs;  
100 pair of breeches; 100 pair of boots; 400  
pair of shoes; 80 wigs, and always wore  
his own hair; 80 waggons and carts; 80  
ploughs, and used none; 50 saddles, and fur-  
niture for the manage; 30 wheel-barrows;  
walking-sticks so many, that a toymen in  
Leicester-fields bid his executors 8*l.* for them;  
60 horses and mares; 200 pick-axes; 200  
spades and shovels; 75 ladders; 240 razors."

MR. URBAN,

**I**T will tend to perpetuate the memory of an  
ingenious writer (see *Gent. Mag.* 1779,  
pp. 24 and 151.) if you print the following  
Epitaph, which is on a small neat monument  
of white marble, in TUNBRIDGE Church.  
"H. S. E. JACOBUS CAWTHORN, scholæ  
Tunbridgensis magistrus, qui juventuti tam  
literis quam moribus instituendæ operam  
magno non sine honore dedit. Integer,

comes, & omnibus carus vixit, valde deside-  
ratus, hæc citius \* obiit April. 15, 1761,  
ætat. suæ 40. Opibus, quas multis largi  
manu distribuit, fruitur, et in æternum fine-  
tur. Soror mœsta, ex grato animo, hoc posuit."

I send also an Epitaph, from a handsome  
marble monument at Bromley in Kent, which  
I am sure will not be disagreeable to your  
readers.

"To the memory of

JOHN HAWKESWORTH, LL.D.

Who died the 16th of November

MDCCLXXIII, aged 58 years.

That he lived ornamental and useful  
to Society in an eminent degree,  
Was among the boasted felicities  
of the present age;

That he laboured for the benefit of Society,  
Let his own pathetic admonitions  
Record and realife!

"The hour is hasting, in which, whatever  
praise or censure I have acquired, will be re-  
membered with equal indifference. . . . .  
Time, who is impatient to date my last paper,  
will shortly moulder the hand that is now  
writing it in the dust, and still the breast that  
now throbs at the reflection: but let not this  
be read as something that relates only to an-  
other; for a few years only can divide the  
eye that is now reading from the hand that  
has written †.

Also to the memory of

BENJ. BROWN of this parish,

who died 22 Oct. 1777, aged 66 years.

If no shining qualities adorned his life,  
Chearful Integrity and diligent Goodwill  
rendered him always desirable to others,  
and comfortable to himself.

This monument is inscribed by  
Their sorrowing Relict and Sister  
M. H."

MR. URBAN,

*Aug. 4.*

**B**Y a disquisition in your agreeable Mis-  
cellany the names of the original writ-  
ters in the "Biographia" were first exactly  
known. I should be glad to trace out, in like  
manner, the various authors of "The Uni-  
versal History;" and for that purpose send  
you with certainty the names of the gentle-  
men who wrote the first seven volumes. The  
Proposals and Plan were published Oct. 6,  
1729.

Yours, &c. M. G.

COMPILERS OF THE UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

Vol. I. Mr. Sale, translator of the Koran.

II. George Psalmanazar.

III. George Psalmanazar,  
Archibald Bower,  
Capt. Shevocke,  
Dr. Campbell.

IV. The same as vol. III.

V. Mr. Bower.

VI. Mr. Bower,  
Rev. John Swinton.

VII. Mr. Swinton,  
Mr. Bower.

\* He died by a fall from his horse. EDIT.

† Last Number of the Adventurer.



54. *Reports of Cases determined in the several Courts of Westminster Hall, from 1746 to 1779. Taken and compiled by the Honourable Sir William Blackstone, Knt. late one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. Published according to the Directions in his Will, from his original Manuscript, by his Executors. With a Preface, containing Memoirs of his Life. Two Volumes, Folio.*

OF this valuable work it would be presumption in us to attempt any further account than what is given of it in the modest but expressive words of James Clitherow, Esq. the worthy editor:

"These Reports begin with Michaelmas Term 1746, in which he was called to the bar, and there are some of every Term, except two, to Michaelmas 1750, from whence there is an interval to Michaelmas 1756 without one. The reason of this most probably is, that during that period he resided chiefly at Oxford, and had much of his time taken up in composing his Lectures, which he began to read in 1753, and in preparing for which he had been for some years before principally employed. This accounts for his want of leisure to revise such rough notes as he might have taken during that period, and to fit them for publication, while they were fresh in his memory. In the three following years he attended the bar only in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, on account of his Lectures; consequently there are, among these Reports, none of the Easter and Trinity Terms of those years; but from thence they continue in a regular series, except one Term, when he was indisposed, and the two Terms immediately preceding his being promoted to the bench, when he attended the Court of Exchequer only; which circumstances sufficiently evince that these Reports were all (except one) taken by himself. That one is of the Arguments of Sir Tho. Clarke, Master of the Rolls, Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Lord Keeper Henley, delivered in the Court of Chancery in Hilary Term 1759, on determining the interesting cause of Burgefs and Wheate; and which, as appears by a remark subjoined to it, was communicated to him by that great and able lawyer Mr. Fazakerly, but was all transcribed in his own hand. The Editor hopes the Arguments are reported correctly; but, as they are only a copy, probably made by a clerk, it is possible there may be some errors in them, which the candid reader will excuse, and lament with him, that by the dreadful conflagration of the house of the noble Lord above-mentioned in June last, a correct note of that argument was lost, among his other very valuable manuscripts, which his lordship had in the most obliging manner given permission to the Editor to examine Sir William Blackstone's Note-Book with, and correct any errors that might be found in it. For this mark of af-

teem for his late departed brother, and the kind manner in which it was offered, the Editor thinks himself happy in having an opportunity of publicly expressing his own and the family's most grateful acknowledgements.

"Fortunately for those whose interest is concerned in this publication, and (it may perhaps be added without impropriety) for the public too, the manuscript Note-Book, containing this Report, escaped the same fate. It was delivered a few days before by the Editor to Mr. Justice Ashurst, to communicate to Lord Mansfield, and happily had not been sent to him.

"The state the Editor found this work in greatly alleviated the trouble attending the publication; but, as he had reason to think the learned Judge had not given it the last revision he intended, he has thought it his duty, before he made it public, to read the whole over with attention, and to correct any literal errors or omissions which the most accurate writer may be liable to.

"It has afterwards gone through a second revision by a gentleman of the profession, who, at the Editor's request, undertook to examine the quotations from Reports and other Authors, in order to give the world as complete a copy as possible, and that nothing might appear throughout unworthy of the compiler.

"How far he has succeeded in that attempt, the Editor must leave to the determination of the candid reader. As the work of Mr. Justice Blackstone, he has no doubt but it will be received by the gentlemen of the profession, for whose use it was intended, with a particular degree of regard.

"Whatever errors may be found in the publication, he takes the demerit upon himself, hoping that the merit of the work will atone for any defects on his part; and that due allowance will be made for the Editor's total ignorance, till now, of the business of publication, a task he did not undertake as a volunteer, or as thinking himself peculiarly qualified for, but as being called upon to engage in it, not only as a labour of friendship, but as a duty incumbent on him as executor to the author, and guardian of his infant children.

JAMES CLITHEROW.

Boston House, Feb. 20, 1781."

From the well-known and highly established character of Mr. Justice Blackstone, not only as a consummate lawyer, but as an elegant, correct, and instructive writer, any farther encomium on these Reports is unnecessary. The Preface to them contains an accurate account of his Life by Mr. Clitherow, which shall be epitomised in a future Magazine.

65. *The History of the Isle of Wight, 4to.*

IT must give every lover of our antiquities great pleasure to see this fresh in-

stance



stance of enquiry after them conducted through three generations of a family who have been settled on the spot, whose history is here deduced, for three centuries.

Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. here presents the public with the result of his father's and grand-father's observations on the Isle of Wight, considering the publication of them as "a discharge of filial duty." He acknowledges the very great assistance he has received from the gentlemen of the island, who have also contributed at a very considerable expence to adorn the work with engraved views of their respective seats.

The History is divided into seven chapters. Chap. I. contains A General Description of the Island, Soil, Produce, Trade, &c. Ch. II. its Military History and Invasions. Ch. III. Succession of its Lords. Ch. IV. its Wardens and Governors. Ch. V. the Boroughs of *Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth*. Ch. VI. Religious Houses. Ch. VII. Parish Churches and Chapels, Manors and Seats. To the whole is subjoined an Appendix of 90 original deeds, &c.

The plates are, 3 views in the island, by Anthony Devis, engraved by Thomas Vivares, 7 plates of seals, &c. 16 views of seats, &c. besides vignettes, drawn and engraved by R. Godfrey in so miserable a style, that they are far below the recompence of so munificent a patron as we are led to believe the present editor to have been, from the general report of the total expence of his book. Care has however been taken to do justice to *Appuldorcumbe* (the editor's seat), which Devis drew and Mazell engraved, and Swainston by Fisher and Watts. This deficiency in the plates of a valuable book is the more to be lamented in the present age, when we have such a variety of good artists, and when we reflect that some of our county histories derive more recommendation from their prints than their narrative.

66. *Collections for the History of Worcestershire.* By Treadway Nath\*, D.D. F.A.S. Vol. I. Imperial Folio.

THIS industrious Antiquary†, to whom the public in general, and his na-

tive county in particular, are much indebted, has here, with great labour and expence, arranged the materials that have been collecting for near 200 years by Mr. Thomas Habington (or Abington), of Henlip, who was condemned (but pardoned) for the gun-powder plot, his son William, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, editor of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, &c. and the late Pp Lyttelton. The expence of this (he tells us) he "was the better enabled to support (being in possession of a considerable real estate) as he lived within his income, and by inclination, as well as profession, was restrained from elections, horse-racing, fox-hunting, and such other pleasures as are too frequently the ruin of our country-gentlemen." The work is truly what he modestly styles it, "Parochial Collections," a complete History being a burden to which the "shoulders" of any one man, however supported, must be "unequal." The Roman roads, one of which only came near Worcestershire, the ancient history and description of the county, with the changes of property since the Norman conquest, number of its inhabitants (about 70,000), husbandry, &c. are the chief subjects of the Introduction. This is followed by catalogues of the escheators, and *Casir. Commissi*, from 43 Edw. III. to 21 Edw. IV. of sheriffs, from the Conquest to 19 Geo. III. of knights of the shire, and other members, from 23 Edw. I. to 1777, an account of the bishoprick ‡ (near 3000l. a year), the diocese, the church (whose present income is about 4000l. a year), an exact copy of Pope Nicholas's *Valor*, as far as relates to this diocese, accounts of bishops and archdeacons procurations, &c. and also of the hundreds, forests, rivers, rare plants, coins, and coinage, and a *fac simile* copy of *Domesday*, so far as relates to this county, engraved on xiii plates, an example which we wish to see followed throughout the kingdom. We cannot pretend to travel with our author from parish to parish, or from church to church, nor does an history of property, or the descent of manors, which constitute the chief part of such collections, afford much entertainment to any but the heirs or possessors. "A county-historian," says

\* Rector of St. Peter's, Droitwich.

† "I had often times wished that some one would write the history and antiquities of the county. I proposed the undertaking to several persons, offering them all the assistance in my power. I invited the Society of Antiquaries to choose a proper person, promising to open a subscription of three or four hundred pounds. Failing of success in all my applications; I offered my own shoulders, however unequal, to the burden." *Introduction*, p. i.

‡ In the Introduction, p. xxxiv, it is said, "the Bishop of Worcester collates to *St. Martin's, London*; alternately with the dean and chapter of Canterbury." This is a mistake for "*St. Michael's Royal*," to which Bishop North collated the late Mr. Fenton in 1774.



this collector, "is a dealer in small ware." We shall content ourselves therefore with giving a few such extracts as may be generally pleasing, and with specifying the plates with which this work is enriched, among which are many heads and portraits, some of them mezzotintos. "Map of the county, Dr. Thomas (mentioned above), Mr. Walth (Pope's friend), Bishop Prideaux, the three Graves's, Alderman Nash of Worcester, the good Lady Pakington, by some supposed author of *The Whole Duty of Man*\*, Sir John Perrot, deputy of Ireland, a natural son, it has been thought, of Henry VIII, three heads of Bishop Lloyd, three Lytteltons, Judge Lechmere, John Abingdon, Tho. Abingdon (mentioned above), and wife †, and Sir Thomas Bromley. Views of Abberley-lodge (Mr. Bromley's), Areley-hall, (Mr. Zachary's), Ribbesford (Mr. Morley's), Glasshampton (Mr. Freeman's), Rectory-house at Bredon, Bromsgrove, Remains of Grafton-house (Lord Shrewsbury's), and of Cookhill nunnery, Droitwich, Westwood (Sir Herbert Pakington's), two views, Dudley, and priory, Elmley Castle (Mrs. Savage's), Abbot Lichfield's Tower and Abbey-gate at Evesham, Pershore Abbey-church, Evesham, Hallow-park (Mr. Lygon's), Kyre-house (Mr. Pytts's), Remains of Hales Owen Abbey, Hagley-hall (Lord Westcote's), Hanbury-hall (Mr. Cecil's), Blackmore-park (Mr. Hornyold's), Overbury (Mr. Martin's), Severn-end (Mr. Lechmere's), Cotheridge Court (Mr. Rowland Berkeley's), Henlip-house (Mr. John Berkeley's), Holt Castle (Lord Foley's),\* besides plates of coins, natural history, Saxon architecture, and monuments." Those by Caldwell and Rofs are well executed. Of the others, certain scratches, that would disgrace the most ordinary narrative or novel, are obtruded upon the publick under the name of views and portraits. Such are the portraits of Prideaux, Lyttelton, Bromley, John Habingdon; the views of Glasshampton, Bredon rectory, Hallow park, Kyre, Holt, &c. Monuments of Suelton, Bockleton, Vernon, Fladbury, &c. where the drawing, the scale, and the engraving, are a discredit to the artists and their employer. Interpersed are the pedigrees of the families of Walth, Mucklow, Meysey, Sheldon, Nanfan, Rushout, Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, Jolliff, Berke-

ley, Dineley ‡, Pakington, Townshend, Cookes, Lyttelton, Vernon, Abington, and Bromley of Holt, with those of Nash (our historian), Sebright, Winford, and some others not noticed in the Index.

We will now select a few particulars:

.... "July 1778, I saw Elizabeth Palmer, a woman who said she was 105 years old. Her maiden name was Ollerton. She was born in the parish of Rock; afterwards she lived in Mamble, and now lives in Bayton; the register of Rock was burnt some years ago, so that her age cannot be ascertained from thence; but, one Potter, who within these few months lived not a stone's cast from her, aged 95, said, he remembered Betty Palmer, a woman grown and married, when he was a child. She has now the perfect use of all her senses. I saw her mow part of her orchard, which she does every year. Within these few months her house was thatched, and she served the thatcher, carrying to him straw and every other necessary up the ladder to the top of the house. She read to me a small print without spectacles; which she has never yet used, but says, she believes she must come to them soon. Her memory is perfectly good; for she mentioned to me several particulars which happened to her the year after the Revolution, when she was big enough to milk a cow. Her son lives with her, and she does all the business of the house; she rises early, drinks chiefly cyder-washings, has rarely tasted tea, never took tobacco in any shape, or drams; has had three husbands and seven children; and her father died about 25 years ago, aged 104."....

.... "In 1777 a monument was erected in the parish-church of Bushley to the memory of the right hon. William Dowdeswell, who died at Nice in 1775, with this inscription, by Mr. Burke: To

The memory of  
WILLIAM DOWDESWELL,  
Representative in parliament for the county  
of Worcester, chancellor of the Exchequer  
in the years 1765 and 66, and a member of  
the king's privy council:

A SENATOR FOR TWENTY YEARS,  
A MINISTER FOR ONE,  
A VIRTUOUS CITIZEN FOR HIS WHOLE LIFE.

A MAN  
Of unshaken constancy,  
Inflexible integrity,  
Unremitting industry.

HIS MIND  
Was generous, open, sincere.

HIS MANNERS  
Plain, simple, and noble;  
Rejecting all sorts of duplicity and disguise,  
As useless to his designs and odious to  
his nature.

\* See our volume for 1754, p. 26.

† She is supposed by some to have written the letter to her brother Lord Monteague, which discovered the powder plot.

‡ In the last step of this pedigree are two mistakes, viz. "Anne, wife (now widow) of John Wilyams, Esq." is living, and has issue; and her sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, are both also living, unmarried.



## HIS UNDERSTANDING

Was comprehensive, steady, vigorous,  
Made for the practical business of the state.

## IN DEBATE

He was clear, natural, and convincing.

## HIS KNOWLEDGE

In all things which concerned his duty,

## PROFOUND.

He understood beyond any man of his time

The REVENUES of HIS COUNTRY \*;

Which he preferred to every thing except

Its LIBERTIES.

He was perfect master of the law of parliament,

And attached to its privileges until they  
were set up against

The RIGHTS of the PEOPLE.

All the proceedings

Which have weakened GOVERNMENT,  
endangered FREEDOM,

And distracted the BRITISH EMPIRE,  
were by him

Strenuously OPPOSED;

And his last efforts,

Under which his health sunk,

Were to preserve his country from

A CIVIL WAR;

Which, being unable to prevent,

He had not the misfortune to see.

He was not more respectable on the  
publick scene

Than amiable in private life.

Immersed in the greatest affairs,

He never lost the ancient native genuine

English character

of a

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN,

Disdaining and neglecting no office in life.

He was an useful municipal magistrate;

With great care and clear judgement

Administering justice, maintaining the police,

relieving the distressed, and regulating the

manners of the people  
in his neighbourhood.

AN HUSBAND and FATHER,

The kindest, gentlest, most indulgent.

He was every thing to his family except

what he gave up to

HIS COUNTRY.

His widow, who labours with life in order to  
form the minds of his eleven children to the

resemblance of their father,

erects this monument."

..... "The hamlet of Bevereye [near Worcester] is chiefly copyhold, under the bishop of Worcester; the air and soil are remarkably dry and healthy, the prospects agreeable, and the river Severn, which flows near it, both pleasant and advantageous. These circumstances induced Doctor Nash, though perhaps imprudently on account of the tenure, to build a strong useful house here, in which he at present resides, and of which a view is given in the title-page"...

\* Bishop Warburton, being told by a friend that he had met Lord Lyttelton going on a visit to Mr. Dowdeswell, replied, "Party, like *'Miser'*, as Trinculo says, *'acquaints a man with strange companions.'* Lord Lyttelton does not know that two and two make four, and Dowdeswell knows nothing else." EDIT.

Part of a letter to Sir Henry Lyttelton, which contains a curious anecdote:

"I know not whether you have been told that the Protector was yesterday overturned in his coach, and so bruised in his belly and thigh, that he cannot stir himself in his bed, and his secretary's leg broke; but how this accident came is a great secret, because of the dishonour of it. For he would needs drive his coach himself, and the horses ran away, and threw him amongst them, whereby he was in great danger. And now judge whether the coachman was not in great fault to venture all our majesty so.

Your affectionate cozen and servant,

Sept. 30.

PHILL. CARY."

The account of Shenstone, under *Hales Owen*, is nearly the same with that given by Dr Johnson, who was his fellow-collegian at Pembroke College, Oxford.

Several old charters, endowments, &c. add more to the bulk than to the value of the volume. In his Preface Dr. Nash solicits corrections and additions as well for this volume, as for the second, which is in the press, and will be published with all convenient speed. The notes on *Domesday* are postponed to the conclusion.

67. *The Tragedies of Euripides translated.* By R. Potter. In two Volumes 4to. Vol. I.

68. *Illustrations of Euripides, on the Ion and the Bacchæ.* By Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq. F.R.S. In two Volumes 8vo.

ALL who have read Mr. Potter's *Æschylus* (see vol. XLVIII. pp. 34, 61), must have impatiently wished for his *Euripides*, and their expectations, we can assure them, however raised, will not be disappointed, for the same praises which we bestowed on his former translation are justly due to this, and the milder graces, as well as the "thoughts that burn," are transfused into the version. A short account of the bard of Pella (extracted from the Preface), and a specimen of the work, shall be offered to our readers:

..... "The parents of Euripides (persons of rank and fortune), having, with other Athenians, taken refuge at Salamis from the invasion of Xerxes, our poet was born in that island on the very day in which the Grecians there gained that memorable victory over the Persian fleet. Great attention was bestowed on his education; he excelled in the athletic exercises, was taught grammar, music, and painting, in which latter art he made a great proficiency, and studied oratory under Prodicus, the author of *The Judgement of Hercules*, from whom he derived that eloquence which rendered him







Branch of beauteous laurel, *come*,  
Sweep Apollo's sacred *dome*,  
Cropp'd this temple's base beneath,  
Where th' immortal gardens breathe,  
And eternal dews, that round  
Water the delicious ground,  
Bathe the myrtle's dresses fair.  
Lightly thus with constant care  
The temple of the God I sweep,  
When o'er the Parnassian steep  
Flames the bright sun's mounting ray;  
This my task each rising day.  
Son of Latona, Pæan, Pæan, hail:  
Never, O never may thy honours fail!

## ANTI-STROPHE.

Grateful is my task, who wait,  
Serving, Phœbus, at thy gate:  
Honouring thus thy hallow'd thrine,  
Honour, for the task is mine.  
Labouring with unwilling hands,  
Me no mortal man commands:  
But, immortal Gods, to you  
All my pleasing toil is due.  
Phœbus is to me a fire,  
Grateful thoughts my soul inspire;  
Nurtur'd by thy bounty here,  
Thee, Apollo, I revere;  
And thy name, in this rich feat,  
As a father's, I repeat.  
Son of Latona, Pæan, Pæan, hail:  
Never, O never may thy honours fail!  
To which may be added the following:  
"There is a rock, from whose deep base  
The bubbling fountains flow,  
And from the top we sink the vase  
To reach the stream below.  
I have a friend, who thither brought  
Her vests with radiant purple wrought,  
To bathe them in the crystal dews,  
Then on the rock's steep ridge display,  
To the warm sun's æthereal ray,  
Their richly-tinctur'd hues, &c."

Hippolytus, p. 327.

A princess, such she seems from the colour of her garments, goes to the well, like Nausicaa in the *Odyssey*, to wash them, and while they are spread on the rock to dry, she tells the tale which is related in the subsequent part of the Ode. This is a beautiful picture of ancient manners. To contrast them with those of our own age, to mark their progress from the infancy of the arts to all the mischievous refinements of luxury, must afford pleasure to every speculative mind. As Virgil, in Addison's language, "tosses about his dung with dignity," Euripides sweeps his temple, and washes his linen with such elegance and grace, that

even an English princess, though she would be shocked at the actions, cannot but be pleased with the descriptions.

In some of his rhymes Mr. Potter is too negligent, as in the four above, printed in Italics, and in '*man*' and '*profane*,' '*care*' and '*severe*,' in one chorus, p. 522, &c. We have also remarked, as in *Æschylus*, some rhymes in the blank dialogue, which should have been avoided; *e. g.*

—"declar'd that not from Jove  
I sprung, but pregnant by some mortal's love,  
&c." *Bacchæ*, v. 31.

*Hercules*. From whom does he that bred them draw his race?

*Chorus*. From Mars, this king of golden-shielded Thrace. *Alceſtis*, v. 515.

*Admetus*. Never shall any other woman share my bed.

*Hercules*. And think'st thou this will aught avail thee with the dead? *Ibid.* v. 1163.

"This task no slave perform'd: thou would'st have said,  
Had'st thou been present, that he lov'd thee dead." *Supplicants*, v. 847.

*Euryſteus*. Be thou assur'd I shall not sue to thee  
With flattering words, nor for my life make plea." *Heraclidæ*, v. 1083.

And the following lines are Alexandrines, though doubtless not so intended:  
"Was heard, with furious expedition on they roll'd." *Phœnician Virgins*, v. 1298.

"And bear their life-sustaining food mature to this." *Supplicants*, v. 227.

Mr. Jodrell has prefixed to his "*Dramatic Illustrations of the Bacchæ*," a "*Preliminary Essay*," in which he has arranged his observations under the articles of the "parentage, person, characters, orgies, votaries, and dress," of Bacchus. A like Preliminary Essay on "the history, mythology, &c. of the play" precedes the *Ion*, in which he remarks on the "scite, ornaments, votaries, priestesses, subordinate prophets, and oracular responses of the temple of Delphi;" and the notes on each play are followed by "Final Essays" on the several beauties and defects of the old dramas, under the "constituent parts of their plots, characters, sentiments, and language." The whole abounds with learning—and with reading.

which *Nondum laurus erat*; but it has a very different meaning: a branch was cut every morning from the sacred laurel of Apollo, for the purposes above-mentioned, and the tree constantly produced a fresh branch against the next morning; it is therefore called *verdecens*; so the vine on the summit sacred to Bacchus produced the daily ripening bunch of grapes, from which the libation was made to that God. *Vid. Phœniss.* v. 237.



One or two passages we will extract. Speaking of the inspired prophetesses of Delphi, he says,

"If the women are jealous of being deprived of this venerable prerogative of poetical talents, without discussing the abstruse question, whether the priestesses of ancient Delphi repeated verses of their own composition extempore, I will appeal, with evidence irresistible, to the *Improvisatrici* of modern Italy; and I will boldly affirm that this effort of female imagination ought not to be degraded into a miracle; for what were the barren responses of a Delphic Phenomenon, compared with the sublime poetry of the Florentine Corilla? What were a few detached verses of the Grecian prophetess, inclosed in her dark shrine, in comparison with the elegant connected rhymes of the Italian poetess, who in the presence of all the Roman nobility and foreigners, when crowned in the capitol at Rome in the year 1777, poured her melodious verses for four hours incessantly? I heard her myself, when the subject given was very difficult, the English Order of the Bath, in compliment to the British minister [Sir Horace Mann] at Florence, when he received it in 1769; yet this animated lady delivered her flowing rhapsody without the least hesitation, and embellished her sweet poetry with an enchanting voice."

The Preliminary Essay on Ion closes thus:

"If I may be indulged with borrowing the allegory from the subject, Euripides is the Delphic God, who breathes the divine original oracle; the English translator is the inspired Pythia, who communicates it, embellished with the charm of poetry; the commentator may be considered as the subordinate prophet, who is the humble expounder of the mysterious response; and the reader, I trust, will be the ardent votary, not at the degrading footstool of humiliating Superstition, but at the exalted shrine of sublime Genius."

On the subject of the divulsion of Pentheus, in the *Bacchæ*, by supernatural assistance, the physical impossibility of detaching the members of the human body without the aid of artificial instruments, is illustrated by the execution of Damiens, as related by Dr. Smollett, who was pulled by four young horses with all their strength for an hour, nor could be dismembered till the sinews of the arms and legs were cut. Virgil, Livy, and Florus, therefore, have exceeded the physical truth of anatomy by representing the dismemberment of Metius, occasioned by the opposite action of four horses:

—Metium in diversa quadrigæ  
Disfulerant. *Æn.* VIII. 643.

"I had the curiosity to enquire of an eminent anatomist in this country his opinion on

this subject, and whether he conceived that the story of Metius, as related by the Roman authors, or that of Damiens, as recorded by Dr. Smollett, was the most consistent with philosophical truth. He replied, that he was of opinion, that the *quadriga* of four horses would not be able to detach the legs of a human body; but he was inclined to think, that the arms, from the scapulary ligaments, could not resist their force."

69. *An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian.* By W. Shaw. 8vo.

WE wish to add to the large extracts that were given of this pamphlet in pp. 251, 2, ("which," as our correspondent has observed, "decides the fate of Ossian,") the animated answer of Dr. Johnson to the insults and menaces of the father of Ossian, which, we think, must be as generally admired as read:

"Mr. James Macpherson,

"I received your foolish and impudent letter.—Any violence that shall be attempted upon me, I will do my best to repel; and what I cannot do for myself, the law shall do for me: for I will not be hindered from exposing what I think a cheat by the menaces of a ruffian. What would you have me retract? I thought your work an imposture; I think so still; and for my opinion I have given reasons, which I here dare you to refute.—Your abilities, since your Homer, are not so formidable; and what I hear of your morality inclines me to credit rather what you shall prove, than what you shall say.

S. JOHNSON."

70. *Poems on several Occasions.* By James Beattie, LL.D. Fourth Edition, 1780.

THIS work cannot be so well reviewed as in the words of its nominal author:

"Having seen a book with this title [as above], I think it my duty to declare, in justice to myself as well as to others, that this book is published without my consent or knowledge; that the names of the pretended publishers are fictitious; that the two last pieces of the collection, namely, *The Cave of Pope*, and *The Education of Achilles*, were not written by me; that several of the other articles are not printed from the copy which has my last corrections; and that the latest authentic edition of my poetical pieces is printed in octavo, &c.

JAMES BEATTIE."

London, June 15, 1781.

71. *Proposed Form of Register for Burials.* 4to.

"Parish-Registers (it is said in the Preface) were first introduced in the year

\* This was by Mr. R. Doddsley. See it in his Collection of Poems.



1538, by the direction of Cromwell, then vicar-general." The objections here made to the form hitherto adopted are "its size, being seldom above four inches wide, and therefore too small for the several entries, its being often paged with parchment, on which it is not easy to write distinctly, and its containing too many leaves, so that it is worn, &c. before it is written out. These defects are removed by the present, the pages being considerably wider, and the material good paper for writing, and it consists not of above 100

pages, whilst there are different books for births and burials. For marriages a proper book is provided by the Marriage-Act."

We cannot, however, but observe, that paper compared with parchment is a perishable material, and therefore will not so long preserve the memorials, and in large parishes 100 pages will soon be filled. The hints added, as to the care and preservation of church-yards, well deserve the attention of diocesan, archdeacons, and incumbents. The following is the form proposed:

Date	Name [and Occupation] of the Deceased	Names of the Parents	Aged	Supposed Cause of Death	Where buried [in what part of the church or church-yard]

"It is recommended to the incumbent to cast up the births and burials at the end of every year. Six pages are left at the end, two of them for an alphabetical index, to facilitate searches, and the other four for any parochial event worth recording." We so heartily approve this plan, that we wish it adopted in every parish, and enforced, under a penalty, by authority of parliament. A memorial, like those above recommended, we will here subjoin, from the parish-register of St. Peter's in Colchester, as lately quoted by the Rev. Mr. Jones, in his *Physiological Disquisitions* \*, p. 509, "to shew how things very great and remarkable pass off with little observation, and are totally lost to posterity."

"On Thursday, Sept. 8, 1692, there happened, about two o'clock in the afternoon, for the space of a minute or more, an universal earthquake all over England, France, Holland, and part of Germany: and it was particularly attested to me by the masons plastering the steeple of St. Peter's in this town, and upon the uppermost scaffold, that the steeple parted so wide in the midst, that they could have put their hands in the crack or cleft, and immediately shut up close again, without any damage to the workmen (who expected all would have fallen down), or the steeple itself. Most of the houses here and elsewhere shook, and part of a chimney fell down on the North Hill; and very many who were sensible of the shock, were taken with a giddiness in their heads for some short time. In witness of what is here related, I have hereunto set my hand.

ROBERT DICKMAN,  
*Minister of St. Peter's, Colchester.*"

"We do not find (adds Mr. Jones) that this fact is mentioned by any historian of the time; and yet being inserted in this place and manner, has greater authenticity than if we had met with it in print."

#### 72. *Proposed Form of Register for Baptisms.*

THIS is a counterpart of the preceding, *mutatis mutandis*. A good plan for parochial registers was some years ago proposed by Mr. Thoresby, in his "*Ducatus Leodensis*." The present one is, however, more likely to produce regular and legible entries.

#### 73. *A Dissertation on the latter Part of the xiii<sup>th</sup> Chapter of the Revelation of St. John. Being an Attempt to shew that the Prophetic Vision of the Two-horned Beast is fulfilled in the Character and Conduct of the Kings of France. With an Introduction, shewing the Texture of the whole Book; and an Appendix concerning Antichrist. By Thomas Vivian, Vicar of Cornwood, Devon. 8vo.*

MR. VIVIAN thinks that this intricate lock, which has puzzled the wisest, may be easily opened by his key. By "the beast with seven heads and ten horns," in this chapter, he understands, with others, the Pope of Rome, from the time that he assumed the character of universal bishop; but "the great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns," in the xii<sup>th</sup> chapter, he supposes to mean, "not the Pagan Emperors only, but the Christian Emperors also, as far as they have used their power in repressing the word and commandments of God, and enforcing the commandments of men." Though the second beast, in this xiii<sup>th</sup> chapter, ver. 11, &c. he contends, cannot be the Pope nor Mahomet, as some have supposed, but must mean the Kings of France and Spain, France being the "two horns," or states, of the Bourbon family, &c. But we shall not pursue his solution farther than to give his interpretation of the famous mystical name, or "number, of the beast." Bishop Newton, and other commentators,

\* A work of great merit, which shall be reviewed in our next.



it is well known, have defined it to be *Lateinos*, (the Romish, or Latin Church) the numerical letters in that name, both in Greek and Hebrew, ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΣ, and לטיני (Romish, Romana) amounting to 666. Supposing Lewis, or Ludovicus, to be synonymous to the Kings of France, as no King of any other name has reigned there since 1610, the numerical letters in that name in Latin, this expositor has discovered, answer also to the name of the beast, thus:

L	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
O	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

666

This discovery, Mr. Vivian says, he made more than twenty years ago, and has since often mentioned it. Hence he supposes it was noticed, about two years ago, in two tracts by Mr. Reader and Mr. Backmair. "But neither of them," he adds, "applied the key to the right lock, to the second, not the first beast." The critic Dennis was very anxious to have it stipulated in the treaty of Utrecht, that he should not be delivered up to Lewis XIV. for the pamphlets which he had written against him. But even if the French were to land in Devonshire, the Vicar of Cornwood would have no reason to be apprehensive, though, notwithstanding the "amiable qualities" which Mr. Vivian ascribes to Lewis XVI. the *two horns* with which he has decked his brow, cannot be deemed a compliment either by the King or his subjects.

74. *Biographical Memoirs of William Ged; including a particular Account of his Progress in the Art of Block-Printing.* 8vo.

"THE 1st part of this pamphlet (we are told in an advertisement by Mr. Nichols), is printed from a MS. dictated by the elder William Ged, some little time before his death, for the satisfaction of his relations. The II<sup>d</sup> part was written by his daughter, to whole benefit the profits of this publication (if any shall arise) will be faithfully applied. The III<sup>d</sup> part is copied from some proposals published by James Ged in 1751. Mr. Mores's Narrative of Block-Printing is annexed."

From the above Memoirs, &c. we learn, that this ingenious though unfuc-

cessful artist, who was a goldsmith in Edinburgh, made this improvement in the Art of Printing in 1725. The invention was simply this. From any types of Greek or Roman, or any other character, he formed a plate for every page, or sheet, of a book, from which he printed, instead of using a type for every letter, as is done in the common way. This was first practised, but on blocks of wood, by the Chinese and Japanese, and pursued in the first essays of Faust, the European inventor of the present art. "This improvement," says James Ged, "is principally considerable in three most important articles, viz. expence, correctness, beauty and uniformity." But these improvements are controverted by Mr. Mores and others.

In July 1729, William Ged entered into partnership with William Fenner, a London stationer, who was to have half the profits, in consideration of his advancing all the money requisite. To supply this, Mr. John James, then an architect at Greenwich (who built Sir Gregory Page's house, Bloomsbury church, &c.) was taken into the scheme, and afterwards his brother, Mr. Thomas James, a printer, and James Ged, the inventor's son. In 1730 these partners applied to the University of Cambridge for printing Bibles and Common Prayer Books by blocks instead of single types, and, in consequence, a lease was sealed to them April 23, 1731. In their attempt they sunk a large sum of money, and finished only two Prayer Books, so that it was forced to be relinquished, and the lease was given up in 1738. Ged imputed his disappointment to the villainy of the press-men and the ill treatment of his partners (which he specifies at large), particularly Fenner, whom John James and he were advised to prosecute, but declined it. He returned to Scotland in 1733, and had no redress. He there, however, set about Sallust, which he printed at Edinburgh in 1736. Fenner died insolvent in or before the year 1735, and his widow married Mr. Waugh, an apothecary, whom she survived. Her effects were sold in 1768. James Ged, the son, wearied with disappointments, engaged in the rebellion of 1745 as a captain in Perth's regiment; and being taken at Carlisle, was condemned, but, on his father's account, by Dr. Smith's interest with the Duke of Newcastle, was pardoned, and released in 1748. He afterwards worked for some time, as a journeyman, with Mr. Bettenham, and then commenced master, but  
being



being unsuccessful, he went privately to Jamaica, where his younger brother William was settled as a reputable printer. His tools, &c. he left to be shipped by a false friend, who most ungenerously detained them to try his skill himself. James died the year after he left England; as did his brother in 1767. In the above pursuit Mr. Thomas James, who died in 1738, expended much of his fortune, and suffered in his proper business; "for the printers," says Mr. Mores, "would not employ him, because the block-printing, had it succeeded, would have been prejudicial to theirs." Mr. William Ged died, in very indifferent circumstances, Oct. 19, 1749, after his utensils were sent for Leith to be shipped for London, to have joined with his son James as a printer there. Thus ended his life and project, which, ingenious as it seems, is not likely to be revived, if, as Mr. Mores suggests, "it must, had it at first succeeded, have soon sunk under its own burthen," for reasons needless here to recapitulate. The attempt, however, to rescue it from oblivion is laudable, and the end benevolent. As such, may success attend it!

75. *Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, Nature of Country, Population, Nature of Food, and Way of Life: on the Disposition and Temper, Manners and Behaviour, Intellectuals, Laws, and Customs, Form of Government, and Religion of Mankind.* By William Falconer, M.D. F.R.S. 4to. [Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

THE Author has very modestly given to his book the title of "Remarks," though he has digested into a regular method observations of such great and universal importance, that, were it not for the extent and difficulty of the undertaking, it might seem surprising, that hitherto so little had been performed by others towards a systematical discussion of the interesting and connected particulars which are the subject of it. He has divided his work into six books: in the I<sup>st</sup> he treats of "the Influence of Climate, on the Disposition and Temper, Manners and Behaviour, Intellectuals, Laws, and Customs, Form of Government and Religion." In the II<sup>d</sup> he considers "how these great general objects are affected by the Situation." In the III<sup>d</sup> he examines "the consequences with regard to these important particulars resulting from the Nature of the Country." In the IV<sup>th</sup> he contemplates "the effect of Population." In the V<sup>th</sup>, "that of the Nature of Food;" and in the VI<sup>th</sup>, "that of the

Way of Life, in reference to those leading interests of human society."

And here it will be proper to observe, that "Climate" is taken, not in the sense of rigid geography, as a portion of the earth included between certain parallels of latitude, but in its more popular acceptance; which in this case is more related to the grand points of philosophical enquiry; and accordingly it is applied to denote that temperature which belongs to different countries considered as remarkable for their degrees of permanent heat or cold; or as being moderate, or variable, in these respects, and incidentally the nature and properties of the air. By "Situation" the author understands either the natural, local, or political, as whether East or West; insular or continental; and how circumstanced with regard to the vicinity of other countries; including also the consideration of absolute and relative extent, strength, or weakness. The "Nature of the Country" he distinguishes principally into its superficial differences, as mountainous or plain; the quality of its soil, as fertile or barren; its rivers, and other particulars of a similar kind. The effects of "Population" he investigates chiefly under the circumstances of being remarkably exuberant, or particularly deficient, when compared with the extent, situation, and nature of the country. The effects of "Food and Diet" are considered under the division of solid and liquid; the former divided into animal and vegetable; the latter into water, fermented liquors, and tea. In examining the "Influence of the Way of Life," he considers the savage and the pastoral life; the life of agriculture, and the commercial; thence proceeding to the effects of literature and science; and terminating the investigation with the consequences of luxury and refinement.

In his survey of this extensive range he considers "Hot Climates" as increasing perspiration and the bilious humour; while they diminish the other natural secretions; relaxing the cuticle, keeping the nervous glands soft and open; and, in consequence of these physical effects, rendering the temper and disposition subject to all the impressions of acute sensibility; amorous, irascible, jealous, vindictive, inconstant, timid, and indolent; while in "Cold Climates" the perspiration being little, the external skin constricted, the nervous glands close, firm, and tense, retired more deeply beneath the surface of the body, the bile is copiously secreted, and the two great sensible



ble evacuations more regular, the bulk and strength of the body is in such climates greater; its tendency to putrefaction less; the sensibility proportionably weaker; Love, Pity, and enthusiastic Friendship have a power much inferior to their dominion in warm climates; they are less irascible and vindictive; little susceptible of jealousy; prudent, steady, and brave; with a strong propensity to laborious exercises, the remedy of their natural inconveniency, as their sensibility requires to be kept alive by agitating employments, and the cold to be overcome by vigorous efforts. With relation to moral qualities, cruelty and pride, intrigue and debauchery, he observes to be particularly incident to those climates where the heat is excessive, with suspicion, cowardice, fraud, perfidy, inconstancy, idleness, and luxury. It must be remembered that the author is here speaking of habits resulting from disposition; thus cruelty differs from irascibility, and a vindictive spirit, as the effect from some of its causes; cowardice is a practical timidity; debauchery and intrigue are distinguished in the same manner from the disposition to pleasure which leads to these excesses; and idleness is an indolence of temper habitually indulged. However, it is justly noticed by the author, that "in very warm climates the influence on the temper and disposition is so strong, as to induce an habit which scarcely any moral causes have sufficient energy to surmount."

Polygamy is amongst those irregular connections to which the pride and licentiousness of warm climates, and the too hasty maturity of the female person in such countries, unfavourable to a permanent attachment, are observed to contribute.

The manners and behaviour in warm climates he remarks to be reserved, full of ceremony and compliment, agreeably to the haughty suspicious timid temper of the people: and in a high degree permanent and unchanged, which he allows, with M. de Montesquieu, to proceed partly from their indolence; but conceives it principally to be owing to the form of their government, reciprocally the effect of this immutability of manners. With respect to the intellectual faculties, he allows the claim of hot climates to the honours which are derived from exuberant fancy and vivid imagination, and considers them as favourable to invention

and discovery; but in the severer studies, history, jurisprudence, mathematics, and natural philosophy, he proves their inferiority. Mechanism and manufactures, especially of the elegant kind, and the rudiments of military science, he considers as originally the produce of warm countries; and distinguishes them as superior in the arts of social intercourse. He concludes this head by remarking, that the faculties ripen and decay much earlier in hot climates, than in the temperate or cold.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

76. *Eloge de Jeanne d'Arc, dite la Pucelle d'Orleans, prononcé dans l'Eglise Cathédrale d'Orleans, le Jour Anniversaire de la levée du Siege de cette Ville en 1429. Par M. Andre-Guillaume de Gery, &c.*

THIS eulogy, delivered in the cathedral church of Orleans, on the 8th of May, 1779, is the three hundred and fiftieth that has been pronounced in the same place on the anniversary of the raising the siege of that city in 1429, chiefly by the enthusiastic bravery of the famous *Pucelle d'Orleans*, or Joan of Arc.

The text is taken from the book of Judith\*, xv. 10. "Thou hast done all these things by thine hand: thou hast done much good to Israel, and God is pleased therewith: blessed be thou of the Almighty Lord for evermore: and all the people said, so be it."

The siege of Orleans is of course compared to that of Bethulia, and the French heroine is, no doubt, preferred to the Jewish.

Our orator, as is usual on this occasion, has indulged himself in many national reflections on the English, whom he styles "the oppressors of the Americans now, as they formerly were of the French under Charles VII." What similitude there is in these two cases, it is difficult to conceive. The Americans are our own subjects. What were "the French under Charles VII?" A Frenchman will not style *them* the subjects of the English. Had M. de Gery confined his invectives to our savage countrymen, who basely and absurdly burned that virago as a witch, we should not have scrupled to have joined issue with him.

\* \* \* Valerius is received; as are the "Verses written in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,"

N. Y. and numberless other Favours.

\* Thus the French clergy, we see, do not, like the English, decline taking texts from the Apocrypha.

MR.



MR. URBAN,

**I**F you think the following verses have merit enough for a place in your next number, you will, by inserting them, oblige your occasional reader,

ANTIQUARIUS.

*Description of the Princess MARY,  
Eldest Daughter of HENRY the Eighth,  
And afterwards Queen,  
At Eighteen Years of Age.*

*By JOHN HEYWOOD, the Epigrammatist.  
From a MS. in the Harleian Library.*

GEVE place, ye Ladyes all bee gone,  
shewe not your selves att all,  
For whye, behoulde, there cometh one  
whose face yours all blanke shall.

The vertue of her looks  
excelles the precious ston,  
Yee neede none other books  
to reade, or looke upon.

In each of her two iyes,  
ther smiles a naked boye,  
It woulde you all suffice  
too see those lampes of ioye.

\* 'If' all the worlde were sought full farre,  
who coulde finde such a wyght,  
Her beuty twinklith like a starre,  
within the frostye night.

Her couler comes and gose,  
with such a goodly grace,  
More ruddye then the rose  
within her lovely face.

Among her youthfull yeares,  
she tryumphes over age,  
And yet shee still appeares  
both wyttye, graue and sage.

I thinke nature hath lost her moulde,  
when shee her forme dyd take  
Or ells I doubt that nature coulde,  
so faire a creature make.

Shee maye bee well comparde,  
vnto the phoenix kinde,  
Whose lyke hath not byn harde,  
that anye nowe can finde.

In lyfe a Dyane chaste,  
in truth Penelopeye,  
In worde and deede steedfaste,  
what neede I more to seye.

At Baecus feast none may her meete,  
or yeat at anye wanton playe,  
Nor gasinge in the open streete,  
or wandrings as a straye.

The mirth that shee doth vse,  
is mixt with shamfastnesse,  
All vyces she eschues,  
and hateth idelnes.

Yt is a worlde to see,  
how vertue can repaire,  
And decke such honestee,  
in her that is so faire.

Great fute to vyce maye some allure,  
that thinks to make no fawlte,  
Wee see a forte hadde neede bee sure,  
which manye doth assaulte.

They seeke an endlesse waye,  
that think to wynne her love,  
As well they maye assaye  
the stoney rocke to moue.

For shee is none of those,  
that setts not bye evill fame,  
Shee will not lightly lose  
her truth and honest name.

How might wee doo to have a grasse  
of this vnspotted tree,  
For all the rest they are but chaffe  
in prayse of her to bee.

Shee doth as farre exceede  
these women now a dayes,  
As doth the floure the weede,  
and more, a thousand wayes.

This prayse I shall her geeue,  
when Death doth what he can,  
Her honest name shall liue,  
within the mouth of man.

This worthy ladye too beewraye  
a king's daughter was shee,  
Of whom John Heywoode lyfte to saye,  
in such worthy degree.

And Marye was her name weete yee,  
with these graces indude,  
At eightene yeares, so flourisht shee,  
so doth his meane conclude.

## L I N E S

*Inscribed to the Hon. CHARLES FEILDING,  
on his Eclogue to his Brother, WILLIAM  
Lord Viscount FEILDING †.*

**T**HOU generous youth! whose soul, to  
nature true, [woe,  
Loves the coy Muse in Granta's shades to  
And fondly seeks, enamour'd of the Nine,  
Rocks, meads, and woods, and waterfalls di-  
vine,

(Thy guiltless aim the Muse's laurel crown)  
Receive this tribute from a swain unknown.  
And oh, permit, thou favour'd of the Nine,  
A stranger-muse to mix her vows with thine!  
Oh may some guardian power, some son of  
light, [fight!

Watch o'er thy WILLIAM in the hour of  
And by his martial skill, and warrior-sword,  
May Britain see her ancient fame restor'd!  
Whilst bays, most justly won, shall shade his  
brow, [now!

Such glorious bays as deck CORNWALLIS  
And thou, with strains that glow, and words  
that burn, [turn;

Thou, happy youth, shalt grace his glad re-  
Shalt pour with ardent voice the grateful lay  
To hail the raptur'd hero on his way: [name  
Shalt stamp, with glowing hand, thy brother's  
Close by thy own on the long roll of fame.

\* A word wanting.

† See this Eclogue reviewed in our last, p. 326.



And I, perhaps, by this most pleasing tale  
Allur'd to wander from my village-vale,  
May tread the crowded way, and strive to raise  
Some strain to swell the pæans of thy praise!  
How touch'd! how rapt! yet once again to join  
Thy well-known song, and mix my lays with  
thine! W. J.

MR. URBAN, August 4.  
IN one of the early volumes of your Magazine you have inserted a celebrated Epigram by Amaltheus. The following translation of it by a gentleman who died a few years ago, is so much superior to any that I have met with, that I hope you will give it a place in your valuable repository.

I am, &c. ADURFI.

*Lumine Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro,  
Et potis est formâ \* vincere uterque deos.  
Blande puer, lumen quod habes concede sorori,  
Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.*

TRANSLATED.

But one bright eye young Acon's face adorns,  
For one bright eye fair Leonilla mourns.  
To her, kind youth, thy single orb resign,  
To make her perfect, and thyself divine:  
Then, would kind Heaven the happy change allow,  
She would fair Venus be, blind Cupid thou.

*The above is a Paraphrase. The following, which has never before been printed, is much closer.*

Though Acon and Leonilla each an eye  
Have lost, yet with the Gods in beauty vie;  
Give her your only eye, O lovely brother,  
So you shall be blind Cupid, she your mother.  
J. D.

THE late Lord Melcombe, when Mr. Dodington, having permitted a certain writer of verses to dedicate a volume of Poems to him, and put the author to some expence by directing him to cancel the dedication, when the whole impression was printed off, and to draw up another with certain compliments, the heads of which his Lordship was pleased to furnish; he took no farther notice of him, except that he shewed him his house at Hammer-smith with great ostentation. The disappointed Bard, to whose circumstances, and very good character, his Lordship was no stranger, sent him the following copy of verses, which, being delivered to him by the hands of Lady H——, produced a handsome present.

To the Right Honourable

GEORGE BUB DODINGTON.

TIMOTHY TAGWELL, Haberdasher of Deductions, and Dealer in Verse and Prose, takes the Liberty to bring in his Bill—

and his Reasons for so doing

He thus humbly shews,

RIGHT honourable and so forth,

whereas 'tis confess'd,

By all men; that you have wit, learning, and taste,

Beneficence surely, in certain degree, [me;  
On such worth should attend, and wait even on  
But some cloud of forgetfulness, as it should seem,

Having shaded poor Tim from the warmth of  
He now craves your leave—though it may make you stare—

To send you in writing your late bill of fare.

For poets in this bear a semblance to cooks,  
'Tis for such as will pay that they dish up  
their books;

I could bring still more reasons, but Sir—  
*no quid nimis*—

Here the articles follow, fairly stated—*Imprimis*—

For the cost I am at to draw out such a bill,  
You are debtor in equity—just what you will.  
But, Sir, now, alas! for a rhyme I must strain  
hard, [MAYNARD,

Serve me not as a Cardinal once serv'd poor  
And in truth it would bring deep disgrace on  
the nation, [tation.

Should a DODINGTON fall into French impi-  
Then *Item*, for trudging in all sorts of weather,

Two hundred and fifty times, all put together,  
To my friend, Dr. THOMPSON, up two pair  
of stairs, [my cares.

Who with hopes of your bounty oft lull'd all  
*Item*,

For two dedications, both which were receiv'd,

And read too, in secret, or much I'm deceiv'd.  
*Item*,

For bringing together YOUNG, THOMSON, VOLTAIRE,

As friends of your choice, and as plants of your care.

*Item*,

For speeches in parliament, prais'd upon  
trust, [I must,

Tho' hear them I could not, yet praise them  
Since talk'd of with wonder—and echo'd  
around, [bound.

They came to my ears at the hundredth re-  
*Item*,

For two books, all flaunting in golden and  
scarlet, [varlet.

'Tis confess'd a beau's finery may oft hide a  
*Item*,

For charge of invention, to praise, as I  
ought, [you've bought.

The pictures you've fram'd, and the marbles  
And praises, to match things so precious and rare,

Cost more than we poets for nothing can spare,  
Then last for the fame you already have  
gain'd, [maintain'd;

Which must by the means it first rose be  
It was that drew me in—I should sorely be  
griev'd,

To be the first creditor ever deceiv'd.

\* Our reading is, *Sed formâ possit*. The allusion, it has been observed, would have been more complete, if it were *parentis* instead of *sorori*. EDIT.

† These elegant verses were made on Louis de Magnan, the most beautiful man of his time, & the great favourite of Henry III. of France, who lost an eye at the siege of Ivroie, and on the princess of Stolli, a great beauty, but who was deprived of the sight

Lord one of her eyes, and who was at the same time



There are many more *Items*, besides, I could score; [more:]  
But it would be too tedious to tease you with  
So I'll close with observing, that paper and print,  
And stamping the whole in poetical mint,  
Have been very expensive—and yet not a cross  
I've receiv'd to the credit of profit and loss.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you three short poetical pieces, of dates not very recent, for insertion in your Magazine. The first is an Epitaph on Bishop Burnet. I wish it to be printed, that it may be known into what a monster the prejudices of party can transform a great and pious character. Yours, &c. J. W.

HERE Sarum lies, of late so wise,  
And learn'd as Tom Aquinas;  
Lawn sleeves he wore, but was no more  
A Christian than Socinus:  
Oaths pro and con he swallow'd down,  
Lov'd gold like any layman;  
Wrote, preach'd, and pray'd, and yet betray'd  
God's holy word for mammon:  
Of every vice he had a spice,  
Although a reverend prelate;  
And liv'd and died, if not belied,  
A true dissenting zealot.  
If such a soul to Heaven should stroll,  
And scape old Satan's clutches;  
We then presume there may be room  
For Marlborough\* and his dutches†.

*The Subject of the Second is the Anniversary of Queen ELIZABETH.*

WHEN Albion own'd Eliza's mild command, [land.  
Virginia's fragrant plant first reach'd our  
This to each word an useful pause supplies,  
And makes the rippling politician wise.  
For this, great queen, thy glory ne'er shall end  
While either lungs shall breathe, or smoke  
ascend.]

*The Third is a Pun in Rhyme, on Dr. FREIND'S Appointment to the Mastership of Westminster School.*

YE sons of Westminster, who still retain  
Your ancient dread of Butby's awful reign,  
Forget at length your fears, your panick end—  
The monarch of this place is now a FREIND.

*Somewhat similar to Pope's ambiguity.*

FREIND, for your Epitaphs I'm griev'd,  
Where still so much is said,  
One half will never be believ'd,  
The other never read.

MR. URBAN,

August 2.

THE following verses by the late Paul Jodrell, Esq. solicitor general to the Prince of Wales (which have not, I believe,

been printed), will, I imagine, excite a wish in your readers to see more of his compositions. If any of them should yet remain in manuscript, they would be an acceptable present to the publick. I am, &c.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

*Verses address'd to a Barrister,*

[Who was afterwards promoted to the Bench†.]

TO love and verse young Ovid's tender mind

The Muse inspir'd, as Nature had inclin'd.  
In vain his sire, his fortune to improve,  
To learn his country's laws the stripling }  
drovè;

He studied nothing still but verse and love.  
Nature, to you more eminently kind,  
The wide extremes of law and verse have join'd;

Alike in both you happily succeed,  
Resistless when you sing, as when you plead.  
By the same force of two commanding arts;  
Men gain estates, and women lose their hearts.  
Whene'er the venerable coif shall spread  
Its sable honours o'er thy learned head;  
The Muse, expressive of thy other praise,  
Around the silk shall wreath the sacred bays.

K I S S E S.

BY THE SAME.

AS erst to Damon's sacred shade  
These eyes their grateful tribute paid,  
Of many a tear beguil'd;  
Sweet Anna saw my tender grief,  
And in kind pity brought relief,  
She kiss'd me, and I smil'd.

Ambition next my bosom warm'd;  
Adieu each softer care!—alarm'd

The fair enchantress came:  
One kiss infus'd a gentler fire,  
I felt the noble heat expire,  
And curs'd the phantom, Fame.

Transfix'd by Fancy's poison'd dart,  
When late my inly-festering heart  
Consum'd in silent pain;  
Like wounded Edward's generous bride,  
Sweet Anne her balm'y lips apply'd,  
And drew out all the bane.

Strange to relate, the tygress, Rage,  
Her gentle kisses can assuage,  
And in soft fetters bind:  
Not musick's powerful charms e'er gain'd,  
Or calm philosophy attain'd,  
Such empire o'er the mind.

Then to secure my peace and bliss,  
Sweet Anne, in one eternal kiss  
Breathe in th' all-healing balm:—  
No—cease, thou fatal fond desire—  
Ah! treacherous kisses, you inspire  
More passions than you calm!

\* Not less severe than Virgil's well-known verse,

"*Qui Ravium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi.*"

† Was not this (which has been printed before) ascribed to Swift? EDIT.

‡ Qu. Judge Burnet? It suits him at least *toti cælo*. EDIT.

§ When Ovid's father was whipping him for making verses, he exclaimed,  
*Parce, pater, genitor, non posthac carmina condam.* EDIT.



*Sequel of the Account of the Action between Commodore Johnstone and the French in Port Praya Road.*

HAVING in p. 296. just mentioned the distress of one of the French ships, we shall give the sequel in Commodore Johnstone's own words:

"The French Commodore now found his situation too hot, and he cut his cable in three quarters of an hour, and went away through the ships, as his second a-stern had done before him; the other a-head was now left behind, an object to be fired at by all the ships in our fleet, who could get guns to bear upon him. In this situation he remained for fifteen minutes, hardly firing a gun during the whole time. Such a spectacle of distress I never before held.

I am satisfied myself he struck his colours, and that they were not merely shot away, as some alledge; and this I believe, because different ships thought he struck at the same time; but it was impossible to get all the ships to cease firing at once; and one gun being afterwards discharged from the enemy's ship, the firing began again even from such of our ships as had left off.

Whether his cable was shot away, or he cut the cable, I cannot say, but off the ship went round upon the heel, her stern falling close to the broad-side of the Isis; her masts were tottering; her yards were hanging different ways; her sails were flying about in rags, and full of holes. First fell the mizen-mast, next went the main-mast, and lastly the fore-mast and outer end of the bowsprit tumbled into the water.

I instantly returned to the Romney, and made the signal for all captains; and after hearing the condition of every ship, I directed the men of war to cut and slip as fast as they could get to sea, to follow up the victory, with orders to make any India ships who lay in their way to cut their cables also, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the merchant ships to lie fast, and repair their damages, until we joined them again.

As soon as the Jason was out of the way, the Romney was cast by a spring on the cable, and she went out to sea under the acclamations of the whole fleet.

The Jupiter instantly followed, and we ran between our scattered ships and the enemy. Perceiving neither the Isis nor Diana making any signs to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for so doing, their several signals were made. The Diana answered, and soon after followed; but although gun after gun was fired to enforce the signal to call out the Isis, she still remained without any signs of obedience to my signal then abroad. At last the Hero came under our stern, with a message from Captain Sutton, saying, that his masts and yards, and sails and rigging, were so wounded, that he could

not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as fast as he could.

My answer was, 'All this is no excuse for disobeying my positive orders; besides, I think his damages immaterial to a man of any resources.'

Captain Sutton's signal was therefore again enforced by another gun; he then hoisted his answering flag, and came out after three hours delay.

All the ships being now come out, the signal was made to form the line a-head on the larboard tack. The French ships had before this collected and taken the disabled ship in tow, and they had raised a stump forward and fixed a sail upon it, with which they had wore the hulk, and put before the wind in a line of battle a-breast, and sent off their convoy under all the sail they could set.

When the Isis joined us, she run under our stern, and repeated an account of her distress and her damage, particularly the want of a mizen-top-sail-yard, which I told the Captain was nothing at all.

The signal was now made to bear up in a line of battle a-breast. At that instant the Isis lost her fore-top mast above the top-sail-yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the sail hurt, or any other damage sustained, to prevent the ship from working, the fore-top-sail being close-reefed and set.

I immediately shortened sail, to give time to the Isis to clear the wreck, which was done in half an hour or forty minutes.

This increased our distance from the enemy. As soon as I saw the Isis could make sail, I bore up and set the fore-sail, and made the signal for the line a-breast. When we came near the enemy, I found the Isis and Monmouth had dropt a-stern between two or three miles, though both of them sail much better than the Romney: Their signals were therefore made to call them to their stations; the Monmouth immediately answered, and made sail accordingly, but the Isis still kept behind.

By these various obstructions and delays, added to a strong lee current, the enemy had drawn us far to leeward of St. Jago. The sun was set; the sea had increased; I could not propose a decisive action in the night. If I followed until day-light, my prospects were great and tempting; but I must then determine to leave my convoy in distress, and separate from the troops, without any fixed determination concerning them or their destination; and I must also have relinquished the object of the present expedition; because, after getting so far to leeward that we could not fetch the islands of Bravo or Fogo, it is a well-known fact that no ship can beat up against the N. E. winds and S. W. currents, which always prevail here, much less after such an action, as must be expected.

On the other hand, if the principal force of the enemy should arrive before us at the place



place of our destination, it might prove equally fatal to the object of the expedition.

The dilemma was great indeed; and I felt the cruel situation with an anguish which I never before experienced; but after maturely weighing the subject in all its consequences with those persons on whose judgment I have most confidence, I thought myself bound to return to join the ships under my protection; and to pursue the object of the expedition, it being most probable that the enemy must either send off two of their disabled ships of war to the West-Indies, in which case I shall have a superior naval force, or they must touch at the Brazils for water and repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both; in either of which cases we shall have a great advantage by the preceding action.

Next day we retook the Hinchinbrook East India ship, with 25 Frenchmen on board; and I learn from them that the squadron who attacked us was composed of

Le Heros, 74. M. de Suffrein, Brigadier des Armes, Grand Commander de Malte.

L'Annibal, 74. M. de Tremigon, Capitaine de Vaisseau.

L'Artesien, 64. M. de Cardillac, Chevalier de Malthe.

Le Sphinx, 64. M. de Duchilleu, Capitaine de Vaisseau.

Le Vengeur, 64. M. le Chevalier de Forbin, Capitaine de Vaisseau.

La Fortune, 16. Corvette.

M. de Castries, Commandant de l'Armee de Terre.

Regiment de Pondicherry, deux bataillons.  
Detachment du regiment d'Austrasie.

4 Vaisseaux des Indes, viz.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Le Brisson,       | } et cinq Vaisseaux de transport Armee en Flute; all doubled with copper. |
| 2. Les Trois Amis,   |   |
| 3. L'Isle de France, |   |
| 4. Pondicherry,      |   |

The Hannibal was the ship which was disabled; the Hero led in, and suffered damages next in proportion to the Hannibal; the Artesien, Sphinx, and Vengeur, came in according as they are named, but the last three did not receive much injury. The Captain of the Artesien, to which ship the prisoners belong, was killed by a grape shot on the shoulder.

They informed me that they sailed from Brest the 22d of March, with M. le Grais and 20 sail of the line, three of which are of three decks, bound to Martinique, besides the Sagittaire frigate of fifty guns, bound to North America.

That they separated off Madeira, and their purpose was to attack the squadron under my command wherever they could find it, of which they had received a correct list at Brest; that the Artesien first discovered us lying in the road, and tacked towards Mons. Suffrein, to acquaint him of it; that he instantly ordered them to prepare for the attack; and be-

ing asked by Monsieur Cardillac, the Captain of the Artesien, what they should do if the Portuguese forts should fire upon them, he desired them to fire at the Portuguese forts also.

After an action of such a length, in such a situation, in smooth water, with large ships so near each other, it is surprising to find how few men have been killed, and what slight damages his Majesty's ships have received.

The Monmouth, lying within a cable's length, had not a man killed, and only six wounded.

The Jupiter had two wounded.

The Isis had four killed, and five wounded.

The Romney had seven wounded; and the other ships in like proportion.

The Jason and Latham East-India ships, who lay at the furthest distance from the enemy, had 4 killed and 14 wounded; among the number of the killed is Lieutenant Keith of the Jason, a brave and worthy officer.

Several of the East-India ships have suffered in their masts, yards, and rigging, but nothing that will impede the voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with security.

The fate of the Infernal fire-ship and Terror bomb deserves to be particularly related; they had come from the Isle of May two days before, and lay to the eastward, without all the ships, notwithstanding my orders in writing had been strictly given and punctually communicated, for all the small ships to anchor within therest. The Terror had sprung her bowsprit, and was fishing of it, with her rigging loose, when the enemy appeared, and one of the sixty-four gun ships layed her on board.

The Terror caught fire, and the enemy durst not take possession of her, though often invited to do so by Captain Wood. She then cut her cable, and drove to sea, where she lost her bowsprit and foremast.

One of the French ships again followed her in this miserable condition, and fired several shot at the Terror; yet Captain Wood, seeing us preparing to come out, would not strike his colours, but bravely contrived to set some stay-sails, and slide off in that shattered condition.

The fire-ship went to sea, and was taken by the enemy, by what means I cannot relate; but I had good reason to believe she was afterwards either abandoned by the enemy, or retaken by the crew, as the Jupiter saw her next day to leeward, and standing towards us, with her distinguishing vanes and answering flag abroad.

The Fortitude India ship behaved with uncommon bravery. On board of this ship were Mr. Beacher and his lady, who were fortunate enough to escape unhurt. She was boarded by the Artesien, who fired many guns into her; several of the enemy's crew jumped on board the Fortitude; yet in this situation Captain Jenkinson, of the 93th regiment, kept up a constant



constant fire with small arms. Several of the enemy were shot on the shrouds, and two were forced overboard, and taken up again into the Fortitude, after the two ships had separated.

The Hinchinbrook was also miserably cut and mangled by the Artesien, before she was taken.

Many of the other India ships suffered considerable damages, particularly the Lord North, Osterly, and Asia; and the Edward victualler was nearly sunk and carried out to sea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great difficulty, after turning many days, we recovered this bay with the Fortitude, and we towed in the Hinchinbrook and Edward.

Every possible exertion has been used since to repair the various damages which the ships had sustained, and the whole convoy are now as completely refitted as circumstances will allow; in the execution of which service I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable attention of Captain Passley, whose zeal on this, and every other occasion, I wish may be represented to his Majesty.

To add to our embarrassments, the Porto sloop, who joined us that day we got back, ran foul of the Hero, and lost her foremast and bowsprit.

I have judged it proper to put Captain Sutton, of the Isis, under an arrest.

Since writing the above account, the Infernal fire-ship has joined us. The enemy had abandoned her on our approach, having taken away Captain Darby, and five seamen, and nine soldiers of the 98th regiment.

Lieutenant Hamilton has been ever since turning up to gain this port, which shews the impossibility of joining the convoy if I had followed the enemy.

The fire-ship has sustained little or no damage.

We shall sail from this island to-morrow; and the Porto sloop will be ready to proceed for England the day after with these dispatches. I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant,

GEO. JOHNSTONE."

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Gibraltar, June 9.*

The Spanish magazine, a little distance from the Catalan camp, under the foot of the hill, took fire; the explosion was so great, that the King's Bastion and South Barracks felt the shock; it is supposed that upwards of 120 barrels of powder were destroyed, and 3000 loaded shells. The discharge of the shells continued several minutes, and resembled paraper firing; there must have been a great number killed, especially in their laboratory, which was close by. It was shocking to see the numbers of poor wretches flying from the flames, cavalry, infantry, &c. and when they thought

the shells all expended, and were on their return to the place, many still continued to burst.

*June 27.*

The commemoration of the benefactors to the University of Oxford was celebrated according to the institution of Bishop Crewe. The vice-chancellor, heads of houses, doctors, proctors, professors, &c. preceded by their proper officers, went in procession to the Theatre, a grand piece of musick was performed, some honorary degrees were conferred, and the compositions for the chancellor's prizes were spoken.

The first in Latin verse, by Mr. Hall, student of Christ Church.

The second in English prose, by Mr. Bernard, student of Christ Church.

The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. John Randolph, professor of poetry.

The evening was concluded with a grand miscellaneous concert in the Theatre.

*June 28.*

On this day was held the anniversary meeting of the governors and subscribers to the Radcliffe Infirmary. Choir service began in St. Mary's church at 11 o'clock, in which many celebrated pieces of divine musick were introduced; and after the Sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Mr. Kaye, sub-almoner to his Majesty, a very genteel collection was made for the benefit of the Infirmary. In the afternoon the oratorio of Providence was performed to a very brilliant audience.

*June 29.*

On this day there was a public breakfast.

In the afternoon was performed another grand miscellaneous concert in the Theatre, and the evening concluded with a ball at the Town-hall.

Sig. Prudom, Miss George, with Messrs. Norris, Matthews, Price, Valon, &c. formed a part of the vocal band; and the instrumental performers consisted of the first masters, Messrs. Cramer, Croftill, Fischer, Mahon, &c. The whole was conducted by Dr. Hayes, professor of musick.

*July 6.*

The French fleet, under the command of the Count de Guichen, consisting of 4 ships of 110 guns, 1 of 80, 9 of 74, 4 of 64, and 3 frigates from 30 to 40 guns, entered the bay of Cadiz; the Majesteux, of 110 guns (whose lower tier is said to be 64 pounders), and the frigate La Precieuse, arrived there three days before.

In the night, a fire broke out at Venilles in the generality of Rouen, which consumed 161 houses.

*July 17.*

The solemn inauguration of the Emperor was performed at Brussels with all the pomp and magnificence usual at the celebration of so august a ceremony. The crowd of spectators was immense, and every thing was conducted



ducted with the utmost regularity till the evening, when the fire-works were played off before the Town-house, in the execution of which the building took fire, and the spectacle was dreadful. Six people lost their lives, and almost 20 more were dangerously wounded. Those who perished were absolutely roasted, and their cries were beyond all description piercing.

July 20.

By authentic advices received at the India House, a French fleet of six sail of the line and two frigates were seen standing into Madras Road on the 25th of January last—that these six sail, with three frigates, besides one ship of the line and two frigates, were seen cruising further to the Northward, and likewise one ship and two frigates lying in Acheen Road; and that they seemed well found and manned—that the Company's ship Royal Admiral was safe arrived at Bombay, and that the five Coast and Bay ships that sailed with the Royal Admiral were also arrived at Fort St. George. It was likewise stated that about 50 sail of other merchant vessels were in Madras Road when the French squadron was seen entering.—Hyder Ally, with 90 or 100,000 men, was then besieging Vandiwash, the relief of which place, it was supposed, would be the first object of General Coote's operations.

July 25.

Adm. Office. Lieut. Burton, of the Antigua, captured a French lug-sail privateer of 12 guns and 60 men, called the *Defiance*, belonging to Granville. She had been out only three days from Cherburgh.

July 26.

Two gentlemen, late merchants of St. Eustatius, and brought from on board the *Vengeance* man of war, charged with carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the American agent Adams at Amsterdam, and with supplying the Colonists with arms and ammunition, were examined at the American Department at Whitehall; one of whom was committed to New Prison; the other, on account of illness, was continued in the custody of a messenger. (See Adm. Rodney's complaint against their illicit practices, p. 192.)

July 31.

At Kirtou-le-moer in Cumberland, a man and his wife, and 30 of their children, the youngest of whom was between 2 and 3 years old, lately walked to church to the christening of the 31st child.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

Lieut. Macdougall, of his Majesty's cutter *Flying Fish*, captured off Whitby the *Maro Dour* privateer, of 14 six and four pounders, and 74 men, belonging to Dunkirk, with the loss of one man killed and nine wounded. The enemy had four killed and ten wounded. The *Flying Fish* mounts 12 carriage guns and 64 men.

Thursday 2.

At the assizes at Salisbury, which ended

this day, there were 121 causes entered for bribery at the late election for the borough of Cricklade, in 115 of which Samuel Petrie, Esq. was plaintiff against a noble Lord and 113 electors; the other six were recriminating causes, the noble Lord and the sitting members plaintiffs against Mr. Petrie and 3 of the electors. The verdicts obtained by Mr. Petrie upon the whole are said to amount to 53,000*l.* against him to 6000*l.*

Whitehall. Vice Adm. Arbuthnot arrived at Portsmouth in the *Roebuck* man of war from New York. He brought dispatches from Sir Hen. Clinton, of which the following are extracts. In the General's letter he acquaints Lord G. Germaine with the receipt of his lordship's dispatches of the 31st of January and 12th of February, the answers to which he must defer till the departure of the next packet, on account of the sudden departure of the Admiral for Europe. He acquaints his lordship also with the arrival of the three regiments from Ireland at Charles Town, and with the recruits for the army at New York. The inclosures were:

I. A letter from Lord Rawdon to Earl Cornwallis, dated Camp at Monk's Corner, May 21.

THE situation of affairs in this province has made it necessary for a time to withdraw my force from the back country, and to assemble what troops I can collect at this point.

[He then proceeds to a recital of the circumstances that led to this determination, which arose chiefly from the difficulty he found of attacking the enemy to advantage.]

On the night of the 7th, he tells the Earl, I crossed the Wateree at Camden Ferry, proposing to turn the flank and attack the rear of Greene's army, where the ground was not strong, though it was very much so in front.

The troops had scarcely crossed the river when I received notice that Greene had moved early in the evening, upon getting intimation of my being reinforced; I followed him by the direct road, and found him posted behind Sawney's Creek.

Having driven in his picquets, I examined every point of his situation. I found it every where so strong, that I could not hope to force it without suffering such loss as must have crippled my force for any future enterprise, and the retreat lay so open for him that I could not hope that victory would give us any advantage sufficient to counterbalance the loss.

On the 9th I published to the troops and to the militia my design of evacuating Camden, offering to such of the latter as chose to accompany me every assistance that we could afford them. During the ensuing night I sent off all our baggage, &c. under a strong escort, and destroyed the works, remaining at Camden with the rest of the troops, till ten o'clock the next day, in order to cover the march.

On the night of the 13th I began to pass the river at Neillon's Ferry; and by the evening



evening of the 14th every thing was safely across. Some mounted militia had attempted to harra's our rear-guard on the march, but a party of them having fallen into an ambuscade, the rest of them gave us no further trouble.

By my present position I cover those districts from which Charles Town draws its principal supplies; I am in readiness to improve any favourable occurrence, and I guard against any untoward event.

It is a secondary but not a trifling advantage, that I have been able to supply the troops with necessaries; for the want of which (occasioned by the long interruption of our communication) they suffered serious distress.

I am using every effort to augment our cavalry, in hopes that the arrival of some force will speedily enable us to adopt a more active conduct.

*II. Letter from Lord Rawdon to the same, dated Charles Town, June 5.*

IN this letter his lordship acquaints the Earl with the investiture of Ninety-Six by Gen. Greene—with the siege likewise of Augusta—with the arrival of the fleet from Ireland, and of the 3d, 19th, and 30th regiments, a detachment from the guards, and a considerable body of recruits—with his having sent the King's American Regiment to the assistance of Gov. Sir James Wright in Georgia—and with the opulent inhabitants of Charles Town subscribing 3000 guineas towards raising a body of cavalry to be employed in the manner he should think most conducive to the public service. Fortunately, says his lordship, we are now in a condition to undertake the succouring him [Lieut. Col. Cruger, who commands the garrison at Ninety-Six], without exposing a more valuable stake; and from the report of his situation I hope he is in little danger.

He adds, June 6, I have just had the satisfaction to learn, that the King's American Regiment arrived safe at Savannah.

*III. Letter from Lord Rawdon to Gen. Clinton, dated Charles Town, June 6.*

TO the above account he adds, "The situation of the province has been critical, yet I am well convinced that numbers have joined the enemy merely to shield themselves from the barbarity of the rebel militia, which has been beyond what I ever heard of among the most savage nations. Should we be successful, it will probably be found necessary to make the Santee and the Congaree the boundaries of our posts, and to invite the friends of government to settle on the estates of the revolvers."

*IV. Letter from Maj. Gen. Leslie to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Portsmouth [in Virginia], June 17.*

ALL is quiet here, the whole country taking paroles.

Friday 3.

*V. Admiralty-Office. Letter from Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated*

*Sandwich at Sea, May 6.*

IN this letter the Admiral desires to acquaint the Admiralty-board, that on the 4th [of May] he was joined by the *Russel* man of war, the Captain of which informed him of the action between Sir Samuel Hood and the French fleet lately arrived from Europe, which, as usual, kept at a considerable distance, and seemed to bend their whole force against the four van ships of the English, which must have suffered considerably; the *Russel*, having several shot between wind and water, was in danger of sinking, the water being above the platform in the magazine.—The remainder of this letter only informs of the dispatch the Admiral was making to join Sir Samuel Hood.

*VI. Letter from the same, dated Carlisle-bay, Barbadoes, June 29.*

THIS letter mentions some former dispatches which have not yet come to hand, the originals being, with the dispatches from Sir S. Hood, thrown over-board, when the *Snake* sloop, in which they were sent, was captured, as formerly mentioned, p. 338. The Admiral then proceeds: Between Montserrat and Antigua, Sir S. Hood, with the remainder of the fleet, joined me—their necessities obliged me to anchor in St. John's Road, having first dispatched several quick-sailing vessels to St. Lucia, with assurance of speedy relief, in case of an attack by the enemy. Not a moment was lost at Antigua. The whole fleet was put to sea with all possible dispatch, and yet the day after advice was received that the island of St. Lucia was invested by a fleet of 25 sail of the line, and that the Marquis de Bouillé demanded with threats the immediate surrender of Pigeon's island. His threats were received with the contempt they deserved; and a heavy fire commenced, which obliged seven of their ships to cut their cables, and retire. On my arrival at Barbadoes I received advice that the enemy had suddenly re-embarked their troops, and had retired to the bay of Fort Royal in Martinique; that a small squadron of five ships of the line, four frigates, and three cutters, with nine hundred troops, had invested Tobago. Though from the natural strength of the place, and the force with which it was provided, the Admiral was in no pain for its safety, yet he instantly dispatched some quick-sailing vessels to assure the inhabitants that Admiral Drake with six ships of the line, and a body of troops under General Vaughan, would next day sail to their relief; which they did. In the mean time an attack on the town of Scarborough had been made, and the French beat off, who had sent a cutter express to acquaint their Commander in Chief that they could make no impression without a larger force. It should seem that the French immediately took the alarm, and appeared off the island with their whole force; that Admiral Rodney had taken every precaution to render their enterprise abortive; but that the garrison and inhabitants,



inhabitants, being panic-struck, had suddenly surrendered; for next day, while the Admiral with the whole fleet was standing towards Man of War Bay, Lieutenant Johnstone, a brisk and active officer, who at his own desire had been sent to gain intelligence, to his great surprise was told, that the island had surrendered on the 2d inst. [that is, two days before our fleet had set out from Antigua] and that Lieutenant Governor Ferguson and Major Stanhope were prisoners at Scarborough. I am convinced, says the Admiral, that something extraordinary must have happened, to induce Governor Ferguson and his troops to capitulate; but he hoped, notwithstanding the capture, the enemy would have no reason to boast before the end of the campaign. He adds, that as their whole fleet is again in Port Royal Bay, he should instantly proceed off Martinique to watch its motions. — The remainder of this letter contains an account of the Admiral's endeavour to bring the enemy to action, and of their arts to avoid it, notwithstanding their great superiority. He is lavish in the commendation of the officers and men under his command, and concludes with an assurance that he has reinforced the island of St. Lucia in such a manner as to be out of all danger.

VII. *Letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, dated Burford, off Sandy Hook, July 4.*

THIS letter acquaints the Admiralty with the steps which the Vice-Admiral had taken to intercept the reinforcements expected from France at Boston, which notwithstanding had escaped his vigilance, consisting however only of a few recruits, some store-ships, one 50 gun ship, and two frigates; that the squadron he had sent to Boston-bay to lay in wait for them had retaken the Atalanta; that a store-ship of near 800 tons had been likewise taken and carried into Halifax; that the Medea had captured the ship Rover of 18 six-pounders and 140 men, and the sloop Revenge of 10 guns. This letter speaks of the enterprize meditating against New-York, of which an account has already been given (p. 341); and also of the retreat of the rebel General Greene, who, on the arrival of the reinforcements at South Carolina, had been forced to raise the siege of Ninety-six, and fly to the northward, whither Lord Rawdon intended to follow him.

VIII. *Letter from the same, (date and place the same.)*

THE Vice-Admiral in this letter takes occasion to render due praises to the Captain and officers of the Atalanta, that had been captured by the rebel frigate Alliance, of 40 guns. The Atalanta, with a gallantry that does her Captain the highest honour, maintained the action till she was a perfect wreck. The behaviour of Lieutenant Arden was brilliant beyond expression. He lost his right arm, and the instant it was dressed resumed the command, and so continued till the Atalanta struck, a perfect wreck.

The particulars of the fight is given in the report of Mr. Ph. Windsor, late master of the sloop Trepassey in Halifax harbour; that on the 27th of May the Trepassey being on a cruise with the Atalanta, in lat. 41. long. 61. W. off Newfoundland, saw a sail, but, night coming on, lost sight of her. About noon the next day came up with her, when the engagement began, the Atalanta on the starboard, and the Trepassey on the larboard quarter; in about an hour Captain Smith of the Trepassey was killed, when Lieutenant King took the command, and continued the action two hours and a half longer, and at length was forced to strike, in obedience to orders sent from the Atalanta, who continued to engage some time longer, and then struck also. Captain Edwards of the Atalanta, and his Lieutenant, and Lieutenant King of the Trepassey, were carried away as prisoners, and Mr. Watson left in charge of the two ships companies, both put on board the Trepassey by Mr. Berry, Captain of the Alliance, who for that purpose turned her into a cartel brig, and sent her to Halifax with directions to send the cartel to Boston, as rebel property. The Atalanta sloop had 16 guns and 125 men; the Trepassey, 14 guns, and 80 men.

IX. *Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, on the Jamaica station, dated Port Royal, June 8.*

THIS Letter mentions the great success of his squadron in making prizes since his last, and incloses a letter he had received from Captain Rowley of the Resource, with an account of the capture of the Unicorn French frigate, of 20 nine pounders, 8 carronades twelve pounders, and 181 men, after an action in which the Resource lost 15 men killed, and 30 wounded.

Such are the contents of the London Gazette of the 4th instant, an exact copy of which would have greatly exceeded our limits.

*Saturday 4.*

The convocation met at Westminster-abbey, and adjourned to the 14th of September.

At Magdalen-hill fair, near Winchester, cheese sold from 24 to 28 shillings per hundred.

Thursday a waggon loaded with gun-powder, in passing through the village of Talk-on-the-hill, in Staffordshire, blew up with a dreadful explosion, which shook the whole village, and scattered the limbs of the horses and driver to a great distance; one horse, with the driver, was forced through the wall of a house, which fell upon the inhabitants, some of whom were bruised in a shocking manner. The whole village is little better than a heap of ruins.

*Tuesday 7.*

In the London Gazette are two letters containing the particulars of the late attack upon St. Lucia by the French, one from Major General Vaughan, the other from Brigadier Genl. St. Leger, who commanded the troops on that island; but as they contain nothing







opposite p. 391.



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new on the subject, we shall only observe, that the loss of the *Thetis*, that struck upon a rock in going into the Carenage, is the greatest that happened to us from this daring enterprise, in which the French are said to have lost more than 500 men. She sunk just by the Cornwall, that perished in the dreadful hurricane, see p. 40; but the Captain and crew were saved, and were of great service in the manning the batteries and beating off the enemy.

Thursday 9.

Lieutenant Rivett, of his Majesty's cutter *Surprise*, brought the following letter to the Admiralty, from Vice-Admiral Parker.

SIR, *Fortitude*, at Sea, Aug. 6, 1781.

YESTERDAY morning we fell in with the Dutch Squadron, with a large convoy, on the Dogger Bank. I was happy to find I had the wind of them, as the great number of their large frigates might otherwise have endangered my convoy. Having separated the men of war from the merchant ships, and made a signal to the last to keep their wind, I bore away with a general signal to chase. The enemy formed their line, consisting of eight two-decked ships, on the starboard tack; ours, including the *Dolphin*, consisted of seven. Not a gun was fired on either side, until within the distance of half musquet shot. The *Fortitude* being then a-breast of the Dutch Admiral, the action began, and continued with an unceasing fire for three hours and forty minutes; by this time our ships were unmanageable. I made an effort to form the line, in order to renew the action, but found it impracticable. The *Bienfaisant* had lost his main-topmast, and the *Buffalo* his fore-yard; the rest of the ships were not less shattered in their masts, rigging, and sails: The enemy appeared to be in as bad a condition. Both squadrons lay to a considerable time near each other; when the Dutch, with their convoy, bore away for the Texel: We were not in a condition to follow them.

His Majesty's officers and men behaved with great bravery, nor did the enemy shew less gallantry. The *Fortitude* was extremely well seconded by Captain Macartney in the *Princess Amelia*; but he was unfortunately killed early in the action: Lieutenant Hill has great merit, in so well supporting the conduct of his brave captain.

As there was great probability of our coming into action again, Captain Macbride very readily obliged me by taking the command of that ship; and I have appointed Mr. Waghorn, my first Lieutenant, to the command of the *Artois*. This Gentleman, although much hurt in the action, refused to leave my side while it lasted. Capt. Græme, of the *Preslon*, has lost an arm.

The enemy's force was, I believe, much superior to what their Lordships apprehended. I flatter myself they will be satisfied that we have done all that was possible with ours.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. PARKER.†

† See an account of him at the end of this Magazine opposite to p. 396.

P. S. The frigates this morning discovered one of the Dutch men of war sunk in 22 fathom of water; her top-gallant masts were above the surface, and her pendant still flying, which Captain Patton has struck and brought to me on board. I believe she was the second ship in the line, of 74 guns.

By the return of killed and wounded, there were 104 killed; and 339 wounded.

#### OFFICERS.

*Fortitude*. Lieuts. Waghorne, Harrington, Hincley, Boatswain, Pilot, wounded.

*Bienfaisant*. Gunner wounded.

*Berwick*. Lieuts. Skipsey and Maxwell, Capt. Campbel and Lieut. Stewart of marines, and six midshipmen, wounded; pilot and two midshipmen killed.

*Princess Amelia*. Capt. Macartney and gunner killed; Lieut. Hill, Smith, and Legger, wounded.

*Preslon*. Capt. Græme & 3d Lieut. wounded.

*Buffalo*. 1st Lieut. and Boatswain wounded.

*Dolphin*. Lieut. Dalby killed; boatswain wounded.

Admiral Parker's Squadron consisted of the following ships and frigates, viz.

*Fortitude*, 74 guns, Vice Adm. Parker and Capt. Robertson, commanders; *Princess Amelia*, 80, Capt. Macartney; *Berwick*, 74, Capt. Ferguson; *Bienfaisant*, 64, Captain Braithwaite; *Buffalo*, 60, Capt. Prescott; *Preslon*, 50, Capt. Græme; *Dolphin*, 44, Capt. Blair; *Artois*, 40, Capt. M'Bride; *Latona*, 38, Capt. Sir H. Parker; *Belle-Poule*, 36, Capt. Patton; *Cleopatra*, 32, Capt. Murray; *Surprise*, 10, Capt. Rivett.

Friday 10.

*Whitehall*. Letters were this day received from Peter Chester, Esq. late Governor of West Florida, giving an account of the surrender of that province to the arms of Spain. That the garrison was obliged to capitulate on the 8th of May, and the articles were signed on the 9th, by which the British troops, &c. were allowed to march out with the honours of war, to be conducted to one of the ports belonging to Great Britain, the port of Augustine and the island of Jamaica only excepted; and not to serve against Spain or her allies untill properly exchanged.

Monday 11.

The birth-day of the Prince of Wales, who the day before entered into the 20th year of his age, was celebrated with extraordinary magnificence in the Royal apartments at Windsor. The King, the Prince, the Duke of Cumberland, the great officers of state, and nobility, appeared in the Windsor uniform on this occasion—blue and scarlet.

Thursday 16.

Being the birth-day of the Bishop of Osnaburgh, who then entered into his 10th year, their Majesties received the usual compliments at St. James's.

Friday 17.

St. James's. The King and the Prince of Wales embarked at Greenwich in different yachts,



yachts, and proceeding down the river were saluted as they passed Woolwich Warren, by the ships in Long Reach, and by Tilbury and Gravesend forts, and about four in the afternoon anchored in Sea Reach.

*Saturday 18.*

The yachts got under way at five in the morning, and arrived at Blackfakes about nine; went on shore, and visited the dock-yard and new fortifications. About 12 they left the yard and returned to the Nore, where they were saluted by Vice Adm. Parker and his squadron, who were that moment come to an anchor. The Vice Admiral had the honour of dining with his Majesty; and in the evening the King and the Prince went on board the *Fortitude*, in which ship the Admiral's flag was flying. The royal standard was hoisted, and the whole fleet saluted with 21 guns each. His Majesty soon after retired into the great cabin, where the captains and officers of the squadron were graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand. His Majesty and the Prince, after visiting the several parts of the ship, returned to their yachts, and sailed for Chatham, where they arrived at 9 next day.

*Tuesday 21.*

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Drury, of the *Cameleon*, desires to acquaint the Admiralty Board with his giving chase to, and engaging yard-arm and yard-arm, a Dutch dogger, belonging to the States of Holland, mounting 18 six-pounders and 20 swivels, from a quarter before nine in the morning of the 14th instant, till half past nine, when the dogger blew up close along-side. The shock was so great that it forced the people off their legs, and the cloud of smoke was so thick, that it was impossible for one man to see another upon deck for two minutes. It then began to clear away, when the topsails of the *Cameleon* were seen to be on fire, which were instantly cut from the yards; many pieces of human flesh were found sticking among the rigging, and some limbs of the Dutchmen were taken up upon deck. Mr. Drury thinks the main-mast of the dogger went over the ship, as it was found about the vessel's length to leeward; and the colours came on board all on fire. Boats were hoisted out as soon as possible in hopes of saving some of the crew, but not a soul was seen alive. The dogger's pendant and a marine's hat were all that were picked up. The *Cameleon* had only 12 men wounded, among whom was the Captain slightly in the leg with a splinter; but suffered much in her hull and rigging. The *Cameleon* mounts 14 six-pounders, 4 carronades, and had 90 men.

*Thursday 23.*

By an authentic account from New York, by the way of Bristol, advice has been received, that the Lieut. Cols. Tarleton and Simcoe, in different excursions by the General's orders, had destroyed, the former, 1000 stand of good arms, some cloathing, and other stores, and between 4 and 500 barrels

of gun-powder; the latter, about 3300 stand of arms, some salt, and about 150 barrels of gun-powder, Baron Stuben, with 800 twelve-months men, flying before him. The General, in his march from Richmond to Williamsburg, had destroyed 2000 hogheads of tobacco, a great number of iron guns, 10 brass French 24 pounders, and brought off four 13 inch brass mortars, five 8 inch brass howitzers, 4 long brass 9 pounders, all French, and a considerable number of shot and shells. That Lieut. Col. Simcoe, on his return with his corps from the destruction of some boats and stores, was attacked by a much superior force, who were repulsed with loss, and 3 officers and 12 privates taken prisoners. That on the 6th of July, Earl Cornwallis having an intention to cross James River, word was brought him of the approach of the enemy; about 4 in the afternoon a large body attacked his out-posts, and he took every means to convince them of his weakness, in order to draw them on to a general engagement, which had the desired effect; for, about sun-set, a body of troops with artillery began to form in front of his camp. He then put the troops under arms; the front line began the attack, who being opposed only by militia, the action was soon over on the right; but Lieut. Col. Dundas, with the 43d, 76th, and 80th regiments, that formed the left, meeting the Pennsylvania line and a detachment of Fayette's Continentals, a smart engagement ensued for some minutes, when the enemy gave way, and abandoned their cannon.

*Wednesday 29.*

A young grampus whale was caught in the Thames near London Bridge.

*Friday 31.*

Certain advice has been received of the sailing of the combined fleets of Spain and France from Cadiz-bay on the 23d of July. It is said to consist of 30 Spanish ships of the line, and 19 French, with a proportionable number of frigates.

The Dutch have offered up thanks in all their churches for the late victory obtained over the English in the sea-fight between the Admirals Zoutman and Parker. By their own accounts they lost 142 killed, and 403 wounded; among the latter, Capt. Bentinck, whose life is despaired of. The ship that sunk was the *Holland* of 68 guns, Captain Dedel, who with his crew got on board the *Spy* of 16 guns.

Great complaints have lately prevailed among the people all along the sea coasts, as well of Great Britain as of Ireland, of the pilfering privateers, whose beggarly crews of Dutchmen and French land and rob hen-roosts and sheep-pens. At Anstruther in Scotland, some of these petty plunderers landing at a farmer's, and some of them attempting some brutalities with a girl belonging to the house, she snatched up a knife and stabbed him to the heart; an act of heroism that ought not to pass unrewarded.

BIRTHS.



BIRTHS.

**L**ADY of Cha. Anderson Pelham, esq; a son and heir.

Lady of Cha. Kent, esq; a daughter.

Aug. 22. Lady of Viscount Stormont, a son.

MARRIAGES.

**A**T Sheffield, the rev. Mr. Downs, rector of Hartworth in Nottinghamshire, to Miss Hawkley.

Jos. Taylor, esq; of Streatly, Bedfordsh. to Miss Fanny Quince, dau. of R. Quince, esq; of Honington, Suffolk.

Here Tonkin, esq; to Miss Letitia Spencer.

At Greta Green, the hon. Capt. Shirley, son of Lord Ferrers, to Miss Ward, niece to Viscount Dudley.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin, vicar of Halston, co. of Cambridge, to Mrs. Farrington, of Crosby.

Edw. Wheeler, esq; one of the supreme council of Bengal, to Miss Durnford, dau. of Geo. D. esq;

July 3. At Moreton, co. Dorset, Evelyn Shirley, of Clift, esq; son of the hon. George Shirley, of Easington, Warwickshire, to Miss Phyllis Byam Wollaston, daughter of the late Charlton Wollaston M. D.

6. At W. Alvington, Devon, rev. W. Wells, rector of E. Alvington, to Miss Pearse.

9. At Bourton on the Hill, Mr. Wynn, of Wood-street, to Miss Bloxam.

10. At Chester, Jas. Croxton, esq; of that city, to Miss Emma Warburton, youngest sister of Sir Peter.

Methuen Erskine, esq; late of Bengal, to Miss Johanna Gordon.

11. Rev. Cha. Tho. Kellow, rector of Codford St. Peter, Wilts, to Miss Sarah Dalby.

12. Dr. John Prendergast, to Miss M. Chase. At St. James's Church, Wm. Lowther, esq; eldest son of Sir Wm. to Lady Augusta Fane, sister to the E. of Westmoreland.

Cha. Schreiber, esq; of Fourtree-Hill, Enfield, to Mrs. Harvey, of Holbeach, co. of Lincoln, by the rev. Mr. Stevens, chaplain to the D. of Cumberland, and tutor to Mr. S's son. (See Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 343.)

Wm. Ackland, esq; of Fairfield, Somersetshire, to Miss Fuller, of Rose-hill, Sussex.

17. Robert Auriol Drummond, esq; son of the late Abp. of York, to Miss Harley, daughter of the right hon. Tho. Harley.

18. Edm. Boehm, esq; to Miss Berney.

At Pancras, Geo. Granville, esq; of Kentish Town, to Miss Brydges, of the same place.

At Bristol, Andrew Daubeny, esq; to Miss Tiley.

19. At Exeter, by special licence, Sir Geo. Collier, knt. late captain of the Canada, to Miss Fryer, dau. of W. Fryer, esq;

21. G. Bowers, esq; to Miss Eliz. Newman. At Winchester, J. Dyson, esq; to Miss Eliz. Collins.

22. Fred. Miller, esq; secretary to the Duke of Cumberland, to Miss Anne Vere, of High Wycomb.

24. Dr. Hopson, physician at Colchester, to Miss Jane Davis.

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At Strumpshaw in Norf. the rev. Mr. Panchon, to Miss Utting.

26. At Waltham-Abbey, the rev. Mr. Jones, curate of Broxborn, to Miss Eudofia Jessop, youngest daughter of Mr. Jessop, attorney, at Waltham-Abbey.

27. The hon. Horatio Walpole, eldest son of Lord Walpole, to Miss Churchill, daughter of C. Churchill, esq;

28. Mr. Ridgeway, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Jupp, of Red Lion-str. Clerkenwell.

29. Jas. Albert, esq; to Miss Savage.

30. Rev. Robt. Hunter, rector of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, to Miss Manie Anderson, of Glasgow.

31. Rev. Mr. Racket, to Miss Tattersal, daug. of the rev. Mr. Tattersal, rector of St. Paul, Covent-Garden.

Bidwell Edwards, esq; to Miss Lanchester.

Aug. 3. Edw. Duer, esq; to Miss Drinkwater.

4. Ratcliffe Sidebottom, esq; to Miss Anne Verner.

6. Rev. Mr. Crowe, of Burnham, to Miss Smith.

9. Tho. Beck, esq; of the Custom-house, to Miss Jane Meredith, niece to the late Sir J. M. of Brecon.

14. At Chester, Sir Peter Warburton, bart. to Miss Alice Parker.

15. Rev. Mr. Young, rector of Clack, in Wiltshire, to Miss Smith.

16. Jas. Walwyn, esq; to Miss Petty.

John Friday, esq; to Miss Eliz. Page.

17. Robt. Kipling, esq; of Soho, to Miss Eliz. Barnard, of Oxford street.

Robt. Batson, esq; to Miss Smart.

18. Mr. Tho. Shaw, of Coventry, to Miss Drury.

Mr. Parry, attorney, of Hereford, to Mrs. Bennett.

21. At Norwich, Wm. Drake, jun. esq; member for Ammerham, Bucks, to Miss Rachel Ives of that city, an heiress with 100,000l. fortune.

Rev. Mr. Boyer, of Christ's Hospital, to Miss Till, of Walthamstow.

22. Mr. Wm. Grey, of Islington, to Miss Morris.

DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, at Sidcup, the hon. Thomas Arundel, Count of the Sacred Roman Empire, brother to Ld. Arundel of Wardour.

At Cottles-House, Wilts, Robt. Hale, esq; in the commission of the peace for that county, and great-grandson of the memorable Lord Chief Justice Hale.

At Yester-House, near Edinb. W. Hay, esq;

At Wellington, Somersetsh. after a lingering illness, aged 23, W. G. Gardiner, B. A. 2d son of Wm. Gardiner, esq; of that place.

At Edinburgh, aged 85, the hon. Mrs. Euphan Somerville.

At Envil, Staffordsh. the right hon. Lady Dorothy Grey, aunt to the Earl of Stamford.

At St. Catharine's, Dublin, Sir Richard Woolley, bart.

At



At sea, in the W. Indies, Patrick Forheringham, esq; captain of his Majesty's ship Ruby.

At Pyrmont, Baron de Veltheim, lieutenant-general of the cavalry in his Majesty's Electoral army at Hanover.

At St. Anne's, in Jamaica, — Barnett, esq; his Majesty's principal counsel, chief justice of the common pleas, &c. in that island.

At Oswestry, Shropsh. Edw. Kynaston, esq;

At Loughborough, in Leicestershire, Tho. Pochin, esq; M. D.

At Crawford Lodge, near Edinburgh, the right hon. George earl of Crawford and Lindsay, viscount Garnock, &c. &c.

At Mayen, near Aberdeen, Jas. Innes, esq; late a captain in the 71st reg. of foot, and eldest son of Sir Jas. Innes, bart.

On his return home, of the wounds he received in the late action with the Dutch, Lieut. Randall, of the Buffalo man of war.

At Deal, of his wounds also, Lieut. Harrington, of the Fortitude.

At Litchon, the rev. Mr. Harper, vicar of Little Wakering, Essex, and curate of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street.

At Stettin, in Germany, in the 66th year of his age, his Serene Highness Prince Augustus William of Brunswick Bevern, general of infantry in the Prussian service, and governor of Stettin.

At Hadley, Midd. Andr. Hopegood, esq;

At Bristol, Mrs. Sarah Cadell, sister to Mr. Cadell, bookseller in London.

H. Lawrence, esq; lieutenant in 52d reg. of foot.

The 2d son of Mr. Balfour, bookseller, at Edinburgh, first mate of the Neptune E. Indiaman, at Buenos Ayres, by the accidental going off of a gun at half-cock.

July. At Aston, near Birmingham. Mrs. Gough, 2d wife and relict of the late Walter Gough, esq; of Perry-Hall. She was daughter of — Berrisford, esq; and widow of — Clopton, esq; and was married to Mr. G. June 15, 1758.

July 1. At Carrickfergus, Patrick Blakeney, esq; aged 104, formerly a captain in the army, and served under the D. of Marlborough.

4. At Braehouse, near Edinburgh, the hon. Charlotte Elphinston, fourth daughter of the right hon. Lord Elphinston.

19. At Wrotham in Kent, Nich. Haddock, esq; He was the eldest son of the late Admiral Haddock. At the first establishment of the militia, he was major of the W. Kent regiment, and in 1766 was chosen member of parliament for Rochester. Dying unmarried, his estate devolves to his only surviving brother, Cha. Haddock, esq; of Canterbury, lately adjutant to the E. Kent regiment.

24. At Netherfole-House, near Canterbury, Jn. Winchester, esq; aged 72. He was formerly an eminent surgeon in Norfolk-st. London, but declined practice several years ago on a considerable estate in Kent being left to him for life by — Marsh, esq; in consequence of his setting the leg of a favourite dog, being before a stranger to him. The estate now de-

scends to Mr. Marsh's nephew. He has left one son, a captain in Burgoyne's army lately returned from imprisonment in America and a daughter, married to Sir Edw. Dering, bart.

In Lamb's Conduit-place, Tho. Francis, esq; above 30 years assistant-solicitor to the treasury.

27. The. Hutchins, cooper in Vine-street, Westminster, of the barbarous treatment he received the preceding day at the Garrat election.

John Salt, esq; of Walthamstow.

Of a paralytic stroke, at the house of Lewin Smith, esq; near Cobham, Robt. Smith, esq; of Surrey-st. in the Strand, uncle of the former gentleman, and many years an insurance-broker.

At King'sdown, Capt. Windsor Browne, late commander of the Rover privateer of this port.

28. James Lancaster, esq; of the royal navy.

29. Suddenly, at his seat at Doddershall in Bucks, the right hon. Richard Fienes, viscount and baron Say and Sele, and LL. D. His father, the rev. Rich. Fienes, married Penelope, daughter of Geo. Chamberlain, of Wardington, in Oxfordsh. esq; by whom he had issue (besides the late viscount) Susanna, who died unmarried; Vere-Alicia, married to Rich. Wykeham, of Swadlow, Oxfordsh. esq; Elizabeth, to the rev. Henry Quartley, rector of Wicken, Northamptonsh. re; and Cecilia, to Alex. Gordon, of Greenwich in Kent, esq; His lordship was the grandson of the hon. Rich. Fienes, fourth son of William first viscount Say and Sele, so created July 7, 1624, 22 James I.; and in 1742 (being then fellow of New College, Oxford, of which the Fienes's are founder's kin) succeeded to the title on the death of his father's first cousin, Laurence, and thus became the sixth viscount. He married, in 1744, Christabella, daughter of Sir John Tyrrel, of Bucks, bart. and relict first of John Knapp, esq; and afterwards of John Pigot, of Doddershall, in the same county, esq; by whom he had no issue. Her ladyship is said to be the viscount's delineated in Hogarth's print of Wigs, Coronets, &c. The title of Viscount is now supposed to be extinct. Col. Twiston has lately been called up by writ to the barony.

At Lethem, near Coupar in Fife, Helen Gray, aged 105.

In Liquepond-street, Esther Davies, aged 103. She had subsisted by charity above 30 years, and hoarded near 160l. which were found in her lodgings.

At Aldingrange, near Dutham, Jn. Hall, esq;

30. In great agonies, Mr. Farrel, who (from the effects of a high fever) jumped from the cornice of a house in Frith-street, Soho, the day before, and, falling on the iron rails of the area, afforded an object of inexpressible anguish to the spectators.

Of the bruises he received on the 28th, by riding against a gentleman at Leith races, Mr. Camaret, riding-master, at the royal academy.

31. At his seat at Cobham Hall, near Rochester, the rt. hon. John Bligh, earl and vic. Darnley,



Darney, and baron Clifton, of Rathmore, in Ireland; and lord Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, in England, hereditary high steward of Gravesend and Milton in Kent. His lordship was born in 1719. In 1739, being then a commoner, he was returned member of the Irish parliament for Athboy; and in 1741, of the parliament of England for Maidstone in Kent. In 1747 he succeeded his brother, the late earl; and in Sept. 1766, he married, in Ireland, the daughter and heiress of the late John Stoyte, esq; He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Lord Clifton, a youth of 17, now at Eton school. The late earl has ordered, by his will, his remains to be interred, or entombed, in a mausoleum to be built and consecrated for that purpose in his park. In the mean time they are to be embalmed and soldered up.

At Richmond, Surrey, J. Gowland, esq;

John Cotton, esq; eldest son of Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart. at Madingley, co. Cambridge. His death was occasioned by the going off of his gun at half cock, as he was shooting rabbits in his father's wood, where he was found dead with the contents of the gun lodged in his head. About two years ago he received a very dangerous wound in his side by the same gun, under the same circumstances.

Aug. 1. At Turnham-Green, aged 89, Mr. John Greg, formerly a silversmith in Cheapside.

2. At Buxton, in Derbyshire, in the 85th year of his age, Charles Leigh, esq; of Adlington, in Cheshire. His son, Tho. Leigh, esq; of Wincham, dying without issue some years since, his estate (about 8000l. per ann.) devolves to his relation, Mrs. Roll, during life, and after to her son, John Roll, of Prestbury, esq;

At his seat at Heytesbury, aged 72, Wm. A'Court Ashe, esq; one of the representatives in parliament for that borough, a general in the army, and colonel of the 11th reg. of infantry.

3. Mr. Tho. Adams, of Gray's-inn-lane, many years steward to that hon. society.

4. On Windsor-Forest, aged 91, Henry Horsley, esq;

At Exeter, the Rev. Mr. Blackall, prebendary of that cathedral, and rector of St. Mary Major, in the same city, vicar of Broadhem-bury, Devon, and principal surrogate of the archdeaconry of Exon.

Master Archibald George Magnus, aged 10 years and 9 months; and on the Monday following, his brother, Master Norman Francis Magnus, aged 5 years and 3 months, of the small-pox, sons of Francis Magnus, esq; and grandsons to Lord Newark.

5. Mr. Cockran, master of the Catharine-Wheel-inn, in the Borough. His death was occasioned by grief for that of his son, who lost his life the day before by the following melancholy accident: As he was driving a chaise through Stockwell, in which were a young woman and a child, beside himself, it ran against a carriage laden with timber, and being overturned by the shock, they were all

thrown out, when young Mr. Cockran was killed on the spot; the young woman had her right arm torn in a terrible manner; but the child fortunately falling between the wheels of the carriage, received no hurt.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of Jos. Hughes, esq; and one of the sisters and coheirs of the late Sir Wm. Bowler, of Divanor, co. of Radnor, bt.

Rev. Mr. Judson, vicar of Stansted Mount-fitchet, co. of Essex.

6. Drowned, as he was bathing in the Thames, the 2d son of Sir Cha. Cocks, bart, an amiable and most promising youth of Westminster school.

8. At Walscombe, the rev. John Taylor, LL.B. rector of Butcombe, and vicar of Montacute, in that county. He was many years official and surrogate in Wells Court.

9. At Lamb-Abbey, Chichester, aged 72, Robert Dingley, esq; who in 1758, in conjunction with an unhappy person whose errors it is hoped are forgotten, formed and published the plan of a house of refuge for seduced females.

Nathaniel Jones, esq; barrister at law, and one of the commissioners of bankrupts.

At Wheatley, in Berkshire, Mr. Rob. Hutchins, aged 97, who had rented one farm above 70 years.

11. At Bristol, Edw. Garlick, esq;

12. Drowned, in swimming across the Thames, Wm. Newnham, esq; brother to the alderman and counsellor.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr. T. Kinneir, banker. Laſcelles Metcalfe, esq; of Red-Lion-square.

14. Tho. Holton, esq; of Clerkenwell.

15. Mr. Thatcher, manciple of Trinity College, Oxford.

16. Near Cobham, Surrey, Jas. Abbott, esq; Mr. Isaac Da Costa, exchange broker.

At Walthamstow, aged 43, Mrs. Bradney, wife of Mr. B. apothecary, Canon-street.

Tho. Nasmeth, esq; an alderm. of Norwich.

17. On Putney Common, R. Baldock, esq;

At Mickleton, in Gloucestersh. the rev. Mr. Benj. Field, many years vicar of that parish, and rector of Ashton Subedge, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

At Hackney, after a long and painful illness, Dorothy, youngest dau. of the late Mr. James Vanrixel, merchant, and wife of Mr. Jas. Longmore, steward of the manor of Stepney.

18. At Maidenhead, Mr. Hawkins, apothecary, of New Palace-Yard, Westminster. The above gentleman set out the day before on a fortnight's excursion for his health; but having finished his dinner at an inn in the above town, he was taken so violently ill that he had only time to inform the landlord and company of the place of his abode, and continued in such strong convulsions till he died, that all assistance was ineffectual.

At Windsor, Mrs. Charlotte Whetstone, a maiden lady, near 80 years of age.

19. At Brompton, Jas. Crump, esq;

21. On Windsor-Forest, John Armstrong, aged 99, who had been a woodcutter on that forest in the reign of three kings.



22. At Chelsea, Jas. Sibthorp, esq; formerly of the dragoons.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 31. **A**NDREW Stuart, esq; sole clerk and keeper of the general register of the sealines and other writs in Scotland.

David Stew. Moncrieffe, esq; one of the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer in Scotland.

Aug. 14. The King approved of the appointment of Sir Peter Burrell, knight, to exercise the office of lord great chamberlain of England, as deputy to the right hon. Priscilla Barbara Elisabeth Baroness Willoughby of Eresby; and Lady Georgina Charlotte Bertie, sisters and coheirs of his grace Robert, late D. of Ancafter and Kesteven, hereditary lord great chamberlain of England, deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**G**EO. Scott, esq; colonel of the 83d reg. of foot, deputy gov. of Windsor Castle.

Christop. Oliver, esq; comptroller of the customs in the port of Pool.

Arthur Onslow, of the Middle Temple, esq; appointed commissioner of bankrupts.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Smith, Mattishall V. and Pattisley R. co. Norfolk, consolidated, worth 300l. per annum.

Jas. Howard, Chickney R. co. Essex.

Peter Coriton, D.D. canon of Peterborough.

Rev. Rob. Thistlethwaite, Kirkby-Fletham V. co. of York.

DISPENSATIONS.

**P**ETER Raffleigh, M.A. to hold Woldham R. Kent, with Barking V. co. Essex.

Rev. Rob. Howard, Prickling V. with Chickney R. both co. Essex.

Rev. Henry Beaucherk, Norton Dawie, or Green Norton R. with Whittlebury, co. of Northampton, with Lichhampstead R. co. of Bucks.

B—NK—TS.

**J**OHN Davey, Dover, Kent, shipchandler.  
Alex. Patterson, Sunderland, Durham, merchant.

John Thatcher, Barbican, Lond. grocer.

Cha. Marston, E. Dereham, Norf. scrivener.

Jas. Fisk, Swaffham, Norf. shopkeeper.

John Hall and Isaac Walton, Rotherham, Yorksh. oil drawers.

Jas. Newell, Gainsford-str. Southw. cooper.

Jas. Bolter, Bishopsgate-str. Lond. upholster.

Sam. Wilson, Birmingham, gunsmith.

John Horsfall, of Malfis-Hall, Yorksh.

Tho. Wm. Preston, Lower Thames-str. London, orange-merchant.

John Wallis, Kendal, Westmorl. maltster.

Rich. Callwell and Wm. Bagnall, Bristol, importers of Irish linen.

Tho. Aldridge, Hadleigh, Suff. maltster.

Matt. Dennison, Darlington, Durh. dealer.

Edw. Lulham, Ticehurst, Suffex, shopkeeper.

Jos. Procter, Lombard-str. London, hardwareman.

John Callander, Tower-str. Lond. baker.

Anne Benney, Sandgate, within the liberties of Newcastle upon Tyne, victualler.

Tho. Wooldridge and Hen. Kelly, late of the Crescent, Lond. merchants.

Cha. Brown, of Liverpool, merchant.

Wm. Pearson, Kingston upon Hull, taylor.

Geo. Renshaw, Manchester, Lancashire, money-scrivener.

John Fellows, Bishopsgate-str. Without, Lond. twine-spinner.

Isaac Worley, Cheapside, Lond. linendraper.

John Marlar and Edw. Stewart, Ironmonger-lane, Lond. merchants.

Wm. Richardson, Threadneedle-str. Lond. cheesemonger.

John Painter, of Islington, carpenter.

Dan. Bafnett, Frodsham, Chesh. money-scri.

Wm. Smith, Plymouth, dealer in beer.

Wm. Murphy, of Norwich, laceman.

John Noble, of Back lane, St. George's in the East, carpenter.

Hen. George, Bishopsgate-str. Lond. dealer in thread.

Dan. Clarke and Wm. Gardiner, Norwich, warehousemen.

Benj. Lapworth, of Coventry, silk-weaver.

Jas. Rawlins and Dan. Marchant, Lombard-str. Lond. hardwaremen.

Geo. Eltoft, of Birmingham, dealer.

Rich. Ross, of Nottingham, dealer.

Matt. Dennison, Darlington, Durh. common brewer.

John Slade, Kington St. Michael, Wilts, dealer.

Isaac Hanson, Halifax, Yorksh. grocer.

Geo. Baldwin, Essex-str. in the Strand, merch.

Tho. Naisb, of Bristol, cutler.

Cha. Kennedy, Watling-street, London, warehouseman.

Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.

John Liston, Ivy-lane, Lond. jeweller.

Matt. Dennison, Darlington, Durh. dealer.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Aug. 16.	Aug. 27.
Bank Stock, —	—
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, 57 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58	57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58
3 per Ct. Conf. 57 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 73 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 74	73 $\frac{7}{8}$
India Bonds, — Pr.	6s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	— per ct.
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{15}{16}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	16 $\frac{15}{16}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
Short ditto, 1777 —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. —	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	74 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 75
Omanium —	—
Annuity 1778, 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
Lottery Tickets, 131 17s	131. 16s.
Exchequer Bills 6s. Pr.	— Pr.



T H E


# WESTMINSTER MAGAZINE

For NOVEMBER, 1781.

*For the* WESTMINSTER MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of HYDE PARKER, Esq. VICE-ADMIRAL  
of the BLUE.

[Embellished with an ELEGANT ENGRAVING.]


 HEREVER great merit is to be discovered, there are, or ought to be, many imitators of it. In the arts more particularly of Poetry and Painting; every distinguished character forms a number of pupils, and those who emulate and aspire to excellence in that particular walk are stiled of the school of such a master. It is to be lamented that in the political world, those who have the most merit have not the greatest number of followers. The schools of Chatham, Hawke, and Wolfe, are almost forgotten. The race of great men is nearly extinct; and so much are we used to defeats and disappointments, that we hear of them with the most mortifying indifference. In so great a degree is the national character sunk, that desperation itself cannot rouse us from our lethargy, nor any ray of hope break in to cheer the dismal and gloomy prospect. Of the few men who may be deemed of the schools of Hawke and Boscawen, now existing, the majority have retired in disgust from the public service: It is therefore with no small satisfaction we seize the present occasion to celebrate the bravery of one whose conduct has been applauded by friends and foes; the de-

light of the former, and the dread of the latter.

HYDE PARKER, Esq. is of a family which has been long seated in the County of Warwick. His ancestor, in the reign of King Charles II. had the dignity of a Baronet conferred upon him, which title is now held by our Admiral's elder brother, a Clergyman, at present holding two livings in Oxfordshire, a bachelor, and at a very advanced age.

Our Hero was born in the year 1714; he early devoted himself to the naval service, and in the war before last received his first commission. On the 16th of January 1744, he was appointed a Lieutenant; and after serving in that capacity a few years he was promoted to be a Captain, 24th March 1747. The peace which soon afterwards ensued occasioned an interval of relaxation, which, however pleasing to those who pass their lives in indolence, is very unfavourable to the Biographer of a great man. During this period Admiral Parker lived in obscurity; but on the commencement of hostilities in 1756 he returned to the service of his country, and performed many acts of gallantry before the re-establishment of peace.

The Reader who recollects the events of last war, cannot but remember the



consternation which was occasioned by the mischiefs apprehended from vessels of a particular construction, called *Prames*. Each of these had two decks; on the lower were mounted twenty-six guns, 32 pounders, and on the other three mortars: they were of great length and breadth, but drew little water; they were rigged after the manner of a ketch, and calculated to do a great deal of mischief, by running into harbours to cut out or set fire to merchant ships, and to annoy trading vessels on our coasts; they were likewise proper for making a descent with a land force, and for this purpose troops were to be embarked on board of them. In July 1761, while the works at Aix were demolishing, the French attempted to employ their *Prames* in annoying our ships; and for that purpose six of them were placed between the *Ile d'Ent* and *Port Fouras*, from whence they played their mortars, but with little success. Captain Parker, in the *Buckingham*, assisted by the *Acæon*, *Fly*, and *Blast* sloops, drove them from their stations with great disgrace, and they were after that time scarcely ever heard of during the remainder of the war.

The *Buckingham* being put out of commission, Capt. Parker was removed to the *Invincible*, and in 1778 promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue. In 1779, he hoisted his flag on board the *Conqueror*, and commanded one of the divisions of the fleet under Admiral Byron, in the engagement with the French fleet off Grenada on the 6th of July. In this contest the French, though superior to their antagonists, were worsted, with considerable damage. The ships under Rear Admiral Parker's command in this battle were more particularly engaged with the enemy.

Admiral Parker remained on this station after the departure of Admirals Barrington and Byron, at first as second, and afterwards as commander in chief there, and exerted himself with diligence and success in this situation. He captured many of the enemy's vessels, and annoyed their trade. He shewed himself active, vigilant, and skilful, and during the time he remained in the West Indies, conducted the concerns of his country to his own honour and emolument, and the

satisfaction of every person with whom he was connected.

In March 1780, Sir George Brydges Rodney arrived in the West Indies, whereupon the chief command in that quarter of course fell to him; and soon after his arrival he engaged the French fleet under *Compte de Guichen*, in *Port Royal Bay*. After a severe conflict, the enemy were obliged to take shelter under *Guadaloupe*. On this occasion Sir George was ably supported by Admiral Parker, whose ship was damaged by a close engagement with the enemy's van. On the 1st of July he sailed for England, bringing with him dispatches from the commander in chief. In the month of October, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and in the present year performed one of the most gallant acts which this war has produced. As long as British valour shall be held in esteem, the behaviour of Admiral Parker in the engagement with the Dutch on the 6th of August last, will command the applause of every well-wisher to the honour of his country.

Admiral Parker's character is that of a downright honest *Tar*, who prides himself on doing his duty, careless and indifferent about censure or praise. As an Officer, he has been thought too severe a disciplinarian, and from thence has acquired the name of the *Vinegar Admiral*. He seems to possess the respectable qualities of roughness and integrity. Severe in his nature, he disdains to sacrifice truth to compliment, and by this means is supposed to have not much ingratiated himself by his behaviour, when visited by his Sovereign and the Prince of Wales after the late action. As a man, it is a sufficient eulogium to say, that he lives in the most cordial state of friendship with his son, and that his connections universally admire his domestic virtues. His bravery and skill in his profession are too notorious to need being enlarged upon; yet tho' honest, skilful, brave, and successful, at a time when we are overpowered by numbers, and outdone in ability both by sea and land, such is the policy of the present times, that Admiral Parker is to be added to the list of those great men who find the post of honour is the private station.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2

Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For SEPTEMBER, 1781.

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Embellished with a curious Illustration of the Roman and Theffalian TAURILIA; and an accurate Plan of the Rooms in which Sir ISAAC NEWTON was born and studied.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 10, to Sept. 15, 1781.

	Wheat										Rye										Barley										Oats										Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for OCTOBER, 1780.

October, 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1 S W	fresh	29	56	bright morn. cloudy day, with several smart showers
2 Ditto		28 9	56	stormy night, fine bright day
3 S E to N W	little	29 3	54	exceeding bright morn. stormy aftern. with thund. and light.
4 N E	ditto	29 6	52	frosty bright morn. aftern. hail, rain, thund. and lightn.
5 W S W	ditto	30	51	smart frost early, exceeding fine bright day
6 S S E	ditto	29 8 1/2	52	cloudy day, wet evening
7 S	fresh	29 4	55	a very bright fine day
8 S S E	ditto	29 4	54	exceeding bright day, wet turbulent evening
9 Ditto	stormy	28 4 1/2	59	tempestuous night and day, very heavy rains
10 S W	ditto	28 5 1/2	56	ditto night and morn. only a shower or two in the day
11 Ditto	strong	29 3	56	very fine bright morning, afternoon some heavy rains
12 Ditto	fresh	29 5	53	a very fine bright day
13 S S E	little	29 8 1/2	52	ditto
14 S W	fresh	29 5	57	chiefly cloudy, but fair, very warm
15 Ditto		29 4	61	bright day, storm of rain, thund. and lightn. in the even.
16 Ditto		29 4	60	some flying clouds, but fair, and sometimes bright
17 S	fresh	29 5 1/2	62	an exceeding bright warm day
18 S W	little	29 7 1/2	60	foggy morning, cloudy day, a little misting rain
19 Ditto	stormy	29 5	59	violent winds and rains
20 Ditto		29 2 1/2	52	very strong wind, but only a shower or two
21 N W	fresh	29 3	54	many flying clouds, but no rain
22 S W	little	29 5	56	chiefly cloudy, a good deal of small rain
23 Ditto		29 7	54	many flying clouds, but no rain
24 Ditto		29 4	56	dull heavy morning, bright afternoon
25 N W	little	29 5 1/2	53	slight frost early, exceeding bright day
26 N E	ditto	29 9	48	smart frost early, very bright day
27 Ditto		30 1 1/2	48	chiefly cloudy, some trifling rains
28 N E	little	29 9 1/2	53	a grey day, misting evening
29 N	ditto	29 6 1/2	55	moderate rains most part of the day
30 Ditto		29 6	55	a very wet day
31 N N E	ditto	29 6 1/2	56	heavy moist day, some little rain

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 28, to Sept. 18, 1781.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males	659 7	Males	984 7		2 and 5	271	50 and 60	136
Females	672 5	Females	925 5		5 and 10	105	60 and 70	109
					10 and 20	67	70 and 80	52
					20 and 30	113	80 and 90	24
					30 and 40	132	90 and 100	2
					40 and 50	143	100 and 110	2
					50 and 60	100		
					60 and 70			
					70 and 80			
					80 and 90			
					90 and 100			
					100 and 110			

Whereof have died under two years old 754

Peck Loaf 28. 64.

Whereof have died under two years old 754

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For S E P T E M B E R, 1781.

*Debate upon reading the Coventry Petition of Ld Sheffield and Mr. Yeo against Sir Tho. Hallifax and Mr. Rogers, continued from p. 352.*

Ld N—th in answer to Mr. F—x.



O insinuations, he said, of his having a partial regard for one set of men in preference to others, should prevent him from discharging his du-

ty as a member of parliament. It had been thrown out that Ld Sheffield and Mr. Yeo were more his favourites than Sir Thomas Hallifax and Mr. Rogers; and that his presence in that House when matters relative to Mr. Grenville's bill came on was uncouth, and therefore liable to suspicion. Gentlemen were welcome to make the most of such insinuations; but they should not intimidate him from acting as he had a right to act, nor from giving his reasons why he should vote for the motion offered to the House by his noble friend. With regard to the petitioners of Coventry and the sitting members, they were unknown to him in the consideration that then directed his conduct; they were all worthy and respectable characters, and therefore he felt the less compunction in taking that line which justice and reason so strongly marked out as the fit and only line for a conscientious member of parliament to follow. The hon. gentleman who spoke last had enlarged upon the good of Mr. Grenville's bill. He acknowledged it, and though he was one of the small mind-

rity who opposed it in its progress through the House, yet after it had passed into a law, he appealed to the gentlemen present if ever he had by direct or indirect means endeavoured to frustrate its operation. That bill, he said, had two great objects in view; the one, to assist the public business, by taking out of the House all election causes, and referring the decision of them to a tribunal of its own members; the other, to accelerate that decision. The present case, he conceived, came directly under the second of these views. The great consideration of that House in all periods of parliamentary history had been, that the representation of the people should be complete. In conformity to that idea his noble friend, as soon as the fact was ascertained that there was no return made for Coventry, moved the House for a new writ; and the House agreed to the motion, because they were convinced that the sheriffs had aimed at procrastination. It had been argued early in the debate by a learned gentleman, that the act in question was to be construed by its spirit, and not merely by its letter. He allowed the justice of the argument as far as it went; but would the learned gentleman contend, that the spirit was to be abstracted from the letter, or that the express letter was to be abandoned, and the spirit alone regarded, when the act itself gave no ground for any such preference? Mr. Grenville's act expressly gave the House a discretionary power of removing, altering, and postponing, the day of trying any petition. If the spirit of it were construed



strued to imply, that the House had a power of postponing the trial of an election cause, but that it had no power of accelerating such trial, it would surely be fair to say, that the act was big with more evil than good. A The hon. gentleman who spoke last [Mr. F—x] had said, that the sheriffs who had presided at the last election, and those who made no return to the first writ, were not the same persons. The fact was true; but the hon. gentleman had forgotten, that both the sheriffs who had made no return, and the sheriffs who were now complained against, were equally members of the corporation of Coventry; and that the struggle evidently lay between the corporation and the independent voters, C which of them should return the members. The hon. gentleman had besides pronounced it futile to suppose any gentleman would come into that House for one year only. Could the hon. gentleman be serious? What! D when he and the public had heard so much and so often that annual parliaments and annual elections were the Englishman's birth-right! The hon. gentleman must surely have forgotten himself when he dropped the expression. A learned gentleman [Mr. Kenyon] had complained in person of the injustice which he alledged would be done him by giving the Coventry petition a preference in point of order over that of the petition against him, and another hon. gentleman not in person indeed, but by his friend, had preferred a similar complaint. But F would any man say, that there was no difference between the cases of Hindon and Stafford, and the case of Coventry? In the two former the charge was a charge of bribery; a flagrant crime G it was true, and the hon. gentlemen might feel tenderly under it; but no man would think the worse of them for such a charge, when no otherwise all-ged than in an election petition. With regard to the sitting members H and the petitioners, they were alike out of the question; the present motion went upon the general ground of endeavouring to render substantial

and speedy justice in a case artfully attempted to be unreasonably procrastinated, to the detriment of the first great object of parliament, the completion of the representation of the people; and the sole consideration was, whether there was sufficient cause for acceleration; and whether the trial of the Coventry petition could be accelerated without injury to other petitions. On both these points it appeared meet and expedient to agree to the motion.

Mr. B—g insisted, that the present motion militated in direct opposition to that very object for which the noble lord contended; and that by a preference given to one petition it did a manifest injury to ten others. He therefore should vote for the amendment. The House divided; for the amendment 85, against it 109.

Jan. 24.

Gen. S—th called the attention of the House to a matter of the greatest D importance, namely, the present disordered state of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, in India. Ministry, he was well assured, was in possession of advices from that part of his Majesty's dominions of an alarming E nature, and which he hoped would incline the House to take the disturbances to which he alluded into immediate consideration. How would the House be astonished, when they should hear that the supreme and F controuling council at Calcutra, appointed by the British Legislature to superintend affairs in that quarter, had sent over a petition, praying for an act of indemnity to secure them from punishment for sending an armed force to resist another armed force employed G by those judges, who were also appointed in Bengal by this legislature for carrying into execution decrees of theirs, that were absolutely inconsistent with peace and good government in that country. The General said, H the institution of a court of judicature in Bengal, separate from the supreme council, was an experiment in politics that had introduced a scene of confusion, which he hoped the wisdom of Parliament



Parliament would endeavour to reform. He gave notice that he should make a motion relative thereto on a future day.

Ld N—th owned, that he had heard a good deal of the disturbances, but from nothing that he had heard did it appear to him that the institution of a court of judicature in the provinces alluded to should be abolished. That was a great political question, which deserved to be enquired into; and he understood, that a day had been fixed for considering the petition from Bengal, which had been already presented to the House, the consideration of which would involve all those matters now complained of. His lordship being told, that no such day was fixed, the 31st was appointed.

Mr. B—ght—n R—s expressed much satisfaction to hear that this business

was in a train of parliamentary discussion. For, said this gentleman, in an extent of territory larger than all the British dominions in Europe, we have seen a government acting without efficacy, and a court of justice disposing of the lives and properties of the inhabitants by laws to which they are strangers, and written in a language which they do not understand. He hoped to see this matter examined with candour—without acrimony to individuals—without the influence of party-spirit. It is a great national object, he said, and as such it cannot too soon receive the attention of this House.

The order of the day being called, for the House to go into a committee of supply, Mr. Jenkinson from the war-office presented the following papers:

An account of the men lost and disabled in his Majesty's land-service by death, captivity, desertion, wounds or sickness, in North America and the West Indies, from Nov. 1, 1774, to the date of the last returns, inclusive, distinguishing each year's corps and service, so far as the same can be made up from papers in the war-office.

Years.	Service.	Corps.	Dead.	Pris.(1)	Defer.	Disc.(2)
1774,	N. America, under Gen. Gage and Haldimand,	British	30	000	47	16
	West Indies,	Ditto	39	000	4	20
1775,	N. America, under Gen. Haldimand, Gage, and Howe,	Ditto	781	000	115	249
	West Indies,	Ditto	121	000	48	148
1776,	N. America, { under Sir W. Howe,	Ditto	869	744	192	619
	{ under Sir G. Carleton,	Ditto	200	48	68	36
	West Indies,	Ditto	86	000	80	38
1777,	N. America, { under Sir W. Howe,	Ditto	1202	1274	282	490
	{ under Sir G. Carleton,	Ditto	81	162	20	29
	{ und. Gen. Burgoyne (3)	Ditto	220	(4) 484	487	5
	West Indies,	Ditto	303	000	105	40
1778,	N. America, { under Sir W. Howe,	Ditto	1311	641	628	1281
	{ under Sir G. Carleton,	Ditto	117	146	32	87
	{ under the Convention of Saratoga, (5)	Ditto	61	(6) 381	546	83
	West Indies,	Ditto	236	000	104	71
1779,	N. America, { under Sir H. Clinton,	Ditto	1154	1020	263	444
	{ under Gen. Haldimand	Ditto	42	165	27	87
	{ under Convention,	Ditto	8	259	176	000
	West Indies,	Ditto	1054	000	122	34
1780,	N. America, { under Sir H. Clinton,	Ditto	Noret.	No ret.	No ret.	No ret.
	{ under Gen. Haldimand,	Ditto	58	166	38	30
	{ under Convention,	Ditto	3	256	172	000
	West Indies,	Ditto	2036	00	145	178

(1) The war-office have not the means of ascertaining the number of men lost



lost by captivity, having no account of what the whole number of prisoners taken in any one year may be, or of the prisoners that may have been exchanged in the course of it. They only know what the number of prisoners are at the time that the return is made.

(2) The monthly returns not assigning the reasons for which soldiers are discharged, the war-office cannot, agreeable to the directions of the order of the House of Commons, distinguish those men who are lost or disabled by wounds or sickness; the whole number discharged are, therefore, stated in which those dismissed for misbehaviour, claimed as apprentices, claimed by other corps, draughted from one regiment to another, or discharged for variety of causes besides that of inability to serve longer, are included.

(3) (4) (5) (6) The prisoners of the army under these heads, are such as were taken by the enemy previous to the convention of Saratoga. The men comprehended in the convention have never been allowed to be prisoners of war; their casualties, by death and desertion, and the numbers discharged, are regularly given. The effectives detained in America, contrary to the convention, are as follow:

By return of November 17, 1777,

British rank and file.

2883 taken.

Ditto 1, 1778, 1838 diminished.

August 1, 1779, 1228 ditto.

Ditto 1, 1780, 796 ditto.

Ld Isburne, from the admiralty, presented the following papers:

*Navy Office, Jan. 1, 1781.*

An account of the number of the men who have died in actual service in his Majesty's navy since the 1st Day of January 1776, distinguishing (as far as may be) those who have been killed by the enemy; and also, of the number of such men as have deserted the said service in the same period, as far as the several accounts can be made up, distinguishing each year.

Year.	N <sup>o</sup> of men raised
From 29th Sept. 1774,	345
1775,	4735
1776,	21565
1777,	37457
1778,	41847
1779,	41831
To 29th Sept. 1780,	28210
Total	175990

*Minutes of the second report of the Commissioners appointed to examine, take, and state, the public accounts of the kingdom.*

Years.	Died.	Killed.	Total.	Defer.
1776,	1679	105	1784	5321
1777,	3247	40	3287	7685
1778,	4801	254	5055	9919
1779,	4226	551	5277	11541
1780,	4092	293	4385	7603
Total	18545	1243	19788	42069

*Navy Office, Jan. 23, 1781.*

An account of all the men raised for his Majesty's navy, marines included, from the 29th of Sept. 1774, to the 29th of Sept. 1780, distinguishing each year, prepared pursuant to a precept of the hon. House of Commons, dated the 5th of Dec. 1780.

THEIR first object was, to obtain from the office of the auditor of the exchequer, "A list of all the public offices where money is received for taxes or duties, and of the names of all persons who are receivers of public money, and who pay the same into the exchequer."

They then examined into the manner in which the public revenue is collected, received, and paid, into the exchequer from all these offices.

It appeared that the duties of the customs are collected by officers in London and at the out-ports. In London the chief teller every day receives them from the collectors, and pays them into the office of the receiver.



receiver-general; at the out-ports the collectors remit their receipts by bills to the receiver-general, and are not permitted to retain in their hands above one hundred pounds, unless for special reasons allowed. The net produce of every duty received in each week is paid by the receiver-general in the following week into the exchequer, unless some foreseen demands in the week after, make a reservation of any part of it necessary.

In the stamp-office the duties either from the receipt at the office in London, or from bills remitted from the distributors in the country, is paid every week into the exchequer.

In the salt-office the collectors are continually remitting their receipts to the office in bills; every week the account is made up, and the whole balance paid into the exchequer, incidental expences excepted.

In the hawkers and pedlars office the riding surveyors keep remitting in bills the duties they receive in the country; which the cashier pays, together with what he receives in London, weekly into the exchequer, current expences excepted.

In the coach-office the duties on coaches become due every lunar month, and of chairs every quarter; and these rents being usually paid within a certain time after they become due, the receiver-general makes a payment of one thousand pounds into the exchequer every twenty-eight days, reserving in his hands a sum for salaries and incidental expences.

*The Commissioners find no improvements possible in the mode of collecting and paying the money in the above offices.*

In the post-office the receiver-general pays into the exchequer 700l. every week, and the balance in his hands he pays in every quarter, reserving about 5000l. to answer incidental expences.

Four branches of the revenue are collected by single persons only. These are, the first-fruits and the tenths of the clergy; and the deductions of sixpence and of one shilling in the pound out of pensions, salaries, fees, and wages,

The first-fruits are received from the clergy at the office in London the beginning of November in every year. This receiver pays into the exchequer the net receipt of the preceding year, ending Dec. 31. The balance in his hands Nov. 30 last was 4382l. 8s. 11½d.

The tenths become due from the clergy every Christmas. They ought to be paid before the last day of April following, and if not paid before May 31, an account of defaulters is returned to the exchequer. These payments, together with the arrears of former years, are received during the following year, ending at Christmas, to which time the receiver makes up his yearly account; and in the month of June or July after, he has for the last three years paid into the exchequer the net receipt of the preceding year. On Dec. 20 last the sum in his hands was 9890l. 0s. 2½d.

Both these dues from the clergy are granted to the governors of the bounty of Q. Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, who usually hold their first meeting some time in November every year; a short time before which it has been customary for the receivers to make their payments into the exchequer.

The receiver of the fixpenny duty has no stated times for his payments into the exchequer, except that in March or April every year he pays in the balance then in his hands of his last year's collection. On Dec. 16 last 6818l. 7s. 11d. were then remaining in his hands, which he has since paid into the exchequer.

The receiver of the one shilling duty usually makes payments every quarter, and once a year pays in the balance. The sum in his hands Oct. 20 last was 2050l. 13s. 7d. which he has since paid.

The Commissioners, in order to answer that clause of the act, which was one of the chief for which they were constituted, namely, That the public may the sooner avail themselves of the use of their own money, recommend the same mode of payment by the receiver-general of the post-office, first-fruits,



fruits, tenths, fixpenny and shilling duties, as is adopted in the customs, excise, &c. that is, to pay the money in as soon as received, the public coffers being the safe repositories for public money.

Another purpose for which these Commissioners were appointed was, to point out means by which any defect in the present methods of collecting the duties might be remedied, or any improvement made in the same. In obedience, therefore, to their duty, they submit to the wisdom of parliament, whether so many as five separate establishments are necessary for land-tax, stamps, salt, hawkers and pedlars, hackney coaches and chairs; and whether the short time required in transacting the business in some of these offices may not form a reasonable ground for a consolidation of offices for the benefit of the public.

This report was signed Jan. 31, 1781, by

GUY CARLETON, RICH<sup>d</sup>. NEAVE,  
T. ANGUISH, S. BEACHCROFT,  
A. PIGGOTT, G. DRUMMOND.

(To be continued.)

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

##### HAY-MARKET.

July 25. Chapter of Accidents—The Silver Tankard.

26. English Merchant—The Dead Alive.
27. Separate Maintenance—Silver Tankard.
28. Love in a Village—Genius of Nonfence.
30. Summer Amusement—Ditto.
31. The Nabob—The Dead Alive.
- Aug. 1. The Patron—The Silver Tankard.
2. Chapter of Accidents—Son-in-Law.
3. The English Merchant—Dead Alive.
4. Summer Amusement—The Author.
6. Chapter of Accidents—Son-in-Law.
7. The School of Shakspeare—The Waterman.
8. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
9. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Ditto.
11. Ditto—Ditto.
13. Ditto—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto.
15. The Duenna—Midas.
16. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
17. The School of Shakspeare—The Fitch of Bacon.
18. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. The Confederacy—The Son-in-Law.
22. The Feast of Tbalia—Tom Thumb.
23. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.

24. Merry Wives of Windsor—Tom Thumb.
25. Love in a Village—The Author.
27. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
28. Summer Amusement—The Hodge Podge.
29. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
30. Ditto—Ditto.
31. Chapter of Accidents—The Hodge Podge.
- Sept. 1. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
3. English Merchant—The Agreeable Surprise.
4. Ditto—Ditto.
5. Separate Maintenance—Ditto.
6. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
7. Chapter of Accidents—The Agreeable Surprise.
8. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
10. The Suicide—The Agreeable Surprise.
11. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
12. The Spanish Barber—The Agreeable Surprise.
13. The Suicide—Ditto.
14. Beggar's Opera—Medea and Jason.
15. Spanish Barber—The Agreeable Surprise.

##### DRURY-LANE.

- Sept. 15. Love in a Village—Who's the Dupe?
18. Richard the Third—The Apprentice.
20. Clandestine Marriage—Robinson Crusoe.
22. School for Fathers—Ditto.
25. Hamlet—The Camp.
27. School for Scandal—Comus.
29. Every Man in his Humour—The Critic.
- COVENT-GARDEN.
- Sept. 17. A New Way to pay Old Debts—The Marriage Act.
19. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.
21. The Maid of the Mill—Three Weeks after Marriage.
24. Romeo and Juliet—The Marriage Act.
26. The Duenna—The Deaf Lover.
28. Double Gallant—The Marriage Act.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Sept. 21.  
THE Barrister to whom Mr. Joddrel's verses (inserted in your last) were addressed, was not Judge Burnet, as suggested by your Editor in a note, but Mr. Richard Mounteney, formerly a fellow of King's College, Cambridge; who, during his residence in that University, published an edition of some of the Orations of Demosthenes, and, after having practised for some time at the English bar, was made a baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by Sir Rob. Walpole, in the year 1741. An Occasional Correspondent.

\*\*\* We can only lament that (notwithstanding the smallness of our Type enables us to print so much more in Quantity than any other Magazine) we are yet under the necessity of postponing a great number of valuable Communications; and must again remind our Correspondents of directing their Favours, NOT to St. John's Gate, but either to the Printer, J. Nichols, in Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, or to the Publisher, E. Newbery, at the Corner of Ludgate Street. J. J. is received, and his address requested.

MR.



MR. URBAN,

**M**R. Ames in his *Typogr. Antiq.* speaking of printing at Cambridge, p. 458, says, "Ex epistola Buceriad Chæcum, dat. Cantab. 29. Aug. 1550, in Bib. coll. corp. Christ. Cant. misc. page 306. Typographus noster ille cui tum matuo dedisti, advenit ante hos dies, mune set allata ejus scripsit quamprimum eas expedierit, veniat ab te, et exhibebit tibi formam pro molendino ad faciendum chartas, et protypographica. Habet hic homo indubie artis abunde, et instrumenti satis."

This is all extracted by Ames, or his friend; but it appears from a letter to Bucer to Mr. John Chater, (*Ascham's epist.* p. 433) dated 21st Oct. 1550, that the name of this printer was Remigius, a foreigner probably by his name, who, it seems, took every article into his trade, for the better getting a living, and even bound books.

It appears again from the same letter, that even at this time, so late as the year 1550, transcripts of books were still made sometimes upon vellum. Your most obedient,

T. ROW.

MR. URBAN,

**A**S some of your readers may be as fond of conversing with Nature as I am, I will give them a receipt to place a wren's nest under any arch or bower in their garden, and so contrived that any spectator may be placed in a recess within a yard or two of the nest, so as to see perfectly the wonderful order, neatness, and elegance of the parents. I do not write from theory but practice, having now a wren's nest with young ones on a stone table before my eyes, in a shady walk directly opposite, and within two yards of a ditch in which I now sit, and see the parent carry on an household economy, which does not remind me of our Jenny, though upon the whole Jenny is a tidy girl.

As soon as the wren has hatched, take the nest completely out from the thatch, or tree, wherein it was made, and put it into an earthen flower pot; set that upon a frame about a yard or two from the original place where the nest was, towards that place where you wish to fix it. The parent will instantly find it; and after every visit remove it two or three yards at a time till you come to its destined abode; there fix the pot on its side, plaster the pot over with mortar, and cover it with green moss. You may then place yourself so as to see distinctly, that though the nest is deep, and the young ones never stir over the margin of it, nor the least particle of dung is ever dropped, even in the nest, for as that is the constant effect of eating, the parent first feeds, and then takes it away with the care and elegance of a *fille-de-chambre*. Yours, &c. A DAY LABOURER.

P. S. Any nest may be thus moved, but not before the birds are hatched.

A N E C D O T E.

**T**HE late Lieutenant Colonel Humphries spent forty years in the army, thirty-six of which he was a lieutenant: He was sent so early to America as to be at Bunker's-hill, and through every successive campaign till the present, but escaped from none without a wound; from one of which his health suffered so much, that he repeatedly petitioned for leave to come to England, without being able to obtain it. At last, when it was too scandalous longer to refuse it, he gained leave, and was made a Captain. He landed at Portsmouth, and was ordered immediately by a surgeon of a regiment to bathe, as the only chance of saving his life. His finances would carry him no farther than Salisbury. At the Three Lions he was taken ill, and suffered great distress. By accident the late learned and humane Mr. Harris of that city heard of his case, and ordered, at his own expence, every attention to be paid him that was necessary; visited him, and directed the landlord to convey him to Bath.—Mr. Harris went to London soon after, laid the case before the Queen, who made him first a Major, and then Lieutenant Colonel, and otherwise very much assisted him, highly to the credit of her humanity. He died soon after at Bath.

THE SCRIBBLER, N<sup>O</sup> VII.

**T**HAT "Virtue alone is happiness below," the most profligate will not deny. Yet Pleasure still exerts her syren voice, and spreads her silken net with success; and the trains of Avarice and Ambition continue as numerous as ever.

The gentle gales, by which man was intended to waft his little vessel through the ocean of life, has he swelled to his own destruction. The passions, designed to excite the soul to action, assume, when indulged, the most despotic influence, and the severest of all slavery is the subjection to their sway.

Observe the votary of Ambition, how abjectly he crouches to a wretch that he detests and despises; with what care he regulates his looks; how he smiles, and flatters, and flatters! Can such a one be said to be free?—The man who voluntarily lives in a state of servility, who had rather cringe at the levee of a prince than enjoy the dignity of independence, is a slave, a base shackled slave! Let him attain the height of his desires, let him be exalted above his rivals, and rewarded with the honours of the state: yet then, even then, he has only plunged deeper into misery. He is surrounded by parasites and sycophants, whom he dreads and distrusts; he has no friend whom he can consult, no confidant to whom he can open his bosom, and the meanest of his enemies that languishes in a dungeon may look down on him with pity, though his brow be crowned with a diadem, and his throne encircled with guards.

CAR



Can a more melancholy object be conceived than the man of pleasure, who complies with the impulses of appetite, and blazes out his youth and health in the indulgence of licentious passions? The animal spirits soon subside, the fund of life is soon exhausted, and he sinks into a state of weakness and decay, alive only to the terrors of conscience and the pains of disease.

From these terrors—from these pains is the peasant free. Yes, happy man! thy pleasures are permanent, and thy life is calm and serene. Though thy meals be simple, they are sweet; and, though thy bed be hard, thou sleepest the sounder for it.

The situation of the wretch who is sentenced to dig the mine is not so deplorable as that of the man whom avarice has enslaved. He may possess all the riches of the Indies, he may build his palace, inclose his parks, wind his canals, and shoot his fountains to the skies; yet no sooner has he ascended the steps to his mansion, than the enchantment breaks; no sooner has he viewed his prospects, his lawns, his woods, and his hills, than the spell dissolves, and he discovers, with a sigh, the impotence of the deity he has worshipped.

A man may devote his whole life to the attainment of knowledge, he may read all the books that have ever been written, study all the systems that have ever been formed; yet all his reading and all his study will amount to no more than this—that Virtue alone is productive of true felicity.

If this representation be just, the virtuous have no reason to repine. The sweet reflection of having acted right, is a higher reward than the sovereignty of an empire.—Virtue, like health, renders the mind more susceptible of pleasure, casts a light on every object, and brightens every scene. If a man be engaged in a good cause, it is of little consequence to himself whether he succeed or not. The patriot who fails in an attempt to free his country, is condemned to exile, or loaded with chains; yet he has no right to complain; he has done his duty, and he ought to be satisfied.

What nothing earthly gives or can destroy,  
The mind's calm sunshine and the heart-felt joy,

Is virtue's prize.

Good Heaven! and what would he have besides? Dejection is only to be expected from the villain, when guilt points the arrows of adversity. The enjoyments of the reflective principle are the highest of all enjoyments, and those who possess them are superior to the evils of life. Philosophers may talk just as they please, they may declaim a thousand and a thousand times on the folly of expecting happiness in this sublunary state. A man's happiness does not depend on his situation, it depends on himself; and he who has reduced his passions to obedience may fear no reverse of fortune;

prosperity cannot intoxicate, adversity cannot depress him; he resembles the oak, that continues firm and erect, whether the sun shines or the storm batters.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 16. 1781.

IT is really pleasant to hear Professor Wharton and your correspondent in your last Magazine giving so magisterially to the dissenters *Sternhold* and *Hopkins*, when it is well known the dissenters for these forty years past have sung the truly poetical version of the psalms by that ornament of their sect, Dr. Isaac Watts. Yes, Mr. Urban, these *barbarous, tasteless, factious, ungentleman-like* dissenters did not think these miserable stanzas of *Sternhold* and *Hopkins* adapted to their societies; and being happily emancipated from hierarchial discipline, no sooner saw taste and genius lending their aid to devotional piety, than they abandoned the *eyes* and *eyes* of *Sternhold* to that church for the use of which they were translated, and have introduced those of Dr. Watts, or the more highly poetical psalms of Mr. Merrick, in their stead.

Really, Mr. Urban, if the Professor and your correspondent did not so gravely assure us the contrary, one would be apt to suspect that these same dissenters had either more intelligence and taste than the conformists who still retain those miserable stanzas; or that the constitution of their church is not quite so well devised as the Common Prayer Book assures us it is. And therefore, of consequence, a dissent from it is not quite so unreasonable a thing as some affect to style it, were it only for the pleasure of singing good poetry instead of bad, and of improving and inspiring public worship as the national taste improves and refines. A DISSENTER.

\*\*\* See a second Letter on this subject in p. 422. A third came to hand too late.

#### THE SPECULATOR, N<sup>O</sup> XI.

Οὐκ ἐπὶ πλεονεξίᾳ καὶ κακίᾳ ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀρετῇ  
Πῶς ἐπισημαίνωμεν τὴν κακίαν, ἀλλ' ἀρετὴν.

Much wine is hurtful—when drunk with prudence 'tis not injurious, but beneficial.

BY sobriety we do not mean a total abstinence from wine and cheering liquors, but only a cautious and moderate use of them. A sober person is not he who never tastes any intoxicating drink, but he who takes it in such proportionate quantities as neither to offend the stomach nor disturb the head. It would be no less difficult than absurd for a man to deny himself any exhilarating liquor: and we are all well convinced of the necessity in the common affairs of life of giving and receiving of the cup of Bacchus.

*Stoicus* is a man of profound penetration, solid judgment, and extended knowledge. Of these the world has, more than once, had convincing testimonies. His writings are generally admired; his behaviour generally disapproved. His stern moroseness and rigid



gid severity are by most people considered as highly disgusting—and undoubtedly they are right. Surely learning may be acquired without subjecting a man to so much gloomy fullness and darkened gravity!—Who would wish to dive into the depths of knowledge, if he had the least idea he should never after wear a cheerful countenance, or never participate in or contribute to temperate mirth?

*Stoicus* was invited one day to dine with several gentlemen at a friend's house. When dinner was over, and the wine brought upon the table, each drank as he pleased after the customary toasts had been given. The conversation was such as generally arises on these occasions; perhaps not very replete with learned disquisitions, and therefore perhaps not worthy the attention of *Stoicus*; except him, all were full of cheerfulness and mirth; he shewed not the same marks of festivity with the rest of the company; and either from a ridiculous supposition that three or four glasses would impair his faculties, or from a still more ridiculous cause, the desire of being called an abstemious man, was observed not to have filled his glass more than twice.—When he withdrew for some minutes from the room, it was remarked how strange it was that a man of such superior understanding should labour under so great a *fible*: That when we are invited to the table of our friends, we should adapt ourselves, both in conversation and behaviour, to the company we meet with; should drink with moderation (for as Horace says—*ne quis medici transiliat munera liberi*) and should promote and partake of cheerfulness and festivity—and that he who cannot do this, should never enter into company; but, like a being undesigned for society, retire within his own roof, and pass his life in gloomy solitude.

P. R.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR obliging correspondent who has favoured the world with an original letter from the late James Harris, Esq. to Fielding's Parson Adams, inserted in your last Magazine, p. 353, and in note, N<sup>o</sup> 9, asks "Who was this gentleman," is informed that it is Floyer Sydenham, Esq. the learned translator of Plato's Dialogues, and who in the course of that work dedicated his dissertation on the Doctrine of Heraclitus to J. H. Esq. from his deep knowledge in the subject of it, and from his ancient friendship designed to the author of it."

Another correspondent, who favoured you with Timothy Tagwell's address to Mr. Dodington, inserted p. 383, will oblige the public more by original pieces than transcribing old ones\*, as the address in question will be found in three other miscellaneous

collections of a much earlier date, viz. Foundling Hospital for Wit, St. James's Magazine for August 1763, and in the Beauties of all the Magazines, vol. II. 1763; but the author I am ignorant of, and would be glad to be informed. I am, Sir, &c.

N.

*Biographical Memoirs of Sir SIMON BASKERVILLE, M. D. and GEORGE BATE, M. D.*

SIMON BASKERVILLE, born at Exeter, 1573, was the son of Thomas Baskerville, an apothecary in that city, descended from an ancient family of that name in Herefordshire. He was entered of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1591, where he distinguished himself so much by his morals and learning, that he was elected fellow before he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. His academical reputation appears to have been very high, from his being chosen as a disputant in philosophy before King James, on his visit to Oxford. In 1606 he was made senior proctor of the university; and from this period directed his studies entirely to medicine. In 1611, he accumulated the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Physic; and after a long course of assiduous study in his profession, he removed to London, where he became eminent in the practice of it. He was made a member of the college of physicians, and was for some time president of that body. King James appointed him one of his physicians; and King Charles I. who had a great esteem for his learning and other accomplishments, continued him in this post, and likewise honoured him with the rank of knighthood. With respect to the extensiveness of his practice, we are told, he visited a hundred patients in a week. The fortune he acquired was so great as to gain him the appellation of *Sir Simon Baskerville the Rich*, and his spirit and generosity were not inferior to his wealth. Fuller, speaking of the stoppage of the river Ex, has the following passage in his quaint style concerning him. "Some knowing Sir Simon Baskerville, a physician, and native of this place, to have a plentiful purse and a public spirit, wished he would have taken the work in hand to have cured this obstruction, but it was no physician's work to meddle therewith, nor is it either powder of steel, or gilded pills, which can do the deed, but only pills of massy gold and silver, so expensive is the performance." It is likewise recorded of him, that being a great loyalist and friend to the clergy, "he would never take a fee of an orthodox minister under a dean, nor of any suffering cavalier in the cause of King Charles, under a gentleman of a hundred a-year; but would also, with physic to their bodies, generally give relief to their necessities."

\* We are obliged to this correspondent for his remark; and shall apply it to his own epigram on the "Antiquity of Edinburgh." His other favours, he will see, are used.

This



This physician, who, though a credit to his profession from his figure and character, did not benefit the art by any writings, died July 5, 1641, aged 68, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Paul's, London.

GEORGE BATE, son of Mr. John Bate, of Burton in Buckinghamshire, was born at Maid's Morton near Buckingham, in the year 1608. At the age of 14 he became a clerk of New College, Oxford, from whence he afterwards removed to Queen's College, and thence to Edmund-hall. After taking his degrees in Arts, he entered on the physic line, and commenced bachelor of that faculty in 1629. About this time, having obtained a licence, he practised for some years in his profession at Oxford, chiefly among the puritans, who reckoned him inclined to their party. He took his degree of Doctor in 1637. During the King's residence at Oxford, we find him his Majesty's principal physician, and in high reputation. On the decline of the King's affairs, he left Oxford, and settled in London, when he became fellow of the College of Physicians, and physician to the Charter-house. He pretended at this time to be a concealed loyalist, yet ingratiated himself so well with the ruling powers, that he was at length made principal physician to Oliver Cromwell, whom he is said to have flattered in an extraordinary degree. He had been sent by the parliament along with Dr. Wright to Scotland, in the spring 1651, to attend Cromwell, then dangerously indisposed with an intermitting fever. After the Restoration he still kept in favour at court, and was continued in his post of first physician by Charles II. and made a member of the newly constituted Royal Society. The means which, as it is asserted, were used to reconcile him with the royal party, deserve to be noted for their peculiar infamy. His friends industriously spread a report that he had hastened the death of his master, the Protector, by a secret dose. What an idea must it give us of the spirit of party to find so horrid a perfidy rendered meritorious by it! There is no reason however to suppose that he had any title to this piece of merit, nor indeed that the report was propagated with his concurrence, for he has himself given a very particular account of Cromwell's last illness, which contain the clearest evidence that poison had not the least share in his death. Dr. Bate died April 19, 1669, and was buried at Kingstone upon Thames.

This physician was author of a famous historical and political Work in Latin, entitled *Elenchus motuum nupervorum in Anglia, simul ac Juris regii ac Parlamentarii brevis narratio*. Part I. printed in 1640; Part II. in 1661. This has in general been accounted one of the fairest\*, and most impartial

relation of those unhappy transactions, and is written in a very elegant style. A third part was added to it by Dr. Skinner. He likewise wrote *The Royal Apology, or Declaration of the Commons in parliament*, Feb. 11, 1647. Printed in 1648. With regard to his services to his own profession, the share he had in Dr. Glisson's treatise *de Rachitide* has been mentioned in a late publication. He published nothing else; but after his death Mr. James Shipton, apothecary, printed first in 1688, a Dispensatory, entitled *Pharmacopoeia Bateana*, consisting of a great number of *Recipes* chiefly taken from Dr. Bates's private practice. This was translated into English by Salmon, with many additions of his own, and came into great vogue. Like most other works of this nature, it contains many good and many trifling remedies.

MR. URBAN,  
THE letter in your last Magazine, signed W. B. p. 360, deserves the attention of every friend to the antiquities of this country; the descriptive catalogue there recommended of the portraits of eminent men, preserved in public buildings in the city of London, is what has long been wished for. Guildhall itself contains the portraits of those reverend Judges who divided the several properties of the citizens after the fire of London in 1666; concerning whose assiduity, Sir Edward Turner, the then Speaker of the House of Commons, when he presented the bill to the throne, for erecting a court of justice for that purpose †, thus expressed himself: "Though I persuade myself no Englishman would be exempted from making some offering to carry on this pious undertaking; yet the exemplary charity of your Majesty's twelve reverend judges, is fit with honour to be mentioned before your Majesty; they are willing to spend all their sand that doth not run out in your Majesty's immediate service of dispensing justice in their several courts to your people in hearing and determining those controversies that may arise upon old agreements, and making new rules between owners and tenants for their mutual encouragement in this glorious action †." O. R.

\* \* We shall expect this Correspondent's promised Communications.

#### E R R A T A.

- P. 172, col. 1, l. 17, for "Sir" read "Mr."  
179, col. 2, l. 37, "Gifanius."  
189, col. 2, l. 35, "similar."  
196, col. 2, l. 12, for "Mr." read "Dr."  
206, col. 2, l. 63, "Jeberechiah."  
227, col. 1, l. 43, "P. 302."  
239, col. 2, l. 22, erase "from that see;" and for "translated" read "nominated."  
25, for "translation" r. "nomination."

\* Aikin's *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in G. Britain*.

† Rebuilding the city.

‡ Vide Sir Edward Turner's speech to the King, 8th of February 1666, printed for Rob. Pawler.

Debates



*Debates in the last Session of the last Parliament, continued from p. 362.*

May 3.

**SIR G. S—v—le** presented a petition to the House, signed by 7000 persons, inhabitants of the county of York, setting forth, that the additional duty on malt, or private brewery, bore particularly hard upon them; and therefore praying relief, as should seem meet to the honourable House. This motion led to revive a former debate on the inequality of the new malt-tax (see p. 61.). The conclusion was, that in all taxes that ever were or ever could be framed, some must be greater sufferers than others; but in this tax the suffering was so small to every individual that it could scarce be felt by any. The greatest hardship, it was agreed, would fall upon the maltster, who was to be charged for stock in hand; but then it was answered, that he would avail himself of the tax by charging it perhaps double on the brewer. On finally settling the tax, there was a very warm debate, which however ended in nothing; the tax, as originally proposed, was fixed at 6d. a quarter for England, and 3d. for Scotland. See the debate, p. 61—3.

**Ld B—ch—p** remarked, that accounts laid before the House had, as he supposed, been taken away, and sportfully mutilated and altered.

**Mr. Ald. H—rl—y** complained, that his accounts had not only been mutilated and altered, but interpolated.

**Mr. O—d** took the matter up seriously; and urged, that it ought to be investigated instantly.

**Mr. Br—tt** was no less agitated, and called upon **Ld B—ch—p** to name the members who had taken the accounts away, and sported with them.

**Ld B—ch—p** said, he had charged no member with having done it, only he hoped that none had taken that liberty.

The *Speaker* too thought the matter too serious to be passed over without enquiry.

**Ld B—ch—p** then moved for a committee above stairs to enquire into the fact, who, having sitten, reported the next day that some very extraordinary alterations had been made in the accounts alluded to, but not with any malicious design. The House therefore came to three resolutions; 1. That it had appeared to the House, that in the accounts laid before the House, several alterations had been made by persons unknown; 2. That it was highly criminal so to do; and 3.

That the papers of accounts presented to the House be carefully kept by the clerk, and that no person be permitted to take the same out of the House on any pretence whatever.

May 5.

**Gen. C—nw—y** moved for leave to bring in a bill, intituled, "A bill for quieting the troubles that have for some time subsisted between Great Britain and America; and for enabling his Majesty to send commissioners with full powers to treat with America for that purpose." He prefaced his motion with lamenting the calamities of his country, and the cause of them. He said, that amidst the universal gloom that had overspread our political hemisphere, a ray of hope had broke in upon him that something might be done to relieve our distresses, and to dispel those clouds that hung with so malignant an aspect over us; that from a thorough conviction, that nothing could so effectually conduce to that end as peace with America, he had endeavoured to collect his ideas on that subject, and to lay the result of his most deliberate thoughts before the House in the form of a bill, in which he had studiously avoided every thing contentious, or which conveyed the most distant appearance of blame. He was encouraged, he said, to undertake this arduous task from two motives; one, the necessity of peace with America on our part; the other, the readiness which he was inclined to believe would be shewn by America to accept of terms, provided we took such preliminary steps as would shew that we were in earnest to put an end to the war.

The General then, with some apparent inconsistency, went into an investigation of the American war, and charged the origin of it to the proceedings of that dark committee which sat 15 years ago in that House at midnight, and like a band of black conspirators laid the foundation of all that disgrace, which, by the measures we have since pursued, we have brought upon ourselves; together with all those evils which we have entailed upon America. That committee, in an evil hour, took up the foolish, he might say, the fatal idea of extorting a revenue by taxing in this House a people who were not represented in it. He had, he thanked God, opposed the measure at the time, and foretold the consequences of it. Unfortunately his predictions had proved true. But ministers, despising all warning, have proceeded from error to error till they have at length embar-



passed the affairs of government in such a manner, that the wisest administration will not be able to restore the former happy and well-established system in an age to come; not content with using every oppressive means to drive the Colonies into rebellion, a cry of independence had been raised against them, as if independence had been at the bottom of all their opposition, and that it was in view of that, and that only, that they had fled to arms. To obviate this charge, he cited some extracts from their first petitions, and from that presented by Mr. Penn, because, he said, those petitions were explicitly and incontrovertibly the language of the whole people of America, authentically, formally, and constitutionally brought before the people of Great Britain. In those petitions they prayed, that his Majesty and his Parliament would examine into and redress the grievances that America laboured under, declaring in the most loyal, affectionate, and dutiful terms, that by so doing, harmony would instantly be restored between the two countries, and that America had the most perfect confidence in the wisdom and goodness of the King, Lords, and Commons. Was this, he said, the language of independence? or was the contempt with which these Petitions were received, fit treatment for a powerful and spirited people, addressing the sovereign authority in the sincerity of their hearts, and with the most profound humility; an humility which, instead of being accepted as an earnest of respect, gave confidence to insult? Instead of producing serious and dispassionate enquiry, nothing was heard but either unconditional submission, or blood and devastation. Thus were we rashly and wickedly plunged into this fatal and ruinous war; and having passed the Rubicon, as it was once observed, we must either kill them, or they would kill us. Thus statesmen and men of the first professional characters in the law, the reverend bench of bishops, whose religion teaches peace and brotherly love, all concurred to urge us on through all the variety of measures which have marked and disgraced our annals; spreading devastation and slaughter in America, draining us at home of our men and money, and rendering us objects of horror in the eyes of all Europe. In all this dance, which might well be called *The Dance of Death*, the reverend clergy, the country gentlemen, and men of all persuasions, have borne a part; and now, stand-

ing, as we do, without one ally, at war with America, with France and Spain; and it may be said, deserted and derided by every petty state; we, like the stricken deer, are abandoned and excluded by the whole herd. In this situation, he submitted it to the House, whether peace with America was not an object devoutly to be wished.

While this was our condition, he said, it was not to be supposed that the Americans were upon a bed of roses; from his own knowledge they were not; he therefore grounded his hope, that this was the fit moment for laying with them the foundation of peace. To their many distresses, which he pathetically recounted, he added the change which circumstances had wrought in the temper of the Americans, whose patriotism glowed with less ardour than when the war commenced. A Frenchman of some note, he said, who had been sent by his court to sound the state of America, had observed, that more enthusiasm in the cause of liberty was to be found in the coffee-houses at Paris, than could be met with in all the thirteen provinces of America. His belief therefore was, that now was the critical moment to put an end to the American war. He had turned his attention to all the measures for conciliation that had been proposed, as well those that had been rejected, as those that had been adopted;—the conciliatory bill of Ld North—the commission bill—and the bill proposed by Ld Chatham; and he had made, he said, this last the model of what he was about to lay before the House; not that he meant to go the lengths his lordship intended, for reasons that were obvious. Were he now to propose as an express condition, that the Americans should admit the sovereignty of Great Britain, and that every colony should furnish a certain quota towards the public revenue, he knew the Americans would laugh in his face, as they did at the commissioners in 1778; his aim was, only to do something to convince America that we were in earnest to receive any propositions for discussion that they should propose; and, in order to remove every obstacle, to begin with the repeal of all those precipitate acts which had served no other end than to embitter the Colonies against the Parent State. He then begged leave to read his bill, which he did; and, after making an apology for troubling the House, he only begged the House to receive it, to alter it, to add to it, diminish it, or, in short,



short, to new-mould it; all he wished, was, to agree to something on the same principle; which was neither more nor less than to re-unite the two countries, and thereby give fresh strength and vigour to the whole.

Ld *N-g-t* declared he liked the principle, and would for that reason second the motion, though he did not approve of all that the bill contained. He said, he was glad to find the bill stop where it did, and leave the rest to be done by the King and his Council.

Mr. *Ed-n* treated the bill with less respect. If this were indeed the moment of universal gloom (as the rt. hon. gentleman had stated), such was certainly the moment, he said, for all good men to think seriously of the propositions contained in the bill just read. A bill for quieting troubles, a supplement to what the rt. hon. gentleman had called the want of alliances and friends; the healing of wounds, and the restoration of the stricken deer to the herd; the turning the dance of death into the music of the spheres; the re-union of warring brethren; the disjointed parts of the empire re-connected; commerce with our Colonies revived; war with France and Spain triumphant; glory abroad; happiness at home; all these were ideas that must vibrate on the heart-strings of every good Englishman. But in the philanthropy of our sentiments, in the reveries of our fancy, we ought not to lose sight of common prudence and practical policy. The warmth of our imaginations might indeed carry us through the measure of the day; but the morrow must come, and the cool hour of recollection would attend it. In that hour we should have to ask ourselves, whether by an unadvised eagerness we had not removed to a greater distance the desirable object, which on both sides of the House it was wished to approximate. Mr. *Ed-n* compared the rt. hon. gentleman's eager desire for peace to that of Apollo in pursuit of Daphne; the object pursued might indeed turn into laurel whenever he could catch her; but he feared, that running after her at present would tend only to drive her to a distance, and in the result that we should lose both the lady and the laurels. The rt. hon. gentleman's preliminary propositions, Mr. *Ed-n* believed, were well meant, but they tended to do mischief. This was not the moment to say what parliament would repeal, or what it would enact. Parliament was not asked to do either; and every gra-

tuitous offer would be received as an admission of weakness; every point brought into discussion would be insisted upon as the *sine qua non*; and every rejection would prove an useful weapon in the hands of the rebel leaders; it would be an useless instrument to the well-disposed subjects. The Colonies were now in the very moment of recollection; the balance of desperate rebellion and returning loyalty is now, he said, equally poised; it trembles on its center. At such a moment, manly confidence, wisdom, moderation, and the avoiding of untoward events, may decide in our favour; but precipitation in our councils, premature discussions, needless divisions, unlooked-for overtures, might turn the beam for ever against us. He therefore declared against all farther discussing, and wished to dismiss the business with as much respect as possible to its mover, and therefore moved the order of the day.

Ld *G. G-rd-n*, after a ludicrous commentary on all that had been said, seconded the motion for the order of the day. He treated as visionary the notion of American independency, declaring he had been in the houses of every principal man in every one of the thirteen provinces, and had in all of them remarked the most cordial affection and rooted loyalty to this country. He was ready to take his oath of this; and, therefore, those who had raised the cry had belied America, and deceived Parliament.

Mr. *C-ug-r* said, the bill would be of no more use in America than a piece of waste paper. It did not go far enough.

Mr. *T. P-tt* was of the same opinion. He said, he would tell Parliament what was the proper step to be taken respecting America.—Give her a pledge of the sincerity of this kingdom's wish to be reconciled.—Change the administration, and remove those ministers who have deluded America, and deceived Parliament.

Ld *G. G-rm-n* said, if the dismissal of ministers could produce peace, it ought not to be the consideration of a moment. Ministers ought to be instantly dismissed. But before that step was taken, it behoved the advisers to prove that those who should succeed them would ensure the prize. He verily believed, and his belief was not like the principle of the bill, merely speculative, but founded on recent intelligence [May 5, 1780], that the moment of conciliation was not far off.

Mr. *F-a* ridiculed the notion of peace being



being near; it was near, he said, the hour the war commenced, for the hour was to extort it; it was near every year since, for every campaign was to end the war; and yet it is as far off now, for any thing that appears, as it was five years ago.

He adverted to the late Attorney General's being called to the H. of P. for his inflammatory speeches to keep peace at a distance. He thought the hon. gentleman might have taken his leave of the House with a *Farewell and Prosper*, as it had been the ladder to raise him to the summit of his wishes. Mr. F—x did not think the bill would answer the wishes of its patron, but he would give it his vote, in hope that it might be mended.

Ld N—th defended the Attorney-General, and approved of his speeches as manly and constitutional. He disliked the bill, and shewed that the repealing of acts would be of no avail. Several of them were already repealed; and those that were in force were none of them put in execution.

Gov. P—wn—l said, that every proposition for repealing of acts relating to America appeared to him like repealing of the laws that stand in our statute-books respecting Poictou and Gascony. He said, standing as he did, and believing as he did, he meant to have given the bill a silent vote, but being called upon from both sides of the House to give his opinion, and having received assurances from two noble lords, both ministers, that the Americans were coming back to treat as colonists, submitting to our government—Relying on their authority, that this was really the case (though of himself believing the contrary), he was clearly and decidedly for the propositions of the bill (that of sending out commissioners only excepted), and for repealing every law now in being respecting America, referring all subsequent regulations, conditions, and agreements, to be settled by treaty. Upon these grounds, and acting upon the authority already acknowledged, he gave his hearty assent to all the propositions of the bill, the clause respecting the commissioners only excepted.

Mr. G. R—s considered the bill in a more precise and accurate point of view, as having a tendency on the one hand to encroach upon the privileges of the executive branch, and on the other, as an exemption of ministers from the responsibility of acting in direct opposition to the national interest. A law for in-

stance is proposed, giving authority to the crown to conclude finally with America on the terms of yielding its independence. Will not such a law preclude all future examination into the conduct of ministers respecting such an important session? And does it not, in the first instance, assume an authority to determine on the propriety of a measure of which it can by no means be competent to decide? Mr. R—s, after a train of arguments intended to elucidate the subject, seemed to be of opinion, that Parliament had no right to interfere in this matter; that, by so doing, it would act out of its proper sphere. Can Parliament, says he, abolish the trial by jury, or give the force of laws to the royal proclamations? If it cannot, neither can it give authority to the Crown to emancipate America, or yield Scotland to a foreign state. His conclusion was, that whenever a session of America should take place, the power of so doing must reside in the Crown. "It is," according to Mr. Locke, "a discretionary power of acting for the public good where the positive laws are silent;" for the abuse of which, if not directed to the public good, ministers are responsible.

At a late hour the question for the order of the day was put, which was carried 123 to 81. So the General's motion and the bill dropped of course together.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

THE plate herewith sent represents a sport among the Romans, exactly similar to the modern bull-feasts of Spain. The people of Thessaly have the honour of the invention of the practice of entangling bulls by their horns. They were ridden by them on full speed. (Plin. N. H. vii. 45.) J. Cæsar, in his dictatorship, first introduced the sport at Rome, where it was revived by the Emperors Claudius and Nero (Suet. Claud. 21.) The Thessalians were early celebrated for their horsemanship, and the name of *Centaur* is supposed to have been derived from the invention of a certain prince to encourage this science among them. He taught them to pursue wild bulls in a spacious plain on horseback, and provoke them by a goad to a degree of fury, which it required all the dexterity they were masters of to avoid. From the Greek words *κείρας*, to goad, and *ταύρος*, bull, came the compound *κεῖταυρος*, afterwards so grossly misapplied to a monstrous composition of a man and horse in one animal, from the appearance of close connection between the horse and his rider on these occasions. From hunting the bulls they proceeded to entangle them in nets







Fig. 1.

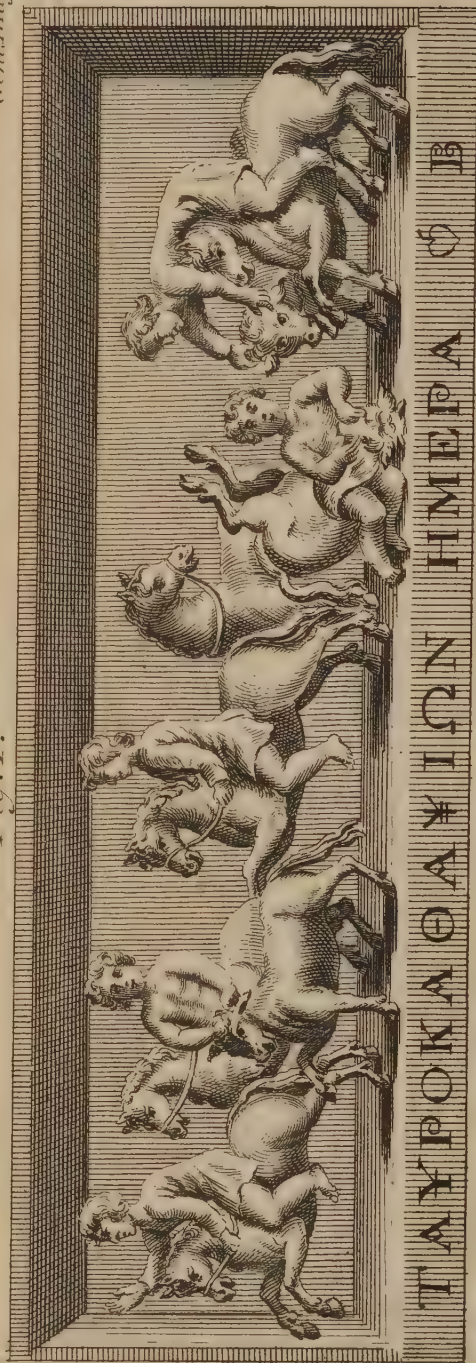
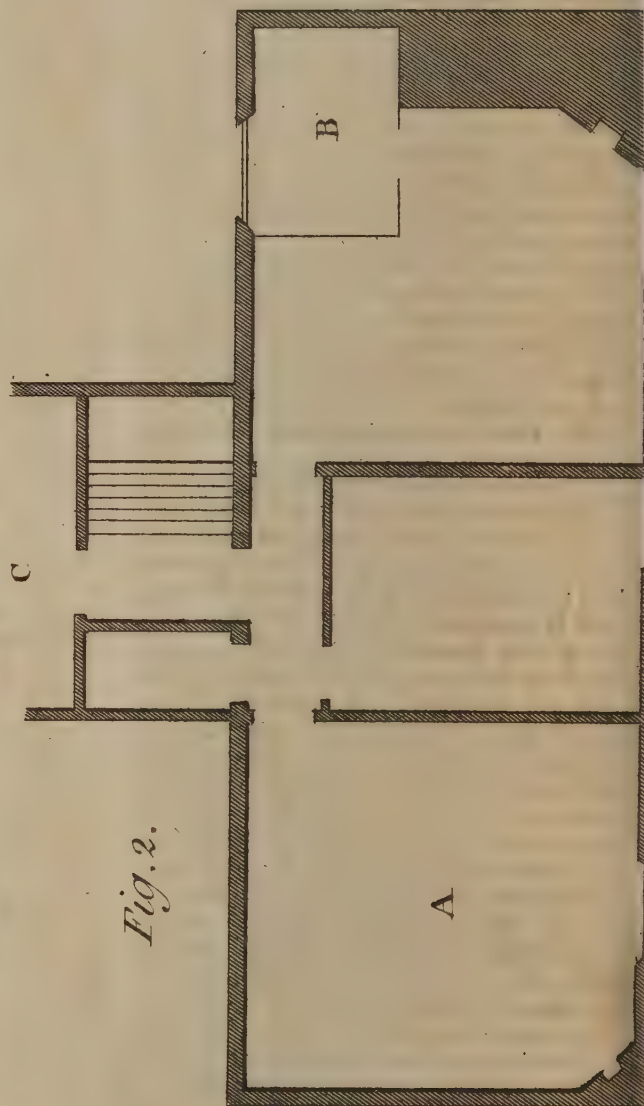


Fig. 2.





and ſnares made on purpoſe, and at laſt carried their agility ſo far as to encounter them without any arms at all.

This practice is repreſented in a baſs relief found at Smyrna, and bequeathed among many others by the learned Mr. Selden to the Univerſity of Oxford, and now preſerved in the Arundelian and other collections there. The plate here exhibited was engraved for Mr. Chiſhull's *Antiquitates Aſiaticæ*, p. 95. from Prideaux's and Maittaire's *Marm. Oxon.* N<sup>o</sup> xxxvii. and the original has been re-engraved in the *Marmora Oxoniienſia*, part II. pl. viii. N<sup>o</sup> 58. where it is executed in a very ſuperior ſtyle.

Nothing can better illuſtrate this marble than the words of Heliodorus, one of the firſt novel writers, who was biſhop of Tricca in Theſſaly, and wrote a pleaſing novel called the *Ethiopic Hiſtory*, or *Amours of Theagenes and Chariclea*. Theagenes being ready to be ſacrificed by the Ethiopians who had taken him priſoner, ſome wild bulls, who were alſo intended for ſacrifice, ſuddenly taking fright, he mounted one of the horſes, who were likewiſe victims, and purſuing the bull completely maſtered him, and brought him back to his place. I will give you the ſtory in Mr. Tate's tranſlation, from the Glasgow edition, p. 296.

"There were a yoke of bulls placed before the altar of the moon, and four white horſes at the altar of the ſun, ready for the ſacrifice. The horſes ſpying this ſtrange monſter [a camelopard, preſented to the King] were ſo terrified, that two of them broke out of their hands that held them, as alſo one of the bulls, and ran out wild. They could not, however, break through the preſs, the ſoldiers, joining in a ring, and obſtructing their paſſage. They were at once the occaſion of great laughter and terror, and perſons at diſtance ſhout- ing to ſee others borne down and trodden by them; all things were overturned that ſtood in their way. At this time Theagenes, whether out of his natural vigour, or by the inſpiration of the Gods, ſeeing his keepers diſperſed by the fright, ſtarted up from the altar where he kneeled, and, ſnatching from thence a cleft ſtick, leapt on the back of one of the horſes that were left, and uſing his ſtave for a bridle forced him on, and turned the bull that had broke looſe. The ſpectators at firſt thought that he intended to make his eſcape; but they ſoon perceived that he had no ſuch intention; for purſuing the bull, and catching hold of his tail, he drove him before him, dexterouſly avoiding his ſhort turns. With this management he ſo broke his mettle, that he now ſuffered him to ride ſide by ſide with him, inſomuch that the breath and ſweat of the horſe and the bull mingled with one another. They ran with their heads ſo even together, that the people at a diſtance took the horſe and bull for one creature, and

applauded Theagenes as the author of a miracle. Theagenes having now fronted the bull, quitted his horſe, leaped on the bull's neck, and claſping his arms round the roots of his horns, his hands faſtened in his forehead tuſſock, his face lying behind his horns, and the reſt of his body hanging with all its weight down over the beaſt's right ſhoulder, inſomuch that he was often trod upon; yet he ſo incumbered his paſſage by this means, and tired him, that directly over againſt the place where Hydaſpes ſat, he tumbled down on his head, but ſo that his hoofs were turned uppermoſt, and his horns ſtruck into the ſand, ſo that his head ſeemed faſt rooted to the earth, his legs all the while ſprawling in the air. Theagenes alſo ſtill held him down with his left hand, his right lifted up towards Heaven, the bull all the time bellowing. The King's ſervants, faſtning ropes to his head, led him with the horſes once more to the altar."

The words in Italics point out the three ſeveral parts of the tranſaction as expreſſed on the marble, which, one would think, was a memorial of the event, and that the other two horſemen were ſome of the guards or aſſiſtants, were it not for the inſcription below, which expreſſly aſſures us that this piece of carving commemorated the 2d day of theſe ſports, exhibited perhaps on ſome memorable occaſion at Smyrna. The two horſemen galloping will then, as Mr. Maittaire obſerves, (*Marm. Ox. p. 486*) repreſent the purſuers of two bulls for which there was not room on the ſtone, or continued on another block, now deſtroyed. Artemiodorus tells us, that in Ionia the Ephelian youth, in Attica the Athenians at the Eleuſinian myſteries annually, and at Lariffa in Theſſaly the inhabitants of the firſt rank combated with bulls, κατὰ προαίρεſιν, by choice, or according to cuſtom; but in other parts of the world it was a puniſhment for convicts.

Mr. Chiſhull (*Antiq. Aſiat. p. 93. 65.*) finds on a liſt of preſents to the Temple of Apollo Didymæus at Miletus, a cup won by Athenæus in a bull fight. Ἀθηνᾶς τιμὴν βουζία νικηſαός. What went by this name in Ionia might be called *Tauronaktia* in other places. This latter word is derived from *Taurus* and *κτάσθαι*, which the Lexicons render *pungo*, *manus in- ceſſo*, *invado*; tho' it is applicable to the ſport in queſtion only in the two latter ſenſes, as is alſo *αἶψα* in *Beryta*.

Some of your readers, Mr. URBAN, may be inclined to deduce the Spaniſh bull-feaſts from remote antiquity, and a different climate than Mr. Clarke (*Letters from Spain, p. 113.*) who is for deriving them from the Roman *Taurilia*. The only poſſible reaſon for this deduction that I can think of is that the *Taurilia* are mentioned as being celebrated juſt at a time when the Romans had received ſome news out of Spain (*Livy xxxix. 22.*)



22.) But this solemnity, which was purely religious, as we learn from Festus (in voce) had not the least relation to that news or that country.

This is but one instance, out of many, how superficially Mr. C. writes. I sincerely hope that he is better informed when he says (p. 132.) that "the Escorial library contains part of Livy, Dion Cassius, and Diod. Siculus, never yet published, and that, if he remembers right, he thinks there are thirteen volumes in folio MS. of Livy only," unless he means so many books of Livy's History. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

TO compleat Dr. Stukeley's account of the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton, vol. 42, p. 521, an accurate plan of the first floor of Woolthorp-house, of which there is a print of vol. XLVIII. p. 64, it may not be unacceptable to your readers, as it shews at once the room in which Sir Isaac was born, and the study where he probably made his first applications to learning. [See the plate, fig. 2.] I was in hopes of making further discoveries relative to Sir Isaac's family; but find that the invaluable letter above cited contains every information that can possibly be had on the spot. Yours, &c.

E. T.

A. Room in which Sir Isaac was born.

B. His study.

C. Chamber over back-kitchen, &c.

Height of the rooms, 7 feet 6 inches.

MR. BACON (Gent. Mag. p. 171) says "Bishop Graham of Orkney, and Bishop Adair of Killala," to whom Dr. Grey refers those lines of Hudibras—

—the reverend writer

That to our churches veil'd his mitre,  
"are men quite unknown." In Keith's lives of the Scotch bishops I find that George Graham was translated from the see of Dunblane to that of Orkney, which he held from 1615 to 1638. He was very rich, and being threatened by the assembly at Glasgow, he renounced his episcopal function, and, in a letter to that extravagant assembly, acknowledged the unlawfulness of his office, and declared his unfeigned sorrow and grief for his having exercised such a sinful office in the church. By this submission, being only deposed from his episcopal function, he was not excommunicated by the assembly, as the far greater part of his brethren and bishops were, and thereby saved his estate of Gorthrie, and the money he had on bond, which otherwise would have all fallen under escheat. Keith, p. 235.

Bishop Adair was deprived in 1640, for speaking seditious words, and condemned to imprisonment during pleasure; but in 1641, notwithstanding this sentence of deprivation, Charles I. gave him the bishopricks of Waterford and Lismore. His case was looked on at that time as over-severe, and the King

ordered his sentence to be expunged. Burnet ascribes his deprivation to a more frivolous reason; his refusing to patronize one Corbet a Scotchman, and his countryman, in his abuse of the covenanters. The current, says he, ran so strong against him, that none durst vote for his acquittal but Bishop Bedel. (Life of Bedel, Irish ed. 169. Ware's Irish Bishops, by Harris, 652.) This second instance is another case in point of the church being forced to submit to the conventicle. It is not particularly implied by the poet that such submission should be understood as made in the writings of any divines of the church of England; consequently neither Williams nor Usher are alluded to. Thus the bishops abovementioned are not, as Mr. Bacon thinks, "quite unknown;" nor, if they were less known, would it be a reason why Butler should not allude to them. The less known his allusions are, the more work is there for his commentators. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

THE following fragment was rescued from a fate which it little deserved, to which the mistaken modesty of the author had consigned it. It is evidently part of a larger work, and from this specimen there is much reason to regret that the author has declined the further consideration.—If you think these thoughts will be useful or agreeable to your numerous readers, I shall beg a place for them as early as convenience will permit. LUCIUS.

Critical Observations on the Hymns of Homer.

"\* \* \* \* IT is this splendour which is so captivating in the Iliad, and which has rendered it the favourite poem of successive generations. The numerous incidents in the Odyssey, which awaken the affection of simplicity and innocence, are less attracting than the pompous display of armies and battles; but they are felt with double force in those souls where the sensibility is not controlled by an affected pride, or an apprehension of singularity. The fate of Homer's Hymns has been more singular, and peculiarly unfortunate. The lustre of his name has eclipsed these pleasing legends,—and, because they did not possess all the fire of the Iliad, or even the "eventful history" of the Odyssey, they have been consigned to oblivion, and even those which have been published are as little known as those that have perished. The legendary tales, for they scarcely deserve a higher title, which have been published under the name of Homer, have been thought unworthy of their imputed parent; but they really merit a share of our attention. They preserve the remembrance of the simple manners of antiquity: they convey, perhaps, accurate representations of the popular superstitions, and they describe in expressive and often highly poetical language events which religion had consecrated, and which repeated tra-

dition



dition had impressed. It is not certainly known how many Hymns were ascribed to Homer; those addressed to Apollo, Mercury, and Venus, are well known; there was one also to Mars, another to Minerva, and another to Ceres. It is however curious to observe the apprehensions of the critics for the credit of their idol; lest that of Homer should be impaired by the imputation of the Hymns, they have anxiously investigated the remaining poems for arguments to dispute their authenticity. They have found some words which Homer has never used, and which are supposed not to have been in use in his days; and from a few expressions, these "word-catchers, who live on syllables," have drawn conclusive arguments, without attending to the internal evidence, the energy of the expression, the liveliness of the description, and the exquisite propriety of the situations. It may indeed be allowed, that "Νόμος," in the Hymn to Apollo, "Τυχὴ," in that to Minerva, and "Τίγερνος," in that to Mars, are not to be found in the undisputed works of Homer. Many exceptions of this kind have been made to the origin of the Hymn to Ceres, by its late editor Rhunkenius (see p. 77) and a few to some of the other Hymns. Objections however of this kind are very weak and futile. It is well known that many words occur in the *Odyssæy* which are not in the *Iliad*, and, in Homer's extensive acquaintance with different countries and dialects, which has so much enriched his language, we may reasonably expect to find his acquisitions continually increasing, and, among them, some words little known, and not generally used. In the Hymn to Ceres, which is lately discovered, and is highly interesting and valuable to the admirers of the ancient literature and mythology, there are many expressions which must necessarily be unusual, for the Eleusinian mysteries were sacred rites in which an inviolable secrecy was essentially requisite, and we may reasonably imagine, that, in such circumstances, many modes of expression must have been peculiarly appropriated to them. It is rather remarkable that the words just now selected are such as would probably be peculiar to religious worship, and which had perhaps a meaning different to that which was attributed to them when they were in common use. There is however more than presumptive evidence in favour of some of these hymns. Thucydides, the most accurate and discerning, as well as the most faithful and exact of all the historians who perhaps ever wrote, has expressly attributed the Hymn to Apollo to the father and prince of poets. He twice quotes it in the third book of his *History* as the work of Homer. Lucian joins in this opinion, and if we reflect that the first lived but four hundred years after Homer, and that the latter entertained the highest respect for him, we shall attend little to the doubts and quibbles of grammarians. The Hymn to Venus has

supplied Virgil with many lines in the first *Æneid*, where he describes the interview between Venus and Æneas, and may, at least, shew the great deference of that poet for a composition which had only the name of Homer, if it were not a mark of his opinion that it really belonged to him.

"Nature and Homer were, he found, the same."

The Hymn to Ceres has been lately translated by the Rev. Mr. Hole (see p. 332), and seems to have been executed with spirit and fidelity. It is a good specimen of Homer's Hymns, and will shew the English reader what he may expect from the others in equal hands. The translator, however, seems too paraphrastic, particularly in one passage ("The chariot of the sun moved forwards with incredible swiftness") which makes four lines of the translation: but the fault is very venial when compensated by such pleasing verses. Whirl'd rapid onwards thro' th' illumin'd skies,

The flame-rob'd chariot kindles as it flies:  
Swift, as when rushing thro' the blaze of day,  
Darts the fierce eagle on his destin'd prey."

But to return—Pausanias has expressly declared that this Hymn belongs to Homer, and, not content with this assertion, seems to exclude all the others from the same honour. But we cannot agree with him in the *whole* extent of his argument. After an extensive perusal, we find the sublimity of Homer's images, the amiable simplicity of the *primæval* manners, the exquisite descriptions, and the affecting tenderness of the *Odyssæy*. If we were permitted to retort an argument already judged inconclusive, we should retort that many of the attributes of the deities, of which Homer, from the frequent repetition in different parts of his works, seems peculiarly fond, are here preserved. It is remarkable, that Homer's Hymns were proscribed by Plato, not from the supposition of their spuriousness, but probably on account of some heretical or immoral tendency; for his deities do not always preserve their purity inviolate; and Pausanias has also remarked, that Homer's Hymns, tho' designed for the temples of the gods, were never recited in them. The same motive, supposing the fact to be allowed, will readily account for this neglect \* \* \* \*"

Here, my friend's MS. breaks off. It is not easy to supply the remaining sense, unless he had pursued his argument further; for, like Pope, he trusted to scraps of paper his most important thoughts. I believe this is the whole of this part of his subject, at least it is enough for your present purpose. I am, &c.

MR. URBAN,

August 15.

THE island of TOBAGO having lately been the subject of much conversation, I apprehend that the following account of it containing some particulars, hitherto unknown of its discovery, &c. will prove acceptable



acceptable. They are taken from the History of Poland, written by Bernard Connor, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. an eminent physician, published, in 8vo, London, 1698, (vol. II. Letter X. p. 106.) Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

"JAMES the Fourth Duke of Courland and Semigallia (who came to that inheritance in 1639) was much given to building of ships, having every thing in his country proper for that purpose.

"By means of shipping he discovered the river Senegal in Guinea, and the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbee islands in America, which then was altogether uninhabited. Here he built a fort, calling it by his own name, James-fort, and moreover was at vast expence in cultivating and fortifying this island, which he enjoyed without any interruption for many years together \*.

"At length one Lambson, a Zealander, and a very rich man, as likewise one of the States of Holland, getting into a corner of this island, and after much dispute, being suffered to plant there, upon paying a yearly tribute to the Duke, he at last took advantage of the war between the Swedes and Poles, and of the Duke's imprisonment by the former, to dispossess him of the said island, which he effected after this manner. He appeared with some forces before the aforesaid James-fort, and persuading the garrison that the Duke their protector, being carried away prisoner by the Swedes, could not possibly relieve them, and that therefore they must necessarily perish, unless they forthwith delivered up the fort and island to him, the soldiers began immediately to mutiny, chained their governor, and forced him to capitulate and comply with the said Lambson, who at the same time engaged himself, as soon as the Duke was set at liberty, to restore the island, and what was left there, according to an inventory then taken.

"The Dutch being thus got into possession of this island, the Duke, after many long and fruitless endeavours with the Lambsons first, and afterwards with the States, finding that neither of them were inclinable to restitution, applied himself to our King Charles II. for assistance in recovery of his right, submitting the island altogether to the King's protection, as being willing to hold *sub titulo concessionis*, or by a grant from the crown of England.

"A mutual agreement (recited by Dr. Connor at length, p. 108—111) dated 17th November, 1664, was hereupon entered into between the King of England and the Duke of Courland, securing the said island to the Duke, with liberty to trade to Guinea, on condition of paying to the King a duty of 3 per cent. on such trade, and a feudal acknowledgement to the King for the tenure of the said island of Tobago.

"At the instance of the Duke of Courland's minister, his Majesty King Charles II. sent a letter to the States-General, to acquaint them with this his grant, and to recommend to their consideration the just pretensions of the said Duke to this island; but notwithstanding the States inclined to favour the Lambsons interest, who had the impudence to call this a sham grant, affirming that his Majesty could not give that which was none of his to dispose of; the said Royal letter had little or no effect, till it happened that Count d'Etrées, the French admiral, took the island, and made there a miserable slaughter and extirpation of the Dutch, who thought fit to quit the possession of it soon after.

"Notwithstanding, several of the French gentry and merchants, having a prospect of benefit before their eyes, afterwards solicited their King to grant the said conquered island to them; which he generously refused, declaring that it belonged to a neutral prince, who did nobody any harm.

"Hereupon the Duke, without further loss of time, prepared to send ships to take possession of his right, and upon his request K. Charles was pleased to favour him with his second Royal letter to the government of Barbados, directed to the then Governor, Sir Jonathan Atkins, and dated the 19th of January, 1680, whereby that Governor was ordered not only to permit and suffer the commanders and officers of the said ships to provide and furnish themselves with what they might stand in need of, but likewise to be aiding and assisting to them with his authority, wherever there should be found occasion.

"The like letter was some time before dispatched from King Charles to the said government, by one of the Duke's ships called the Flower-pot, but which, together with the ship, was betrayed to the pirates of Algiers by one Captain Nagel the commander.

"Upon the Governor of Barbadoes's receipt of the aforesaid Royal letter, the Duke was encouraged to send a Governor to Tobago, and soon after several others from time to time, to keep possession thereof, till by assistance of the English he might be able to establish a colony there.

"In 1681, the Duke entered into a contract with Captain Poyntz, granting 12,000 acres of the said island to him and company, upon very advantageous terms.

"This island lies very commodiously among the Caribbees, or Antilles, having many excellent havens and rivers, and affording divers good products, and would be of very dangerous consequence to the English, either in French or Dutch hands: for—

"First, When in the years 1664, 1665, and 1666, it was in the possession of the Dutch, they took in the wars several hundred sail of

\* Great and Little Courland Bays, and Courland Point, all on the N. W. side of the island, have been so called ever since. See a map of it in vol. XLIII. p. 609. EDIT.



ships belonging to the subjects of England, either going or coming from the plantations, and brought them to Tobago; but on the contrary, were it in the English hands, under the Duke of Courland, their allegiance would prevent for the future the like damages.

"Secondly, In the said wars both French and Dutch made up their fleets at the said island, and took and plundered St. Christopher's, Montserrat, Antegoa, Barbudas, &c. to the great damage of the English.

"Thirdly, King Charles was at excessive charge in fitting out a fleet to preserve Nevis from being taken by the Dutch in the said wars.

"And fourthly, The said island being accommodated with harbours and roads beyond any other of the Caribbees, might probably shelter enemies to the English crown, when, if it were in their hands, that inconveniency would be prevented.

"Much might be added concerning this island, but for brevity sake it is omitted; only I may take notice, that a French Geographer supposes, that either Tobacco has taken its name from this island, or this island has been so called from that weed."

#### THE BABBLER. N<sup>o</sup> II.

THE building up of a man is a work of the greatest consequence, and demands our greatest care and most serious attention. Religion, morality, and a good education, are the three grand materials. The foundation is sound Religion, on which stands pure morality; and Learning enlightens the whole fabric. The two former are as barriers to guard us from vice, and the latter as a light and an assistant, by the aid of which we drudge through the path of life.

Religion must be drawn from the holy scriptures; for whatever system or opinion we embrace, we shall still incline to "search the scriptures." A man truly religious will reverence his Bible, and a man that reveres his Bible must surely be truly religious. The Bible, the most valuable of all books, is the standard—the source of all faith and worship, and to it every sect appeal. But tho' it be a book of such consequence, yet it is by no means proper to be put into the hands of children. Its consequence entitles it to a more mature class of readers, and its contents require more attention than children are capable of bestowing. Yet this inestimable fountain—this greatest of all earthly treasures, we generally find tumbling about in every dirty school. It would certainly be doing right to rescue it from the ravaging fury of those seminaries, where it is read—torn and trampled on, without the least thought or remorse.

To what Mr. Locke has said on this subject, I shall add three arguments, transcribed verbatim from my book of memorandums, as follows.

Arguments against using the Bible as a common school book.

1. Whatever is very common, is generally, if not universally, very lightly esteemed or accounted of, and it will be some difficulty afterwards to eradicate that notion.

2. That which is constantly repeated, or carelessly read, becomes so familiar to us, that we afterwards feel an unwillingness or aversion to apply ourselves to read it over again with proper attention.

3. The scriptures contain matter of the greatest importance, and certainly should be reserved to maturity, when the mind is arrived at its full vigour, and the memory better capable of retention. Religion and morality may perhaps still as well be taught to children from other books.

I hope I need not attempt any thing further in support of these arguments, as they must appear to every attentive reader self-evident; or if they are not axioms, they must come under that species of propositions which require at most but illustrations; but I leave them to the censure or support of the candid public.

Shotten, June 9, 1781.

M. E.

#### Concerning the condition and treatment of Negroes in the West-Indies.

MR. URBAN,

A Most humane sensible paper, sign'd *A West-Indian*, in your collection for last October, so justly reprobates what is called the slave-trade, together with the severe usage of the victims of it in the West-Indies; and shews likewise, from his own general practice, the little necessity there is for such severity, even for the purposes of the planting interest; that it might well have been expected some public-spirited person, like himself, would have proposed a plan for abolishing at once this disgraceful part of our African traffic; which, instead of bartering liberally for the productions of a large fertile country, meanly robs it of its inhabitants to make them miserable; a design the most unworthy of the grand idea of British commerce, delighting to spread the bounties and blessings of Heaven over all the nations upon earth.

No such plan having yet been exhibited, it is here proposed, with your leave, to offer to the public some observations of that sort, which tend to shew, after taking a cursory view of the beginning of those violences upon the black nations of Africa, that if the negroes they imported into the sugar-islands had been treated with that humanity and kindness to which they seem justly entitled according to the common rights of mankind, they might have increased by the ordinary course of population, so as to render these violences now at least entirely unnecessary for carrying on the great business of planting; and that, however that may be,  
such



such treatment of the negroes in our own settlements appears strictly and legally due to them; and, if practised, would add much to the welfare and riches of those colonies, as well as to the glory of the British empire.

When the Spaniards, soon after the discovery of the other hemisphere, thought of importing into their conquests some of the poor people of Guinea, to work for them as slaves; it was not done without much scruple and reluctance; not, indeed, from the bold adventurers in those expeditions, but from the court of Spain, who was to direct them, and who did so at first with moderation, though then naturally under the influence of great ambitious views. The troops at Hispaniola were in danger of starving in the midst of their acquisitions of gold; the feeble Indians being unable, or unwilling, to plant sufficient provisions for their extravagant invaders, and the court in just tenderness to their new subjects having forbid absolutely their being compelled as slaves.—In this extremity, application was made for leave to import from Guinea some of those people, who, from wars among themselves, were often sold as prisoners into the different states of that southern continent. But that great and good minister, Cardinal Ximenes, would by no means agree to give such permission. He disdained the thought of raising the Indians, or supporting the Spaniards, at the expence of enslaving the Africans, who could not be blameable or properly concerned in those adventures. Most of the Spanish Divines condemned likewise this horrid proposal, as unjustifiable upon any principles of religion. And it was not till after the death of the Cardinal, as likewise of King Ferdinand and the good Queen Isabella, that this permission was obtained; and then only for a certain number of those prisoners, to answer the present exigency. Indeed, in a little time, in the rage of conquest, or increasing thirst of gold, all scruples of this sort vanished at the Spanish court. Negroes were carried into Mexico without limitation of numbers; and from this time became the devoted slaves of the new world.

The Portuguese, who had been early traders among the nations of Africa, and by making settlements in various parts had endeavoured to cultivate and instruct them, easily engaged some of those people to go with them to Brasil; where, upon their discovery of that part of America, they had proposed to themselves the rational plan of gaining wealth by the means of cultivating those lands, and raising the rich produce of the warm climates. And the Portuguese falling soon afterwards under the dominion of Spain, there was full scope, through their interest, for carrying away the helpless negroes into the West-Indian captivity.

The other European powers, who gradually took possession of the Caribbee-islands, relinquished by their first invaders, on their go-

ing forward to the continent, followed their example in resorting to the coast of Guinea, to procure those supposed prisoners of war.—They, like the Spaniards, had neglected what in the first place seemed proper in policy as well as justice, to ingratiate themselves with the native Indians who remained undestroyed, so as to induce them by gentle management to co-operate in cultivating and improving those valuable lands; and to allow them a comfortable subsistence there, instead of making them so uneasy as to be forced to retire by degrees to the wild undisturbed coasts of the north part of South America.

Had the planting scheme in our West-India settlements been thus happily begun, negroes would scarce have been wanted there: and those enterprises, though founded in self-interest, would have been entitled to the praise of heroism and public virtue. Yet, as this method was neglected, it was no wonder that the other, of purchasing negroes, was eagerly pursued in those times, when colonising was the reigning passion, and when government could not direct it with such knowledge and exact decision as might have been expected since in less prejudiced and more enlightened ages.

But what can be pretended now in excuse for those continued violences against the defenceless nations of Guinea; violences, or rather depredations, carried on with more vigour than ever, though there is manifestly less occasion for them; and this by the chief powers of Europe, the most improved in arts and sciences, and the most refined in manners and civilisation? They know well that the wars among the different nations of Guinea, the supposed causes of those prisoners, are owing now chiefly, if not wholly, to this demand for such prisoners; so that those great European powers do in effect make, as well as sell and purchase, those prisoners; thus treating them in a manner that has long ceased among Christian nations, and in a manner they would think it most dishonourable to use towards any other nation whatsoever. They know too, that, besides the wars thus fomented among the chiefs of the black nations, private persons among them are encouraged to seduce or force the weakest of their countrymen into their hands, in order to sell them to the forts or factories established by the Europeans chiefly for these purposes.

However, if these great powers will continue to invade and lay waste the extensive fertile country of Guinea, in order to procure labourers in their West-Indian colonies; let it be considered, with a little candour and justice, what reception and treatment those labourers are entitled to in the countries whither they are thus forcibly carried and transplanted.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

(To be continued.)

MR.



MR. URBAN,

I Have lately read with much pleasure Milton's *Latin familiar Letters*, which are less generally known than, from the purity and elegance of the style, they deserve. That they have been so little regarded, may be owing to the extraordinary splendour of his other writings, which have, as it were, eclipsed the merit, and almost the memory of the book in question. The subjects, indeed, of these epistles are none of them very interesting, further than they contain a few hints of the author's life and studies, and exhibit traits of his private character as a friend and instructor. It would, however, contribute to render them more pleasing compositions, did we know something of the history of those to whom they are addressed; with a view to which I have sent you a list of their names underneath, with their several titles annexed in English, hoping some of the many ingenious writers in the biographical part of your miscellany will favour us with what they already know, or shall be able to collect, relative to any of them: Meanwhile I will here set down the notices which my own reading or conjecture have supplied concerning three of his correspondents.—*Thomas Junius*, whom Milton styles his preceptor, was the compiler of the famous etymological dictionary, and the son of *Hadrian Junius*, who, in conjunction with *Tremellius*, translated the Bible into Latin.—*Charles Diodati* was, I believe, the author of an excellent commentary on the New Testament.—Of *Leonard Philares*, Granger gives the following account: "*Leonard Philares*, a native of Athens, was minister from the Duke of Parma to the King of France. He was a man of eminent learning, and one of Milton's foreign correspondents. In his twelfth epistle, which is addressed to him, he mentions the receipt of one of his letters, together with this head: "*missam deinde salutem cum effigie, &c.*" In his fifteenth, which is particularly curious, he gives him a circumstantial account of his blindness. *Philares*, who deplored his calamity, made him a visit in London, and encouraged him not to despair of a cure. Milton was then Latin secretary to the Protector." *Biograph. Hist.* vol. iii. p. 161.

To my copy of these epistles (printed in 1674) are added some academick exercises and profusions, which were taken, according to the preface, with the author's leave, out of his scrutoire, to eke out the volume, and make it the more vendible; whereby, it should seem, the art of book-making was pretty well understood above a century ago.

PHILO-MILTON.

*A list of the Correspondents.*

1. Thomas Junius, his preceptor.
2. Alexander Gill.
3. Charles Diodati.
4. Benedict Bonmatthi, a Florentine.
5. Luke Holstein, of the Vatican at Rome.

6. Charles Dati, a noble Florentine.
7. Herman Mill, minister of the Count of Oldenburgh.
8. Leonard Philares, minister from the Duke of Parma to the King of France.
9. Richard Heath.
10. Henry Oldenburg, minister from the Dutchy of Bremen to the parliament of England.
11. Leo ab Aizema.
12. Ezekiel Spanheim, citizen of Geneva.
13. Richard Jones.
14. Peter Heimbeck, Counsellor to the Elector of Brandenburg.
15. Emeric Bigote.
16. Henry de Brass.
17. John Badiceus, Pastor in the principality of Orange.

*On the GENDER of SHIPS.*

MR. URBAN,

A Letter signed "Inquisitive," appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, enquiring of the Editor, or some of his learned correspondents, why the masculine gender was given by Adm. Parker to the *Bientaisant* and *Buffalo*, (see p. 391) when ships were always spoken of in the feminine gender; and he concludes: "If I mistake not, Mr. Harris, in his *Hermes*, informs us *philosophically*, why all ships should be in the feminine." To which an ingenious friend of mine returned the following judicious answer; and, as I think it too important to live only the life of an *Ephemeron*, I wish to see it in your miscellany.

"Without pretending to any wonderful share of learning, from the information I wish to convey to your correspondent, "Inquisitive," I beg leave to observe, (without the cynical inuendo implied by Dr. Johnson in a case not dissimilar) that Admiral Parker deserves well of his country, by an endeavour to banish an obvious Hellenism from the English language, in determining the gender of his ships by the gender of the qualities, characters, persons, animals, substances, &c. whose names they bear.

By these means the Bishop of London's rule becomes general, and Mr Harris's philosophical apology for a supposed necessary anomaly, is superseded by his own principles of universal grammar."

Mr. Urban, I am sure, will join me in recommending the above to all who may have occasion to write or speak of ships: as custom will not with me justify an absurdity, I have long wished this error removed from our language; an error, which I believe to have originated from the gallantry of Englishmen, as probably our countrymen, out of respect to the fair, gave their first ships female names; from which, being accustomed to call them *she* and *her*, without an attention to propriety, they continued the use of these pronouns, when other names required a variation; but it remained for the eighteenth



teenth century to rectify the error.

Would our Gallic neighbours restore the rights of nature, and cease to give gender where she has denied it, they would do an essential service to their language; which at present somewhat resembles the faces of their ladies, where a wretched daub destroys that simplicity and beauty which distinguish the work of a master.

The following anecdote of the late Mr. Hollis will be agreeable to all lovers of secret history, for, I believe, it has never been yet made public.

Mr. Hollis employed Mr. Pingo to cut a number of emblematical devices, such as the caduceus of Mercury, the wand of Esculapius, the owl, the cap of liberty, &c. &c. and these devices were to adorn the backs, and sometimes the sides, of books. When patriotism animated a work, instead of unmeaning ornaments on the binding, he adorned it with caps of liberty! When wisdom filled the page, the owl's majestic gravity bespoke the contents! The caduceus pointed out the works of eloquence! And the wand of Esculapius was a signal of good medicines! &c. &c.

The different emblems were used on the same book when possessed of different merits; and to express his disapprobation of the whole, or parts of any work, the figure or figures were inverted. Thus each cover exhibited a critique on the book, and was a proof that they were not kept for show, as he must read before he could judge. Read this, ye admirers of gilded books, and imitate!

I am, Sir, your most obedient,

Aug. 18, 1781.

H.

*Strictures on Dr. Johnson's Prefaces to the English Poets, continued from p. 359.*

**I**N page 42 of the *Preface to Swift*, we meet with an ingenious application of the spirited motto of the Order of the Thistle, *Nemo me impune lacesset*. In p. 91, l. 2, for "morning" read "night;" on the authority of Delany himself, in his "Observations upon Lord Orrery," p. 44.

In the *Preface to Gay*, p. 27, with regard to his *Trivia* it has been observed, that if the decorations, mentioned in the next page, be taken away, little will remain but the suggestions from Swift's descriptions of a city shower and of the morning, which first appeared in the *Tailler*.

In the *Preface to Broom*, p. 5, Pope is said to have claimed only twelve books of the *Odyssey* as his own translation: and even these, from his account in the Postscript to the *Odyssey*, were more than his share; for therein, "to be punctually just," (his own words) he acknowledges some part also of the tenth and fifteenth books to have been translated by his coadjutors.

In p. 2, l. penult. of the *Preface to Phil*, read "Stratfield Say."

In the *Preface to Parnell*, p. 9, l. antep. read "Cleveland \*."

In p. 23 of the *Preface to Watts*, l. 11, for "His" read "He". The following words of the critic Vavaffor are remarkably expressive of the idea Dr. Johnson entertains of this poet's lines in p. 23, 24: *Verbis ad multam suavitatem compositis vires et lacerti defunt.*"

In the admirable *Life of Savage* (which has acquired incorrectness from a repetition of impressions) p. 2. l. 14, 15, we should read, as a former edition rightly exhibits, "for what they have suffered than for what they have achieved. The uncommon contrivance of Sir Richard Steele, p. 14, 15, to employ the bailiffs as his servants, is alluded to in N<sup>o</sup> II. of the *Examiner*. In p. 17, l. 5, for "case" read "state." We are told in p. 38, that Savage's mother "is still alive." A former edition rightly adds, in a note, "1743." The history of this unnatural woman can probably be given by some of your intelligent correspondents, whose information relative to her origin and her death would undoubtedly be truly acceptable. In p. 48, l. 11, read "satirised." Mr. Pope's friendship to Savage is duly celebrated in p. 50; and he is also the person meant in p. 118, 120, 138.—Mr. Ruffhead's *Life of him* contains some curious particulars, in p. 502—507, relative to his beneficence to Savage. In p. 58, l. 16, read "would not ~~induce~~." Who is the person intended in p. 63, as having "been at one time so popular as to be generally esteemed, and at another so formidable as to be universally detested?" In p. 75, l. 23, for "necessities" read "necessaries;" and p. 90, l. 27, "greatest affluence." Should we not in p. 94, l. 11, for "reward" read "regard?" In p. 137, l. 7, read "publish;" and p. 141, l. penult. "as others in studies;" and p. 147, l. 12, "or if those."

In the *Preface to Thomson*, what was the real name of *Mira* in p. 9, l. ult.? As to his *Castle of Indolence*, p. 22, it has been asked, whether the reader may not perceive that the second canto, ruinous to the "scene of lazy luxury," was not so suited to the author's taste, as the preceding part of the poem? From p. 32 it appears that he indulged himself in all the luxury that came within his reach: and it is well known, that such a lover of conviviality was he, that, when the sun has intruded upon the late hour, he has proposed the nailing up of blankets to obstruct the unwelcome morning.

The character in p. 5—10 of the *Preface to Collins*, "formerly written," was printed in your volume for 1764, p. 24, where in col. 2, l. 30, read "Chichester." See your Magazine for May last, p. 211.

In p. 3 of Mr. Herbert Croft's *Life of*

\* This is the common mode of spelling. But we have good authority for saying that he himself wrote it *Cleveland*. EDIT.



Young, A. Wood is produced as the authority for the story of Bp. Sprat's concern at Dean Young's insignificant prebend; whereas Wood says not a word about it. Another mistake occurs in l. 3, 4, of p. 18; as the *Tatler* does not contain any part of the "Poem on the last Day." The *Guardian*, No 51, for May 9, 1713, contains the part here meant. The celebrated distich in p. 53, should stand as it is correctly given in your volume for 1780, p. 64, col. 2. Your Reviewer, in p. 274, col. 1, mistakes Mr. Croft, who evidently means by "this distich" the couplet at the top of p. 53. In p. 84, *Altamont* remains undiscovered; though your Reviewer, in p. 274, col. 2, has endeavoured to point him out. But how does this accord with his last words: "My principles have poisoned my friend, my extravagance has beggared my boy, my unkindness has murdered my wife?" After all, the characters of *Altamont* and *Lorenzo* were probably totally fictitious. In p. 100, l. 12, erase "here."—The writer of this Life appears from p. 102, to be the same ingenious barrister, whose benevolent plan is printed in your Magazine for April, p. 162—164.

In the Preface to *Dyer* it must give pleasure to the reader to see the candour of the writer, whose unfavourable opinion of "the Fleece" is counterbalanced by his liberal insertion of Akenfide's judgement of that extraordinary poem; which, in spite of blank verse, cannot surely be "universally neglected."

Should we not in p. 13, l. antep. of the Preface to *Mallet*, read "1755?"

In p. 10, l. 4, of the Preface to *Akenfide*, read "Crounian."

The physician, mentioned in p. 15 of the Preface to *Lyttelton*, was Dr Johnson of Kidderminster; whose truly affecting and instructive account of his Lordship's death, in p. 15—20, is to be found in your volume for 1773, p. 604.

In the Preface to *West*, p. 1, l. 7, the words "perhaps him" may be omitted; and in l. 8, 9, we may read "about the end of the last century," the date in the title-page being 1697.

In p. 21 of the Preface to *Gray*, an objection is raised to the "bonied Spring," as your correspondent observes in p. 319. But when I see instances from *Milton* and *Shakspeare* of this adjective in our great critic's dictionary, I know not what to make of the objection. Will not the second sense of *buxom* in his dictionary obviate the objection also in p. 23? A criticism on "The Bard," p. 29, appeared in p. 23, 24, of your volume for 1779. See also that for 1775, p. 185—290, and pp. 431, 523; and p. 624 in 1777, and pp. 88\*, 431, in 1778. SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 10.  
THE remarkable accident at Talk near  
Newcastle in Staffordshire, deserving a  
GENT. MAG. September, 1781.

more minute relation than you have given in p. 390; I beg you will preserve the following authentic circumstances.

"Aug. 4. In a waggon loaded with two tons of gun-powder and other things, the gunpowder took fire with a dreadful explosion, by which the whole village was shaken, several houses entirely destroyed, and the others much cracked and shattered.

The driver and horses were killed. Some of the limbs of the horses were blown to a considerable distance over the fields; and one horse, with the driver, were forced through the wall of an adjacent house, which instantly fell upon the inhabitants, in number five, and bruised and wounded them in a shocking manner. None of them were killed; and it is hoped they may all recover, though one or two will probably lose their eyes. Several others are much hurt, but not dangerously.

The waggon was so shivered and dispersed, that little of it has been found, except some of the iron work, which is torn and twisted in an astonishing manner. One of the iron axles is broke in four or five pieces, which, with some of the tire torn from the wheels by the blast, will in a few days be deposited in Sir Ashton Lever's Museum.

The pavement which the waggon was passing over at the instant of the explosion, is sunk considerably lower than the rest; and this not merely in the part where the wheels were supported, but through its whole breadth. As the situation is on a hill, and the ground very hard and dry, the force must have been great indeed to produce such an effect.

Besides gun-powder, this waggon contained a large quantity of gun-barrels, beams for large scales, and other iron ware. Though these were thrown with amazing force in various directions, and though there was a kind of fair in the village, yet happily no hurt was done by them.

The explosion was nearly opposite to a school, where upwards of thirty poor children are taught to read. Providentially it was Saturday afternoon, and neither children nor matter were there.

It is supposed that this accident was occasioned by the casks letting some of the powder out into the body of the waggon, which falling from thence to the pavement, took fire under the wheels, from the attrition between their irons and the stones they passed over; for a train of fire was seen rising upwards from the stones under the wheels to the waggon, just before, and at the moment of the explosion. This conjecture is the more probable, as another waggon, with a quantity of gun-powder from the same place and person, was seen to drop some of the powder, which actually took fire upon the stones about the wheels, but happily did not communicate the fire to the quantity in the waggon. The driver, however, was so frightened, that he left the waggon, and would not come

\* In this reference, stanza the last, for "puth'd" r. "purg'd." EDITOR.



near it again. These particulars are not mentioned merely to gratify curiosity, but chiefly with a view to excite proper care and attention in those who have to do with this dangerous combustible. If, instead of a small scattered village, the accident had happened in the midst of a large town, closely built, the consequences must have been shocking to humanity.

This unfortunate village of *Talk* suffered greatly about five weeks before by fire, which consumed nine houses and five barns in the south end of it. The north end is now reduced by the explosion to a heap of ruins; and the few remaining houses in the middle have the walls and ceilings cracked and shattered, some of the roofs beat in, the thatch and tiles stripped off, and scarcely a whole pane of glass to be seen; so that a more pitiable or dreary object, than this poor village now exhibits, can hardly be conceived. One family of eight persons, burnt out by the late fire, was humanely received into another, consisting of the same number: That house is now almost demolished, and all the sixteen are totally destitute. Many others are in the same situation, having neither house, nor cloaths, nor any thing left to comfort them.

This account ought not to be concluded, without doing justice to the feelings and humanity of the gentlemen of the faculty at Newcastle, who gave immediate assistance to the bruised and wounded, without staying to be called in, and without reward. And it must give a singular pleasure to every humane mind to be informed that voluntary contributions are making in the neighbourhood for the immediate relief and support of the unhappy sufferers." Yours &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 5, 1781.

I AM constantly a reader and admirer of your valuable publication; but, being at present from home, have not your Magazine for June before me, to which I perceive your correspondent, *No Psalm-Singer* (page 69, 70) refers. Forgive my intruding two or three remarks on the subject, which, if circulated in your work, may be a means of meliorating the tempers of some high-flown spirits, who seem, even in this day of calamity, to be wounding the cause of religion, under the names of Presbyterianism, Calvinism, Methodism, &c. &c. and I conceive would have reasoned much in this manner when their Divine Master appeared: "What is this fellow, and whence comes he? with nothing but a parcel of poor illiterate fishermen (*manufacturers and mechanics*); is there any person of rank takes any notice of him: he preaches to nothing but *tallow-chandlers and taylors*; and his doctrines raise them to a level with our high-priests and doctors"—But I check myself, lest there should be something of prophaneness in pursuing the idea just as it appears to me. Neither is the notion of Sternhold and Hopkins being fitted to the taste of such persons well founded; enthusiasm, the extreme of piety, always adopts

more sentimental and devotional hymns; I may instance those of Count Zinzendorf, Whitefield, and many others composed amongst the people called Methodists, which are in somewhat a different style from the deep solemnity of those celebrated lines of the poet that Mother Church adopts—

Why dost thou draw thine hand aback,  
And hide it in thy lap?

O pluck it forth, and be not slack

To hit thy foes a rap.

The enthusiast would find nothing in these lines to his taste, and the more elegant Dissenter has long since changed (I was going to say, but I believe he never adopted) such bald poetry for the harmony of Watts, a poet of whom these Presbyterians may well glory, as indeed they may of another of those *barbarous and factious fanatics*, who was the author of that immortal work, *Paradise Lost*; a work that must be admired as long as the English language subsists, tho' many of its admirers are very loth to acknowledge that its author was of that despised sect: Let them blush, and adopt more liberal ideas, and not confine genius and taste to any party!

That your correspondent is *No Psalm-singer* I have his own word for; I should also be inclined to suspect he has little taste for musical harmony; if he is a bigoted member of the hierarchy, he may perhaps find much devotion in the inanimate sound of the organ piping the parishioners out of church, and he may be prodigiously enraptured if to this be added the voices of half a dozen puling children, and as many half-cracked babes chanting in and out of tune. Were he a more moderate man, I should recommend him to the solemn chorus of a number of a thousand people, all in voice praising their Creator, and not merely with the voice, but with the understanding too. Such a musical scene has given me the highest delight; there is a sort of enthusiasm in it, I confess, which runs away with the understanding; but it is such an enthusiasm as one can reflect on with pleasure; we feel that these people, if they are mistaken, appear in earnest, and that is more than even Charity can suppose of the young gentlemen who daily put on their cathedral robes, and despise *vulgar and popular psalmody*.

I am not capable of entering into a defence of psalm-singing in public worship. Some men, whom I have much esteemed and valued in private life, have given me very shrewd reasons against it, and they may perhaps be right; but it does not appear so to me; and I have observed that the persons who object to it have generally been of little taste and refinement in matters of common life.

If Charles II. was the author of that speech your correspondent imputes to him, it is no great proof of his sense or philosophy, unless *No Psalm-Singer* can prove that the poor man is not to give an account of himself to God. But THAT man has an equal right to worship him, and to claim an interest in him, as the highest monarch on earth. MORVILLE.



77. Michaelis's *Introduction to the New Testament*. Translated from the German. 2d edit.

AS a better account of this work than we could give, we shall add a review of it in the words of its original author, viz.

*A Letter from Chevalier and Professor MICHAELIS to the Rev. Mr. WOIDE.*  
(Translated from the German.)

"Göttingen, March 1, 1781.

"THE account you have sent me, that the English translation of the *first* edition of my "Introduction to the New Testament" has been reprinted, gives me real concern. The Editor could not have offered me, in my opinion, a more insulting affront, after a *third* edition of it has been published in Germany, which has been twice revised, and contradicts the *first* edition in many essential points. I think it also disrespectful in the publisher to his own nation, to expose to sale a work from which nothing more is now to be learned, and which has been abandoned by its own author. You inform me, that the price is but half a crown; but in Germany none of my hearers, and perhaps no boy at a Latin school, would bid six-pence for the *first* edition at an auction. This harsh opinion of an author, concerning his own work, may seem to you unkind; but it is true, and I submit to you the following reasons:

"When I wrote the *first* edition, the critical learning of the Bible was much neglected. I never had been instructed in it myself. I collected, first, some materials, chiefly from others, adding, however, some observations of my own, which were circumstantial, and at that time new. This had, in regard to Germany, the advantage of rendering this sort of study universal, and it has now attained in our nation a high degree of perfection. But can this first plan be of any use in England at present, even in the year 1781? Can it confer on its author, one generation after, any thing but shame? I wrote then as a beginner, and I look upon my *first* edition as a performance of a student at school. Besides this, observe, that it is not written for readers, but for hearers, to whom it was to serve as a plan (a *syllabus*) which was to be more fully explained in my Lectures. You, who have been in Germany, well know that *Poverty* is an essential quality of a book upon which lectures are to be given, and that at that time we were under the necessity of saying at the universities less in such books than we really knew; and of omitting the most essential points, in order to make our discourses and lectures more interesting, and to keep up the attention of our hearers. But the *second* and *third* editions are intended for readers, and are more circumstantial.

"The great difference of time is also to be considered. During the thirty years that have elapsed since my book was first written,

so many new discoveries have been made relating to the Introduction of the New Testament, that had I been at that time not a novice, but an adept, in this branch of literature, my book, written at such a distant period, would now be useless. Wetstein's New Testament, to which I was so much indebted in my *second* and *third* editions, and to which I added so many remarks of my own, was not then published. This extends so far, that the principal passages of my *first* edition are at present either superfluous, tedious, or useless, except any one could be delighted with dark prophecies, which were at last fully accomplished; for instance, at the time when I was writing the book, La Croze and Baumgarten (who took for granted all that the former had said), two very learned and much respected writers, had persuaded Germany to suspect, that the Syriac Version printed in the Polyglott was not the old Syriac, but the Philoxenian Version. I combated their arguments at that time as well as I could, an account of the Philoxenian Version being then wanting: I was heard, and Germany abandoned this suspicion. But will any one be inclined to read this (which I thought it not worth my while to repeat in my *second* and *third* editions) after I have given, in the *third* edition, so particular an account of the Philoxenian Version, and after it has been published at Oxford?

"I intreat, I conjure you, to advise all your acquaintance, not to buy the translation of the *first* edition, or, if they have bought it, not to read it, but rather to light their pipes with it, at least not to form from it any judgement of me. In my *third* edition the reader would certainly find many things which are original, and others which are either not generally known, or taken from books which have not yet reached England: but again to offer, in the year 1781, my *first* edition to such an enlightened nation, is a real insult."

78. *A Sermon preached on the Death of Mrs. Eliz. Ford, at Little St. Helens.*

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

SINCE we have held the honourable office of Reviewers, we do not remember to have read a more *pitiful* effusion of affection to a deceased wife—from a minister of the smallest degree of eminence among our dissenting brethren. For the joys and sorrows of the undomined unlettered Methodists are below the notice of any but their bewildered followers. Mr. W. Ford had better have staid at home, and dried up his tears with his white handkerchief, than have obtruded such incoherent exhortation on his audience. But it seems this plain discourse was published at the "earnest request of some friends he would much wish to oblige," some good "friends."



meeting-going souls, "who, if the poor earthly tabernacle could be just patched up in the week, so as to enable them to go to the house of God on the Lord's day in the inclement season which affects weakly constitutions very much, what a mercy has many a holy soul esteemed this to be!"

79. *Physiological Disquisitions; or Discourses on the Natural Philosophy of the Elements.* By William Jones, F.R.S. Rector of Paston in Northamptonshire, and Author of "An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy." Vol. I. 4to.

IN his former preparatory work, published in 1762, Mr. Jones proposed "to demonstrate the use of *Natural Means*, or *Second Causes*, in the œconomy of the Material World, from reason, experiments, and the testimony of antiquity. Its object," as he tells us in the Introduction to this, "was to consider, 1. The *Mechanism of Nature*, and under this head [to] shew the insufficiency of the objections which had been raised against the doctrine by Dr. Clarke and others; to shew how motion might consist with a *plenum*, or space filled with fluid matter; and to prove yet farther, from actual observation, that the presence of resisting matter was, under some circumstances, not an obstruction, but even necessary in itself to preserve in bodies an undecaying motion." 2. To shew, that so far as unmechanical causes had been proposed to answer the purpose of first principles, they were neither well understood by those who had espoused them, nor [were] capable of being explained, from the nature of them; that it was not determined whether they were causes or effects, material powers or immaterial, &c. 3. To produce some positive proofs of a matter in the heavens, and that there is a subtile medium in the pores of all bodies; with some examples of its action and power in producing the effects of cohesion and repulsion. And, 4. To shew the reasonableness of an impulsive agency in nature, from the general attestation of antiquity, both sacred and profane; and also from the judgment of some of the most eminent scholars among the moderns."

"All philosophy," our Author contends, "might thus be reduced to one simple and universal law, the natural agency of the elements." Two principal difficulties that stood in his way he particularly mentions, 1. "The authority

of the great Newton, who is generally supposed, by learned men, to have actually demonstrated a *vacuum*." The merit which Mr. Jones is willing to allow this celebrated author is thus summed up: "By the help of numerous and judicious experiments he settled all the laws of communicated motion, computed the resistance of fluids, dissected the subtile body of the light, and with indefatigable industry and sagacity discovered certain constant and regular effects, to which he gave the name of Attraction and Repulsion; and by the most profound skill in geometry demonstrated the proportions of those effects in almost all possible cases, and shewed by experiments how the phænomena of nature agree with his calculations. This is his philosophy, which stands upon the firm basis of demonstration, but as to the demonstration of a *vacuum* (our author adds) he left it in suspense." The 2d difficulty, which Mr. Jones foresaw and fully experienced, was the "prejudice against Mr. Hutchinson, an author of a singular cast, and under a state of final reprobation with the learned of this kingdom; whom every scribbler can deride, and every incipient in philosophy can confute. The agency of the elements having been also taken up and maintained by him in a manner neither acceptable nor satisfactory, there wanted nothing," says this writer, "to render all my reasonings abortive, but to represent me as a favourer or follower of Mr. Hutchinson." The preparatory work above-mentioned was intended to obviate the first of these difficulties. And now, after twenty years, the author informs us, "that he has met with little worth his notice against that Essay. Of two learned unprejudiced foreigners, strangers to his name and labours, with whom he conversed abroad, one (he says) admitted the truth of it, and saw the reasonableness and reality of an impulsive agency; the other was inclined to the contrary opinion, and thought men would never listen to this, such weight had the fame of Newton. Some gentlemen of Cambridge, (he adds) equally learned and liberal, have lately convinced him of some inaccuracies and even errors, and the necessity of farther explanations, which it is the business of the present work to give, though he finds nothing to invalidate the leading principle, and predicts that the agency for which he pleads, the farther it is considered, the more generally it will be admitted\*."

\* "Dr. Hales, a little before his death, confessed to a learned nobleman, that he found it would be very hard to stand against the doctrine of a *plenum*."

"Some,



"Some, less candid, charged him with reviving the system of Leibnitz; and others, the subtle matter of Des Cartes." Both these he disavows, the former "favouring too much of metaphysical temerity to recommend itself to his taste;" and as to the latter, he allows, that "he had insisted on the reality of a subtle matter, but had rejected that of Des Cartes," advancing "this insuperable objection, that he had ascribed to it a motion not verified by any one instance in nature."

The important subjects here discussed are, "the Elements of the World, their Natures, Properties, Powers, and Effects." In treating of them, the four distinct forms of philosophy to which Mr. Jones has applied, as the principal sources of information, are the Mythological, Systematical, Experimental, and Sacred, each of which he separately develops. On the IIId of these he observes, with a lively imagination that never deserts him, "While I have been musing with myself on the improved state of Experimental Philosophy, I have often indulged a wish that I could exhibit to the wise men and heroes of ancient times some of those wonderful improvements which are now so familiar to us, but were totally unknown to them. I would give to Aristotle the electrical shock: I would carry Alexander to see the experiments upon the warren at Woolwich, together with all the evolutions and firings of a modern battalion: I would shew to Julius Cæsar, the invader of Britain, an English man of war; and to Archimedes a fire-engine and a reflecting telescope." On the subject of *Sacred Philosophy* he takes occasion to disclaim and explode the ancient error (now revived) of *Materialism*, "an unhappy system, which has always had its advocates, but can recommend itself only to the half-learned, inflated with the vanity of false wisdom, and destitute of the principle which the Scripture calls by the name of FAITH. In this plan," says our philosopher, "I have no share; and it is part of the design of this work to guard the learned against it, and [to] point out a more excellent way."

"An Historical Account of Experiments" the reader is taught not to expect, any more than many "diagrams and demonstrations," this work being "of a more humble and popular nature; it is properly *physiological*, and its demonstrations are from facts." "Among the abuses of philosophy," our author shrewdly says, "it would now be scarcely wonderful if a temple should be erected to the ÆTHER,

the FATHER ALMIGHTY of the idolatrous sages of antiquity (*Tum PATER OMNIPOTENS fecundis imbribus ÆTHER*)," and in a note gives "an extract from the very scarce Liturgy of the Pantheists, so called, whose deity was *all nature*, and whose chaplain and secretary was Toland." Vanini, burned in Italy for an atheist, was nearly of the same opinion." Directly the reverse of this was the famous Roger Bacon, great, as here observed, in every branch of science, and exemplary also as a Christian, directing all his studies to the glory of God. It is very remarkable, as Mr. Jones was assured by a learned nobleman, who had examined all Lord Bacon's writings with this particular view, "that he has never once mentioned the name of *Friar Bacon*, his namesake and predecessor in the same line of philosophical and universal learning." "This book," we are told, in conclusion, "is but a part of the author's scheme," which he desires "may be taken together." He declares himself ready to improve by the hints of "friendly information, or even hostile criticism;" and "so reasonable," he adds, "so striking, so intimately interwoven with the most agreeable and interesting parts of literature is that natural agency of the elements for which he has pleaded, and which he hopes to carry farther, that his mind suggests to him, that this book will not be totally thrown aside and forgotten."

This volume contains nine separate discourses, "which carry us through the elements of fire, air, earth, and water." I. *On Matter, and the several Kinds of Bodies*. In this our author treats of the constituent parts of bodies, the divisibility of matter, its properties, the properties of bodies, Dr. Higgins's polarity of atoms, mythological doctrines concerning matter, &c.—II. *On the Nature and Causes of Motion*. From the chain of causes we are here led to consider nature as a connected system, a parallel is drawn between life and motion, the difficult case of a pendulous body is discussed, causes are shewn to be inferred by natural deduction, the different sorts of motion, from wheels to the planets and light, are considered, the motion of the parts of fluids is shewn to be progressive and vibratory, motion is proved to be in the direction of its cause, lasting motions of nature are said to be from such causes as would renew motion, the mediation of corporeal causes must, it is added, be supposed in nature, the circulation of matter is deemed necessary to be supposed, such a circulation is insisted



fitted on as an undoubted fact, and there may be motion, it is shewn, in a *plenum*, by circulation. On the above principles, which, it is needless to add, are intended to militate against the doctrine of centripetal and centrifugal forces, by which Newton supposes the planets to be retained in their orbits, moving in a *vacuum*, Mr. Jones, among other deductions, contends that "there can be no such thing as a power of *attraction*, as all motion is *in the direction of its cause*. A cause from the earth can never bring the moon nearer to the earth; neither can a cause from the moon bring the water of the earth nearer to that." Yet in another place he says, p. 588, "the moon, which has so manifest an effect every day on the tides of the sea, &c." How are these passages to be reconciled? And how our author can refuse to admit "the artificial power of projection," as he styles it, "in the heavens," as being "*miraculous* and contradictory to the common course of things," and yet account for these lasting and regular motions from "a circulating fluid," seems to us utterly inconsistent, a fluid medium equal to such phenomena being no less a *miracle*. And why should it not? Why should a Christian philosopher object to that expression, as it is impossible to survey the sun, moon, or stars, without imbibing the idea? That the unabating motion, amazing size, and inconceivable velocity of the heavenly bodies "contradict the common course of things" is indeed most certain. So must every mode of explanation. The beginning and continuance of these motions must finally be ascribed to the primary cause of all things, whatever are the means which he employs.—III. *On the Nature and Uses of the Elements*. These, notwithstanding the experiments of modern chemists, and their *acid*, *alkali*, and *phlogiston*, Mr. Jones thinks sufficient to account for all the compositions in the mineral kingdom, as well as in the vegetable and animal. The ancient philosophy of the ancients on this subject is both useful and entertaining.—IV. *Of Fire, its Properties and Effects*. This is divided into solar, culinary, and elementary. Fire is here shewn to be a corporeal substance. Its general effects of penetrating substances are ascertained; and the theory of gun-powder, steam-engines, thermometers, &c. discussed, and also its particular effects, which are, ebullition, solution, liquefaction, evaporation, and odours, clarification and ipuration. The different methods of exciting and collect-

ing fire by percussion, attrition, phosphorus, &c. and the manner in which fire is supported, are the other subjects. These are followed by "Experiments preparatory to the constructing of a new and more extensive scale of the degrees of heat and cold, which by a very curious process carries up Fahrenheit's scale from 212 'boiling water,' where it at present ends, to 'iron in fusion' 3000 and upwards, through 20 other degrees, viz. of melted tin and lead, heated brass, iron, &c. and down to 'mercury freezing,' below 0." This is succeeded by "Observations on the heat of climates, on the nature and causes of cold, miscellaneous experiments, and the philological consideration of fire."—V. *On the Nature and Properties of Air*. The subjects here discussed are, the fluidity and elasticity of the air, the weight and moisture of the atmosphere, the motion of the air in wind, and its velocity, the Torricellian tube (or barometer), its use in measuring elevations, fixed air, and elastic vapours, air is shewn to be a real elementary substance, we are told how to purify foul air, growing vegetables are proved to purify foul air, the sun raises a pure air from vegetables; air, our author thinks, is transmuted from light and fire rather than from water (Dr. Ingenhousz's opinion), and is chiefly infected by a sulphureous principle. This discourse concludes with the philological consideration of the air, and its use in the heathen mythology.—VI. *On the Philosophy of Musical Sounds*. Mr. Jones here treats, 1. *Of Sound in general*; informs us how sound is generated, and shews that air is inadequate to the phenomena of sound, the distance to which sound flies, and its velocity. 2. *Of Musical Sounds*. 3. *Of the Scale of Music*. 4. *Of the Monochord*. 5. *On Sympathetic Sounds and Harmonies*. 6. *On the Æolian Harp*. 7. *On Style and Method in Music*. And, 8. *Reflections on the Uses and Application of Music*. "The principle, that the compass of all harmony can afford us no more than three sounds in concord, a physical Trinity," this writer, with a Mr. Symfon of the last century, seems inclined to think "a significant emblem of the supreme and incomprehensible THREE in ONE." "In some parts of this discourse," as he observes, "a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the science is necessary." All colours, in like manner, it may be said, are formed from three, red, blue, and yellow.—VII. *On Fossil Bodies*. Adopting Dr. Woodward's system, Mr. Jones distinctly considers the various species of earths, stones, gems, salts and bitumens, minerals,



minerals, metals, extraneous fossils, coralloids, *asteria* and *entrochi*, fossil sea-shells, turbinated and spiral shells, the fossil *nautilus*, the *Cornu Ammonis*, the *orthoceratites* and *belemnites*, bivalvular fossil shells, the *echini* and *echinites*, squamous or scaly fish, crystalline fossil fish, the teeth and bones of fishes, and the parts of animals. This description concludes with "General Observations and Directions on the Subject of Fossils," which may be considered as a philosophical theory of this terraqueous globe. It is illustrated by several figures of fossil bodies, of which the most curious is the entire figure of a bream, more than a foot in length, and of a proportionable depth, with the scales, fins, and gills projecting from the surface, like a sculpture in relief, found in the stone quarries of Barrow in Lincolnshire, and now in the possession of Mr. Green, Woodwardian Professor.—VIII. *On Physical Geography; or the Natural History of the Earth*. This is divided into nine sections. "1. On the Formation of the Earth, the Deluge, and the Traces of it on the Earth's Surface." In this, following revelation, and of course rejecting the visionary theories of Burnet, Whiston, Halley, &c. this writer considers the chaotic, intermediate, and habitable states. On his principles, which are in general those of scripture, he accounts for the deluge, the reformation after it, and the central nucleus; embraces Dr. Woodward's opinion, that the new earth is not so good as the old; contends that valleys are owing to excavation, but that hills are natural, not formed by a disruption (which part of his description he illustrates by a description and two views of a valley in the Peak of Derbyshire), and that the present surface of the earth indicates a past descent of a vast body of waters, and that the present water-ways were first opened by water. Pebbles and fragments of stone on the sides of mountains confirm, he adds, the descent of waters from the earth. "2. On the external Figure of the Earth." He here considers the magnitude of the earth's globe, shews that it ought to be of a spheroidal form from physical causes (though he seems unwilling to admit the centrifugal force, usually supposed the greatest, as one), and proves what he calls "an immensurability" throughout the works of Nature. "3. Of the internal Disposition of the Earth."

The principal subjects here discussed are, the origin of subterraneous caverns, and in particular the case of Caldy Island near the coast of Pembroke-shire. "4. On the Origin of Springs." Springs, it is here shewn, are not owing to rain and vapours only, but that the sources of water lie very deep. "5. On Volcanos and Earthquakes." The causes, or materials and effects of volcanos are here considered. Burning mountains are proved to have consent at great distances, and volcanos have been known to cast out water. Earthquakes are said to be "different effects of the same causes." An earthquake is ingeniously compared to "the obstructed perspiration, or horror, which precedes a fever." "6. On the Changes which have happened to the Earth." Since the deluge the most considerable change (here mentioned) is, "the separation of the American continent from the African and European." By the late discoveries of Capt. Cook (see p. 233), its separation from the Asian seems much more probable, as those two continents are not above twelve leagues distant. The last change (here also considered, both physically and scripturally,) is the conflagration. "7. On the Natural Evidences of the Antiquity of the World." Disproving the fanciful theories of modern sceptics, our author, by various irrefragable arguments, confirms the history and chronology of the Bible. "8. On the Distribution of Land and Water in the Terraqueous Globe." Mr. Jones here proves the superior dignity, both natural and intellectual, in habitable land, in science, and in religion, of the Northern Hemisphere, and has placed this interesting subject in many new and striking lights. "9. A short View of the Heathen Cosmogonies, supplementary to the Natural History of the Earth." The cosmogonies here considered are, that of Ovid (very similar to that of Moses), the primæval darkness of Hesiod, the egg of Aristophanes (as quoted by Lucian), and also of Sanchoniatho, the fluid matter of Aristotle and other more ancient physiologists, and the physical Trinity of Hermes, viz. First Matter, the Sun, and the Elements of Heaven. We are informed why poppy-heads were offered to Ceres, and how far the cosmogony of the Heathens symbolises with that of Moses\*.—IX. *On the Appearances, Causes, and Prognostic Signs of the Weather*. The phæno

\* From a note on this discourse we have reason to think, that *Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils* (reviewed p. 127), are by this ingenious writer, and also, from other references, *Observations in a Journey to Paris*, reviewed in our volume for 1777, p. 130.



mena of nature, which constitute what we call the weather, and which are the subjects of this discourse, are vapours, with their ascent and descent, mists, and clouds; rain \*, snow, hail, frost, thunder and lightning, the *Aurora borealis* ("a more dilute sort of lightning"), winds, storms, and hurricanes, trade-winds and monsoons, tornados and water-spouts, with their respective causes, and the prognostic signs of the weather, as deduced from the barometer, vapours, the clouds, the dew, the face of the sky, the sun, moon, and stars, the winds, the sea, meteors, the animal creation, and the human body. And the whole concludes with some excellent medical or preventive advice. These various subjects are treated with an uncommon extent both of knowledge and sagacity, derived from genius, science, and observation; and though we cannot confess ourselves converts to Mr. Jones's doctrine of a *plenum*, we most strongly recommend all that he has advanced on that and every other article to the candid investigation of every intelligent and philosophical reader.—We understand, with pleasure, that a 11d volume is intended, of which Electricity is to make a part. This contains seven plates, illustrating the subjects.—Some extracts and remarks shall now be added.

P. 267, Note. "I was informed by my father, who was an eye-witness of the fact in London, that the body of a person who had been poisoned swelled so much in the earth, after its burial, as to burst the coffin and raise the ground, which was observed by some children at play to be in motion, and they alarmed the neighbourhood. The corpse, when taken up, was distended to a monstrous size, and horribly offensive."—Qu. When and where?

P. 299. "It was commonly affirmed, and I heard it spoken of when I was young, that the great engagement between the Dutch and the English at sea in 1672, was heard by the people who were out at work in the fields to the very centre of England †. Mr. Derham says it was heard 200 miles."

It was heard at London; but that is no wonder, as it is much nearer, the engagement being off Southwold Bay in Suffolk. We cannot help, on this occasion, remarking the difference between the sea-fights in those days and these. Then, (not to go back to Blake and Tromp), in 1665, an action lasted *three days*, 18

Dutch men of war were taken, and 12, with their Admiral, Opdam, destroyed. And in 1672, the Earl of Sandwich, in the Royal James, after sinking three fire-ships, was grappled and blown up by a fourth, having had 600 men (out of 1000) slain on the deck. Now, though we have fire-ships, we make no use of them; in eight engagements during three years not one ship has been taken or destroyed on either side †, except one in the last; an action seldom continues more than *three hours*, and never more than 20 have been killed on board one ship. One reason may be, that our ships are much flouter, and will bear more *drubbing*, as Adm. Hawke expressed it, and the science of defence and manœuvring being much better understood may be another.

*Ibid.* "The velocity of light is instantaneous." This is not strictly true; as the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites prove, that it takes near seven minutes in passing from the sun to the earth, and consequently many more in coming from the fixed stars.

P. 354. "The wise men of heathen antiquity, sensible of the proper use of music, reserved its powers for the instilling of moral instruction into youth, for celebrating the exploits of their heroes, the histories of their deities, and also for the communication of science." This is illustrated, in a note, by a passage from the first *Æneid*, in which Iöpas takes his subjects from natural philosophy. But if we go back to Virgil's original, we shall find Demodocus, in the VIIIth *Odyssey*, singing the loves of Mars and Venus; and even Virgil, in the IVth *Georgic*, introduces a nymph singing the same song, and others as loose, the *Furta Decorum*, in the court of the Goddess Cyrene. In truth, "the histories of their deities" were the reverse of "moral instruction," as Chærea in Terence observed long ago †.

Mr. Jones's solution of the nature and causes of the phenomenon of the *Æolian Harp*, deduced from the analogy between light and air, and considering it as an air-piñm, which refracts sounds, is equally new and ingenious. He describes also one which he has invented of a new and improved construction, from which Messrs. Longman and Broderip in Cheapside have made some for sale. One of their advantages is that of being "portable and useful any where in the open air, instead of being confined to the house."

\* That "more rain falls in Summer than in Winter," p. . . . is a position that surely may be questioned. † Admiral Rodney's, off Cape St. Mary's, it is needless to say, is not included in these.

† "Egous hominis hoc non faciem?" ‡ It was heard at Hinckley in Leicestershire. *NOTES*



P. 499. "I have some crufts of fulphur, almost pure and fimple, which were taken liquid from the mouth of *Ætna* by a bold English failor, who descended fo far into the crater that he dipped his oak-ftick into the melted matter, and fatisfied his curiofity without paying for it as Pliny did of old."

*Ibid.* "If the imagination could penetrate to the hidden recesses of a burning mountain, and become acquainted with what happens there, how tremendous would be the scene! We should find caverns, or rather cauldrons, of a mile in extent, perhaps of several miles, with a fiery mass larger than a living eye could comprehend, rolling furiously about, with flashings of fire brighter than the sun, and bellowings louder than thunders. We should see the earth undermined by the flames, and breaking in upon the fire with fresh stores of combustible matter, and veins of water pouring in at the same time upon the burning mass, the blasts [blast] of which, when repelled by such an immense fire, drives before it stones, cinders, ashes, and carries them aloft into the air."

[Some more extracts shall be given in our next.]

80. *Supplement to the Origin of Printing.* 8vo.

OF the work to which this is supplemental, an account was given in vol. XLVIII. p. 515. The subject of this pamphlet is the contested story of Archbishop Bouchier bringing over Corfellis, a foreign printer, to set up a press at Oxford. Its contents are, "A Letter from Dr. Ducarel to Mr. Meerman, dated Nov. 21, and a Postscript of Dec. 19, 1760;" "Mr. Meerman's Answer (French and English), Dec. 27, 1760;" and a "second Answer (Latin and English), Dec. 1761," which the Doctor never saw till it appeared in the "*Origines Typographicae*, 1765." Annexed are, "A Letter on early-printed Books at Harleim," from the Harleian MSS. and "Two others, relative to ancient Bibles," from the late Chancellor Taylor to the Earl of Oxford and Dr. Ducarel, dated Dec. 20, 1749, and Nov. 2, 1752;" with "Additional Remarks" on the whole by the Editor, J. N.

The "record and manuscript†" in the Lambeth Library, to which Richard Atkins, Esq. appealed in his "Original and Growth of Printing, &c. 1664," for the truth of his discovery relating to Cor-

fellis, a story, "examined," says Dr. Ducarel, "and confuted, in 1735, by the late Dr. Middleton," he here controverts, 1. from Atkins's silence as to the name and employment of the *worthy person* who gave him the copy of this pretended record, and the time when it was given, and from its being unexemplified, dated, or signed. 2. Because, after a thorough search, no such record or manuscript is at present to be found in the Lambeth Library: nor in Archbishop Bouchier's Register-Book, 2 vols. folio, 1454—1486, which is in the Doctor's custody as librarian, is there the least mention of the Art of Printing or of Corfellis. 3. This printer's name is not to be found in the Lambeth copy of Archbishop Parker's Lives of the LXX Archbishops of Canterbury (with his own MS. notes), printed 1572, nor in the Harleian MS. Mr. Bagford indeed, in his Collections, refers to Atkins's account, and adds, that the MS. in question "was (he is well assured) for some time in the hands of Sir John Birkenhead, when he was chairman of the committee for regulating of printing, in 1664." In answer to which, *The Journals of the House of Commons* have been carefully searched, and no such record is mentioned. 4. From the name of Corfellis not occurring in these and other registers, records, &c. the Doctor is inclined to think, that it was unknown in England till about 1655—1660, when Nicholas Corfellis, of London, merchant, purchased an estate at Wivenhoe in Essex, in whose descendants it continues to this day. Frederick the printer is not named in the pedigree, though he is in the epitaph of this Nicholas in Layer-Marney Church, which, Salmon says, "seems founded on Atkins's fictitious *Original of Printing*." 5. Mr. Pryne, in the MS. notes (still extant) of his argument on the printing-patents before the House of Commons, 1642, mentions Caxton as the first English printer. Atkins's story therefore was not then known. And 6. it was "scouted," Dr. Ducarel says, "by the Court," [J. N. says, "rather by Mr. Yorke,"] in the great cause between the king's printer and the university of Cambridge, 31 Geo. II. The Postscript detects two enormous "cheats about the dates of editions."

Mr. Meerman, in his "first answer," thinks, that the MS. might have been lent and never returned, says, that papers

\* This surely should be "human."

† For "record or MS." or "record in MS."



on which reports are made are not inserted (he is informed) in the Journals of Parliament, quotes Bryan Twyne's testimony (56 years before Atkyns) to prove that printing was used at Oxford sooner than at London, and supposes that Caxton has been styled the first printer in England because he first used *metal* types, whereas Corfellis's types were wooden, like Mertens and Colter in Holland. In his "second answer" Mr. Meerman produces various other presumptive arguments in support of his opinion, into which we shall not enter farther than to add, that he fully proves the name of Corfellis to have been known in England before the 17th century from Camden\*, who mentions one of that name as banished in 1586, and that it was in no small repute in the 15th century, when this transaction is supposed to have happened, Thomas de Corfellis, canon of Amiens, being a speaker in the council of Basil in 1434 and 5, and his brother, or kinsman, being chief magistrate of Amiens in 1461†.

Some curious particulars of Dr. Castell (in addition to those that we have extracted in vol. XLIX. p. 557) have been traced out by Mr. Nichols.

81. *Runic Odes. Imitated from the Norse Tongue. In the Manner of Mr. Gray. By Thomas James Mathias. 4to.*

WITH Dr. Johnson's leave, a poet who says he writes "in the manner of Mr. Gray" pays himself no small compliment, and certainly can have no mean opinion of his own abilities. Whether this *superbia* be *quesita meritis* his readers must determine; and the "Sonnet" to Mr. Gray, which introduces these Six Odes, will not impress them in the author's favour. Ode I. is intitled "The Twilight of the Muses, or the Destruction of the World." The former phrase, it seems, in the Runic Mythology, means the dissolution of all things. It is a translation from an ancient Islandic Poem, which is preserved in Bartholinus. This Ode is poetical, and is superior to the *Ild*, which is also a translation from Bartholinus, and is intitled "The Renovation of the World, and a future Retribution." Ode III. is "A Dialogue at the Tomb of Argantyr," well translated from an Islandic Poem. The IVth is styled "Battle." The images are selected from Ossian (so called). Ode V. is "Tudor. From Mr. Evans's Specimens of the Welsh

Bards." And Ode VI. is "An Incantation. Founded on the Northern Mythology." "Literal Translations of the Originals of the three first Odes" are annexed. Mr. Mathias has merit, though not so much as he has ascribed to himself, following Mr. Gray indeed, but not *passibus æquis*, it being pretty clear that no two pieces so literally translated as are his *Descent of Odin* and *The Fatal Sisters* ever breathed such a genuine spirit of poetry.

"By no ignoble stroke they fall,  
"And sink with joy to Hela's ball." p. 20.

This last line agrees not with the Runic Theology. He who died in battle would not sink to the ball of Hela. The author uses the expression to signify the general place of the dead. In this he is mistaken, as the following quotation will prove.—"Hela's ball (*Niflheimr*) was a place consisting of nine worlds, and was reserved for those who died of diseases or old age. She there exercised her despotic power. Her palace was Anguish; her table Famine; her waiters were Expectation and Delay; the threshold of her door was Precipice; her bed Leanness. She was livid and ghastly pale, and her very looks inspired horror." See *Translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities*, vol. I. p. 121. Also Bartholinus, L. 2. Cap. 7. p. 387.

No one would sink with joy to such an habitation. *Valkalla*, or the ball of Odin, was the living hope, the future habitation, of the warriors of the North; or, as Mr. Gray styles it, "the paradise of the brave."

"Soon (says King Lodbrok, in his *Cygnæa Oratio*), 'Soon in the splendid ball of Odin we shall drink beer out of the skulls of our enemies.'" See *Five Pieces of Runic Poetry*, p. 40.

The original subjoined (literally translated) does not warrant Mr. Mathias in the expression. Nothing is there said of "Hela's ball."

82. *A Month's Tour in North Wales, Dublin, and its Environs With Observations on their Manners and Police in the Year 1786. 8vo.*

THIS traveller "set out from an obscure village in Lancashire on the 19th of May," and, by the usual route of Chester, Bangor, and Holyhead, arrived at Dublin on the 23d. From thence he made excursions to Lipzlip, near which is Lord Massareene's seat, (who, he says, "has been confined in France since the conclusion of the last war, for attempting

\* "Annal. rer. Angl. regnante Elizabethâ, tom. II. p. 406.

† "See le Pere de Daire, *Hist. de la ville d'Amiens*, Par. 1757, tom. I. p. 79.



to set some of the French dock-yards on fire \*,) to the county of Wicklow and Lord Powerscourt's †, to Marino, Lord Charlemont's (on which he indulges his poetical fancy), to Harleim bleaching-croft, and to Rath-Farnham, Lord Ely's. Embarking June 13, he arrived at Holyhead the same day, and, after visiting the copper mines of Paris mountain, returned by his former route.

This tour being given by way of diary, the writer has thought it necessary to tell us not only what he saw and observed every day, but also at what tavern or friend's house he dined and supped, and often what he ate and drank, particulars which can only please the courtiers of Alcinous, *fruges consumere natos*. Nor do his other observations (maugre his own opinion) afford any thing that can much "improve or entertain the public," any thing that will in the least remind them of a Moore, a Wraxall, or a Johnson, or even a Twiss, except two remarks upon him. One is a defence of the Irish "ladies legs." The other is the following: "The suburbs of Dublin are certainly deserving of the keen satire of Mr. Twiss. The buildings are low and beggarly cabbins, tharched with straw, and very frequently have no chimneys. They are inhabited by creatures clad in rags, and covered with filth; shoals of whom sat basking in the sun, without any other employment than the elegant amusement of clearing each other of vermin, all the different methods of performing which Mr. Twiss seems to have observed with peculiar pleasure as well as accuracy, in the course of his travels through Portugal and Ireland."

One or two more extracts may suffice:

"Lord Ely is a great admirer of the English taste. Here we saw a waggon, for the first time since our arrival in Ireland. Instead of these, they use small cars, the diameter of whose wheel is scarcely two feet; their load about twice as large as an English wheel-barrow. Nothing shews more strongly the ridiculous lengths to which the *amor patriæ* is carried by the Irish, than their persevering, contrary to every principle of interest and common sense, to use these absurd vehicles, which were invented by their forefathers in the infancy of the mechanical arts.

"Their noddies are equally ridiculous and inconvenient. These are a kind of one-horse chaise, from which there is no prospect but that of a greasy driver's back, who plants himself upon a box of nearly the same eleva-

tion as the seat of the carriage, close to the person he drives.".....

.... "Any one who visits Dublin must observe, that Quakers are not that precise unsocial set of mortals here, which they are in some parts of England. They sing a cheerful song, and frequent assemblies and other polite places of entertainment promiscuously with the rest of their fellow-citizens. One of the youthful tribe being reproved by a primitive elder for his love of music, replied, "that it is the character of taste and genius to be an admirer of it; for among all the beasts of the field none are insensible to the charms of music—except the ass."

All our author remarked on the debates (which he attended twice) of the House of Commons, is, "Counsellor Tydd's delightful repetitions; Sir H—y H—tst—e's talent for exciting laughter; and Sir L— O—n's *speaking* a great deal, and *saying* nothing." In like manner it may be affirmed, that this gentleman has *written* much, and *said* little.— "The "eternal parade" of the Lord Lieutenant, p. 75, should doubtless have been "external."

84. *Remarks on Prints intended to be published, relative to the Manners, Customs, &c. of the present Inhabitants of Egypt. From Drawings made on the Spot, A. D. 1749. By Richard Dalton, Esq. 8vo.*

Mr. DALTON begins with mentioning and briefly characterising the Travellers, "more or less informed," whose descriptions of Egypt, ancient and modern, have superseded his, viz. *Bishop Pococke*, whose want of skill in drawing, or of an assistant, he regrets; *Norden*, whose engravings, he says, are very good, yet several of his drawings being lost, others have been made out and copied very erroneously; and *Niebuhr*, the only surviving traveller of five employed by the late King of Denmark, whose *Voyage en Arabie*, &c. 1776, 2 vols. 4to. translated from the German into French ‡, he highly commends. The great difficulty of drawing the inhabitants, or even their animals, and above all, their religious ceremonies, our author then recapitulates. The attempter of the latter, were he seen, would, we are told, be murdered. His company therefore hired a room in a house at Cairo, properly situated to see the grand annual procession of pilgrims to Mecca and Medina. Thither they went early in the morning, and there, protected by two Ja-

\* Had it been so, his lordship would probably have suffered the fate of John the Painter. We have heard, and believe, it was for debt. EDIT. † Dargell. see p. 436.

‡ A translation of this into English would be an acceptable present to the publick. EDIT. nilanes,



nissaries, and peeping through narrow latticed windows, made hasty sketches and observations (soon after transposed into a note-book) of the passing shew, expressing the guards; pages; litters; pavilion on the back of the Holy Camel (so called), under which are packed the hangings and embroideries to adorn the sacred places, &c. Of these the two designs which with great labour he has etched himself (laying aside his original intention of having them engraved, as too expensive) both relate to this sacred animal. The first delineates the shape of the tent, with its Arabic sentences, ornaments, and trappings, the spectators, guards, &c. And the second, the people, crowding, like madmen, to touch or kiss any part of the tent or camel; with many other local particulars of their dress and manner of travelling. Another plate is to express the several religious companies, with their standards, preceded by the wildest enthusiasts. And others are intended, appertaining to the procession, together with a representation of the Beys, and Emir Hadge, who is commander in chief of the caravan, a group of African pilgrims, the exercise of the Arabs on horseback, the Abyssinian blacks coming down the Nile on rafts, an Egyptian gardener swimming to market with fruit, &c. The remainder of the pamphlet contains some particulars of the caravan, mosques, pyramids, &c. and of the author's journey and voyage from Alexandria to Grand Cairo, Sacchara, and Giza.—As these sketches express “what was never before attempted,” they doubtless will be acceptable to the public.—For “Mr. *Worthly* Montagu,” p. 41, read “*Wortley*,” &c.

85. *The Lives of the most eminent English Poets, with Critical Observations on their Works.* By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. In Four Volumes, 8vo.

THIS publication differs not from the “Biographical Prefaces,” on which we have copiously enlarged, except in the number and size of the volumes, in the arrangement of the Lives, and in its being sold separately. Even a few mistakes that were noticed are unaccountably retained. Thus Dryden is still said to have “obtained no fellowship in the college,” and not to have been “a public candidate for fame till 1658,” though Mr. Nichols had republished, at the beginning of last year, one of Dryden's productions “printed in

1650,” and another, to which he subscribes himself “Fellow of Trinity College\*.” The misinformation relating to his funeral, though corrected by the author in his former preface, still remains in the body of the work. And the date of Lord Rochester's death is not exact, it being “after (not before) he had completed his thirty-third year.” But this seems owing to the date of his “birth” being ascertained (from Granger) in this edition, which rendered this other correction also necessary. The purchasers therefore of the first edition cannot complain (as is sometimes the case) of the additions and improvements in the second.

A correspondent adds, “Dr. Johnson, in his IVth volume, says, “The rank or station of Pope's parents was *never* ascertained;” and again, “his father grew rich by trade; but whether in a shop, or on the exchange, has *never* been discovered.” Mrs. Racket, the relict of Pope's nephew, could have informed the author, that Pope's father was a linen-draper in the Strand.—P. 1. he says this poet “was born May 22, 1688,” yet at p. 8 we find “Dryden died May 1, 1701, some days before Pope was twelve.” A mistake of a year, in a genius which shone forth so early, is a material circumstance.”

86. *Falconer's Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, &c. continued from p. 381.*

THE influence of warm climates on the laws and customs, after premising that materials for a volume might be furnished from this part of his subject, the Author proceeds to represent in a general manner. “The laws,” he observes, “are vindictive, cruel, and subservient to the pride of the prince; jealous of the vices to which the temperature impells; but not so much with a wise and sober precaution as with a nicety of provision that rather excites and animates the propensity; extremely severe against encroachments upon the rights of love; capitious, fantastical, and regardless of equity, or proportion, in the punishments, which are multiplied without end, as the caprice of the moment dictates; and particularly restrictive on all freedom of action, or enquiry, in political concerns; their process of law simple, and its forms few, the trial usually entrusted to the arbitrary discretion of a single person. Their punishments extreme in the degree, and shocking in the circumstances; arising from the vindictive and timid temper of the people,

\* See his “Select Collection of Poems,” vol. II. p. 90, and our volume for 1789, p. 87.



and their insensibility to the value of life, which makes the dread of torments considered as a necessary restraint; the government being conscious that it gives its subjects too little cause to be in love with life, and therefore endeavouring to keep them in subjection by the pain and horrors with which they aggravate death." And, in general, he remarks, "that laws in such climates are criminal rather than civil; being more directed to avenge the crime of the offender, and enforce the authority of the prince, than to give compensation to the injured individual."

The customs that are produced by hot climates, which the Author principally considers, relate to the mode of dress, loose and flowing; the style of architecture, lofty, spacious, and calculated for coolness; their treatment of their women; and some singular instances of extravagant and misguided sensibility. The rooted permanency of their customs, even some of the most unnatural, is likewise remarked; and its causes stated, which are farther noticed as forming that universality of custom which in hot climates pervades the most extensive empires.

The "Form of Government" natural to such a climate is shewn to be despotic, from the physical and moral imbecility of its inhabitants. The principles on which this momentous truth depends, are thus expressed by the Author in terms worthy the attention of those countries which neglect the benefits of heaven, and suffer posterity to sink into a servitude which they must impute to the wickedness and folly of their ancestors, not to the enervating temperament of the climate:

"The preservation of liberty, either civil or political, requires national vigour and exertion. If multitudes therefore, as in the timid empires of the East, shrink, either before a foreign invader, or the ambition of a fellow citizen; what wonder is it that encroachments should take place? Laws and forms of government are but slight barriers, unless supported by steadiness and resolution; and instead of contributing to the support of liberty, [they] often furnish only a pretence to make the government more despotic, oppressive, and tyrannical, by the preservation of the ancient form and appearance."

The Author, from these considerations on the effect of "Climate," advances to those which depend upon the "Influence

of Air," considered as operating by its weight, which he esteems not to be, however, productive of permanent and national differences; its peculiar impregnations; such as water, vegetable effluvia, particularly of the odoriferous kind, animal effluvia, mineral exhalations, and the electric matter. To all these, except the vegetable effluvia, which he thinks salubrious, and the electric, to which he scarcely allows any very extensive or determinate influence, he ascribes such effects as are highly prejudicial; shewing that a moist air relaxes the constitution, and diffuses a languor on the mental faculties; while air, loaded with animal effluvia, is of a tendency still more malignant, producing various degrees of putrescency in the body, dejection, irresolution, and timidity in the mind.

To mineral effluvia, of the metallic and sulphureous nature, he suspects an agency may be attributed, inducing a depravation of character and temper.

Lastly, the "Religion of Hot Climates" is characterised, as particularly connected with sensible and visible objects; the attributes ascribed to the Deity are either of indolence or voluptuous indulgence; abstinence from animal food, especially of particular kinds, becomes a religious duty; and spirituous liquors are prohibited by their sacred law. Predestination, in the popular idea of it, is a favourite doctrine, as gratifying at once the passions and the indolence of the clime; religious forms and ceremonies are extremely numerous, fixed and settled, magnificent and pompous; purifications and separations are largely enjoined; and the want of vigour for the discharge of active, positive duties occasions a peculiar attention to arbitrary observances and passive virtues. Ecclesiastical constitutions, in hot climates, the Author remarks to be generally of the monarchical kind. The rewards which their religion proposes, are such as captivate the senses, or favour the love of inactivity; and their idea of punishment is suggested by their present experience of the miseries of intense heat.

The propagation of religious tenets in hot climates he shews to have been effected by the spirit of persecution; and its establishment maintained by the spirit of intolerance." (*To be continued.*)

\*\*\* Critico-Mastix and S. H. are submitted to our Reviewer.



EPISTLE to a young GENTLEMAN, on his  
having addicted himself to the study of Poetry.

By WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq.

AND would'st thou then in tasks of verse  
engage?

Throbs thy young bosom with poetic rage?  
Oh, trust th' experienc'd; trust me, dearest boy,  
The walks of *Pindus* seldom lead to joy.  
In those green paths, while yet 'tis morning,  
play;

Cull the wild flowers that rise along the way;  
In chasing butterflies consume thy prime,  
Adorn thy temples with the shoots of rhyme:  
Awhile thou may'st, if thus thy fancy leads;  
But range not long in those enchanted meads.  
To grave pursuits and serious tasks retire,  
Ere manhood rises to meridian fire; [past,  
Lest thou should'st see (the noon in trifling  
Thy sun descend in poverty at last.

Yet wisdom's voice, thy soul did wisdom sway,  
Would instant turn thy self-deluding way;  
Not one short moment given to youthful heat,  
One pause of dalliance, in the Muses' seat:  
Within their bowers a thousand demons bide,  
A thousand snakes within their flow'rets hide.

A plastic God informs the poet's mind,  
He makes the beauteous which he does not  
find,

Displays th' ideal paradise around,  
And smiles the barren heath to fairy ground;  
His *Midas*' hands ennobled objects hold,  
And feel and touch the meanest dross to gold.  
Ah fatal gift, what comfort canst thou bring?  
Less to the bard than to the *Lydian* king.

Attendant Fancy, from the wilds of air,  
Convokes the smiling families of *Fair*,  
The beauteous elves that o'er creation rove,  
Delightful children of almighty Love:  
Prompt, at her call, the bright ideas throng,  
And rush profusely through the bloomy song.  
At Fancy's side, the young-ey'd Passions stand,  
Sweet blushing boys, in form, a cherub band;  
The soul expands, to lodge the smiling train,  
Ah, little fearful of the future pain!  
Beneath his wings each veils a barbed dart,  
Till deep it quivers in the bleeding heart,  
Then marks, with cruel pride, his guilty skill,  
And flutters round, in wantonness of ill.

Ev'n while abroad th' excursive spirit flies,  
Pervades the ocean, or ascends the skies,  
And culls whate'er of harmony and grace  
Eternal bounty showers on nature's face;  
While not an object is too high, too low,  
The stars that tremble, or the flowers that  
blow,

The troubled workings of th' impassion'd  
Or humbler instincts of the feather'd kind,  
The harrow'd spirit shows the naked veins,  
All quick and trembling to the touch of pains.  
The slightest feather fortune's airs dispense,  
Like venom'd poniards, wounds the morbid  
sense.

Should fate some wretch to keener organs  
In vain, for him, might lavish nature bloom;

The secret texture would the sense invade,  
Its useful vanish, and its beauteous fade:  
And ev'n the fairest flow'ret give to view  
But certain atoms rang'd in order due.  
Self-destin'd poet, this thy dread employ;  
To look to sorrow through th' apparent joy,  
To lose the pleasure too much understood,  
And feel away from things the surface good.

Such seeds of woe the bard within him  
bears; [tears.

Nor will the world (believe me) dry his  
A secret curse pursues the luckless name;  
Oppressive taxes lead poetic fame;  
The dull impose them on the tuneful band,  
The world collects them with remorseless hand.  
Mark the close phalanx of the selfish schools,  
Array'd to guard the dignity of fools;  
Nor with more scorn, the *Pharisee* of old  
On the poor *Publican* his glances roll'd,  
Than they on poets, and in zealous fit  
Thank heaven they never dealt with wicked  
wit. [bine

See Fortune's sons with poad'rons might com-  
To drive the Muses from her Gothic shrine.  
Say, would'st thou thrive?—correct the feel-  
ing heart;

And hold the world but as a mighty mart,  
Where each man's talent is expos'd for gold,  
And minds are valued as they may be sold.  
There, his that glows with vein poetic freight,  
By many cheapen'd, shall by few be bought;  
Like a thin tissue, fit for summer wear,  
Held by the grave too flimsy, and too dear.

Still thou would'st write.—To tame thy  
youthful fire,

Recall to life the martyrs of the lyre.  
Lo, every face the lines of sorrow bears,  
And every wreath is wet with dropping tears;  
Such deadly damps the verdant meed bedew,  
It seems funereal as the *Stygian* yew.

Ask of the train, and they perhaps may tell,  
Around the bard what rising comforts dwell,  
What ills of bliss he finds in sorrow's deep,  
What golden visions cheer his fatal sleep.

There *Ovid* mourns, along the *Pontic* plain,  
The luckless passion, and th' unguarded train;  
How frail and brief imperial friendships prove,  
What giddy perils wait imperial love.

Once, the proud thing that met a *Julia*'s fires,  
Once, the gay tutor of the young desires;  
Now faint and womanish, to tears resign'd,  
The feeble numbers speak th' enervate mind.  
His *Julia*'s portrait all at random cast,  
His Art of Love is torn, and scatter'd o'er the  
waste.

There honest *Juvenal*, whose manly page  
Scourg'd the rank vices of a shameless age;  
Sworn with the surfeit of luxurious wealth,  
Proud *Rome* imbib'd the bitter draught of  
health; [strain;

And what his portion?—read th' indignant  
"The lot of virtue\* is applause and pain.

"Ah, vain applause! the pain thou can'st  
not cure; [endure."

"Th' applause is transient, but the pains

\* *Probitas laudatur & alget.*



And he\* who fitted to the deep-ton'd lyre  
Polluted *Thebes*, th' incestuous son and fire,  
The father's curse, the brother's deathless hate,  
Th' eternal fiends that *Cadmus*' line await.—  
Must the proud Muse, in regal crimson dy'd,  
Crouch at a manager's insulting pride?  
When *Paris*† † nod proscib'd the lofty song,  
Vain were the sceptred pall, and vain the  
buskin'd throng.

Oh splendid impotence of barren praise!  
No golden apples crown the starving bays †.

And hark, *Laberius* §, from the guilty stage,  
Mourns the sad remnant of dishonour'd age.  
When *Cæsar*'s cruelty, with base controul,  
Would rend the feelings of a generous soul;  
Imperial spite devis'd the wounding task,  
The knight degraded in the jester's mask;  
But shame recoiling mock'd th' infernal aim,  
Flew from the bard, and smote the tyrant's  
name. [explore

Ambition badg young *Petrarch*'s || eyes  
The deep recesses of the legal store;  
Religion woo'd him to the hallow'd toil  
Of sacred volumes by the midnight oil;  
From lurid cells he drew, with pious hand,  
The precious reliques of the classic band.  
Beneath a heap of *Gothic* rubbish hurl'd,  
And mingled fragments of a wasted world,  
(When, like an earthquake, the barbarians  
Broke the colossus of the *Roman* state), [hate  
For ages sunk, the Muse of *Tiber* lay,  
But *Petrarch*'s hand reveal'd her to the day.  
Unworthy passion came, with base controul,  
And shrunk the sinews of the mighty soul;  
It curs'd his life, it dwindled all his fame,  
It sunk the scholar's in the lover's name.

What art shall sooth, what counsel shall  
controul,

Th' eternal storm of *Tasso*'s madding soul?  
He shone, unrivall'd for the sword and pen,  
And curs'd he shone, beyond the lot of men.  
Love, fear, resentment, jealousy, disdain,  
In wild succession goad the tortur'd brain.  
Might heavenly harpings sooth th' infernal  
band, [hand.—

Nor borrow'd lyre he needs, nor *David*'s  
Such strains are thine:—perturbed noble  
mind, [bour find?

Where shalt thou rest?—or where a har-

Thy days in exile or in prison past,  
In madness must thou seek repose at last.

See the bold muse exulting *Tagus* bore,  
A wretched exile on a distant shore.  
Hark, the swart east unwonted strains shall  
boast,

And chords angelic sooth the burning coast.  
From pain to pain thy wand'ring steps were  
led,

And shames and sorrows crowded on thy head;  
Wounds, want, and chains thy soul by turns  
essay,

And, worst and last, a petty tyrant's sway:  
Such was thy lot, *Camæns*; and fortune's hate  
Had mark'd thy numbers for a silent fate;  
But thy strong hand her envious rage defy'd,  
And snatch'd thy glory from th' oblivious tide;  
High o'er his head th' immortal tome he bore,  
And stem'd the saucy main, and proudly gain'd  
the shore.—

Illustrious poet, what returns of praise,  
What beams of comfort cheer thy closing  
days?

An hospital receives th' indignant bard,  
And beggars' alms the sacred song reward.  
Alas, how little can the vulgar eyes  
Revere the poet, through the mean disguise  
Of abject want, and own th' ætherial flame,  
And hail the nurseling of eternal fame!  
Thus, at some masque, unhonour'd and un-  
known,

A prince is shrouded in the palmer's gown.  
(*The Conclusion will be given in our next.*)

#### THE FIRST ENGLISH EPIGRAM

(From Mr. Warton's "*History of English  
Poetry*," Vol. III.)

On a Scholar, who was pursuing his Studies  
successfully, but in the midst of his literary  
Career, married unfortunately.

A Student at his boke so platt \*\*,  
That welth he might have wonne,  
From boke to wife did flete in haste,  
From welth to wo to run.

Now, who hath plaid a feater cast,  
Since juggling first begunne?  
In knitting of himself so fast,  
Himself he hath undone.

\* Statius.

† Paris, a famous actor.

‡ Curritur ad vocem jucundam, & carmen amicæ  
*Thebaidos*, lætam fecit cum *Statius* urbem,  
Promisitque diem, tantâ dulcedine captos  
Afficit ille animos, tantâque libidine vulgi  
Auditur; sed cum fregit subsellia versu,  
Esurit, intactam *Paridi* nisi vendat Agaven.

JUVENAL.

§ *Julius Cæsar*, by a most odious refinement in cruelty, desiring to outrage the feelings of an ingenuous mind, compelled *Laberius*, a Roman knight, and a poet of some eminence, to perform a part in a farce on the public stage. His spirited and pathetic lamentation on that occasion is still extant, and must equally excite our esteem and compassion for the poet, and our detestation and contempt for the tyrant.

|| *Petrarch* was designed for the study of the law by his father, and applied himself, for a while, with great application to that profession. He afterwards went into the church, and was in great favour at the Pope's court. It is not generally known, that he was one of the great restorers of ancient literature, and made a very large collection of manuscripts of the classics.

\*\* So pursuing his studies. Platt, so spelled for the rhyme, is placed.

MR.



MR. URBAN, *Leeds, Sept. 13.*  
OBSERVING in your Magazine for last month two several poetical translations of a celebrated Epigram, I began insensibly to make a feeble essay towards a third, when taking up my pen, the following lines dropped from it,

Acon his right, Leonilla her left eye  
Has lost—each still, in form, a deity.

OR,

His right eye Acon, Leonilla has lost  
Her left—still both can godlike beauty boast.  
Boy, lend thy mother thine—thus then shall  
prove

The Goddess she, thou the blind God of Love.

OR,

Boy, lend thy mother thine—so then shall be  
Thou the blind God of Love, the Goddess she.

F. S.

\*\*\* The second translator in p. 383, desires to erase the first word ("Though"), which obtruded itself at the press; and queries whether his last line might not be better thus: "And rival thus blind Cupid and his mother."

#### THE BRAES OF YARROW.

(From the Rev. Mr. LOGAN'S Poems.)

"THY Braes were bonny, Yarrow stream!  
When first on them I met my lover;  
Thy Braes how dreary, Yarrow stream!  
When now thy waves his body cover!  
For ever now, O Yarrow stream!  
Thou art to me a stream of sorrow;  
For never on thy banks shall I  
Behold my love, the flower of Yarrow.

"He promis'd me a milk-white steed,  
To bear me to his father's bowers;  
He promis'd me a little page,  
To 'quire me to his father's towers;  
He promis'd me a wedding ring—  
The wedding-day was fix'd to-morrow;—  
Now he is wedded to his grave,  
Alas, his watery grave, in Yarrow!

"Sweet were his words when last we met;  
My passion I as freely told him!  
Clasp'd in his arms, I little thought  
That I should never more behold him!  
Scarce was he gone, I saw his ghost;  
It vanish'd with a shriek of sorrow;  
Thrice did the water-wrath ascend,  
And gave a doleful groan thro' Yarrow.

"His mother from the window look'd,  
With all the longing of a mother;  
His little sister weeping walk'd  
The greenwood path to meet her brother:  
They fought him east, they fought him west,  
They fought him all the forest thorough;  
They only saw the cloud of night,  
They only heard the roar of Yarrow!

"No longer from thy window look,  
Thou hast no son, thou tender mother!  
No longer walk, thou lovely maid!  
Alas, thou hast no more a brother!  
No longer seek him east or west,  
And search no more the forest thorough;  
For, wandering in the night so dark,  
He fell a lifeless corse in Yarrow.

"The tear shall never leave my cheek,  
No other youth shall be my marrow;  
I'll seek thy body in the stream,  
And then with thee I'll sleep in Yarrow."  
The tear did never leave her cheek,  
No other youth became her marrow;  
She found his body in the stream,  
And now with him she sleeps in Yarrow.

EPITAPH (in Blimhill Church Yard, Staffordshire,) on Two Children of the Reverend Mr. DICKENSON, Rector of that Parish.

TWICE hallow'd dust, this humble arch  
contains, [remains]  
Where two sweet infants blend their dear  
The storms of life with them no war can wage.  
Sad wreck of youth, of manhood, and of age.  
While o'er the parent stock the tempest blows,  
Their tender offspring here shall find repose.

#### D A R G E L L I \* L A U D E S.

ECQUIS voluptates belli  
Possit dicere Dargelli?  
Qua Natura ferax dona  
Omnia profudit bona,  
Sensui enim hic ubique  
Fert delicias utrique.

Rupibus ingestas rupes  
Oculis erectis stupes,  
Mirans quomodo nutrices  
Agit quercus hic radices,  
Ordineque surgens densa  
Lucu tendit se immenso.  
Flumen subter cursum flectens  
Moras inter saxa nectens  
Strepsit leniter, nec tuaves  
Cantus quos profundunt aves

Turbans, dulce sic retentum  
Juvat murmure concentum.  
Gaudiis his nunquam privas  
Powercourt, Dublini cives,  
Urbis qui linquentes curas  
Auras hic salutaris puras  
Læti bibunt: hic ardentem  
Plurimus amator mentem,  
Collem dum umbrosum scandit,  
Virgini dilectæ pandit;  
Credit enim, loseo fili,  
Hic nil durum posse dici.  
Auram hic salubriorem  
Captans, reducem vigorem  
Sentit Senex. Puellarum  
Grege frequentior genarum

Sylvis vagans his, formosus  
Soleat reparare rosas.  
Alii epulas amantes  
Festa vino coronantes,  
Humo fusi, non ingratis  
Hac utentes libertate,  
Plenis memorare bonum  
Gaude, cyathis Patronum.  
Genere & benignitate  
Salve nobilis ornate;  
Et quoniam nobis late datos  
Lucus aperis beatos,  
Et, cæcis Stygen, hic amœnum  
Das Elysium terrenum,  
Talem tibi iusta fortem  
Fata tribuant post mortem.

M. edit.

\* The seat of Lord Viscount Powerscourt, near Dublin.

HISTORICAL



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ALL the advices that have lately arrived from the East Indies by the way of Constantinople (a new and ready road of intelligence), are favourable to the interests of the Company. Sir Eyre Coote is said to have had three engagements with Hyder Ally, in the last of which he had gained a complete and decisive victory, Hyder's vast army being routed and dispersed, and reduced to the greatest distress for want of provisions. It is added, that a misunderstanding had taken place between Hyder Ally and the French, each accusing the other of a breach of their engagements. Hyder had promised the French a large sum of money, and they had promised to join him with six battalions of Europeans. Neither party fulfilled their engagements. Hyder paid no money, and the French brought no troops except the marines belonging to the different ships of the Squadron, which had retired (after Hyder's defeat) to the Mauritius, in very bad condition.—It is, however, certain that many of the Company's servants have received a severe blow by the seizure which the Emperor of China has lately made of the money and effects of the compradors or brokers, to whom they had lent immense sums at an exorbitant interest; and that the Company, in common with other nations, have lost the advance-money these Brokers had received for goods contracted for to be delivered at a future day. These compradors were the receivers of the customs on shipping and goods, and being in arrears, the Emperor has caused their estates and effects to be confiscated.

August 2.

A fire happened at St. Mary's, 13 leagues from Brest, which consumed 103 houses, warehouses and other buildings; and more than 30 persons perished in the flames.

August 14.

The Emperor returned to Vienna from his tour to Flanders, Holland, and France.

*Translation of a Letter written by his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder of the United Provinces, addressed as follows,*

*"Noble, respectable, virtuous, well-beloved, and trusty Subjects,*

"We have learnt, with the highest satisfaction, that the Squadron of the State under the command of Rear Adm. Zoutman, although much inferior in ships, guns, and men, to the English Squadron of Vice Adm. Parker, did, on the 5th instant, so valiantly resist its attack, that the English fleet, after a most obstinate engagement, which lasted from eight in the morning till half an hour past eleven, was obliged to cease firing and retire. The heroic courage with which Rear Adm. Zoutman, the captains, officers, subalterns, common sailors and soldiers, concerned in the action, and who, through the blessing of Almighty God, so well discharged their duty during the engagement, merits our particular

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approbation and praise; therefore we have thought proper, by this present, to write, to thank publicly, in our name, the said Rear Admiral, Captains, Officers, Subalterns, Sailors, and Soldiers, by causing it to be read on board every ship which partook in the action, and whose captains and crews fought with such valour; and that an authentic copy of it be delivered by the secretary of the fleet of the State, as well to the said Rear Adm. Zoutman, as to the commanders of the ships under his orders, with whose conduct the said Admiral has reason to be satisfied; further testifying that we doubt not that they, and all the other officers of the State, sailors and soldiers, will, on every occasion that may offer, give proofs that the State wants not defenders of their dear country and its liberty; and that the ancient heroic valour of the Batavians still exists, and will never be extinct.

"Wherefore, noble, respectable, virtuous, and well-beloved subjects, we recommend you to the divine protection.

Your affectionate friend,

(Signed) G. Pr. d'ORANGE.

By order of his Highness,

(Signed) T. J. DE LARREY."

Hague, Aug. 14, 1781.

August 18.

As a gentleman was riding a spirited horse on Blackheath, he was suddenly thrown off by the saddle slipping from the back under his belly. Upon the horse losing his rider, he took fright, and, unfortunately for the daughter of Commissioner Le Crafs, who was walking on the Heath with her mother, he ran over her, and trampled her under his feet. The young lady is since dead. The horse continued his career till he arrived at Dartmouth Row, where he jumped down a precipice of about 20 yards, nearly perpendicular, and, what is extraordinary, received no other seeming hurt than that of grazing his knees. He proceeded from thence to Lewisham, and afterwards to Bromley Hill, where, being entirely exhausted, he dropped down and died.

August 20.

The Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 21st, was farther prorogued to Tuesday the 9th of October, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The Sophia Albertina, a Swedish man of war of 72 guns, Johan Gustaaf Schiold, commander, convoy to a fleet of 7 merchantmen bound to Cadiz, was wrecked on the Haaks on the coast of Holland, and of 554 men, of whom the crew consisted, only 26 were saved on pieces of the wreck.

The violence of the storm in which this ship perished was irresistible, and several Portuguese ships, as well as those of Holland and other nations, which happened to be on the coast at the same time, shared the same fate.

The following letter, dated Texel, August 26, gives an affecting account of the loss of the

the



the above ship:—"The 21st instant, at break of day," says the writer, "several pieces of masts and timber, painted blue and yellow, were seen floating in our roads. From the size we were led to conclude that they were parts of a large man of war, that must have been wrecked on the coast. A few hours after, the bulk of the ship hove in sight, and ten poor sailors were discovered upon it, struggling with death: immediately Capt. Rotger, of the Zwalaw Dutch man of war, ordered out his long-boat to the assistance of these unfortunate people; a pilot's boat followed her. The sea was dreadfully swelled, so that it was with the utmost difficulty they reached the wreck; but they were not able to save more than two or three lives. From the men they had saved, they learned it was the wreck of the Swedish man of war the Sophia Albertina, of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Malmshult. A part of the stern was afterwards seen floating, with eight men in the gallery; Capt. Raders, commanding a Dutch man of war that was then lying to windward, manned his long-boat, and was fortunate enough, though with the most imminent danger, to save the men; Capt. Reinveld, of the navy, saved two more. The number saved out of the whole crew, by these and other gentlemen, amounts only to 26; among these are the third pilot, two corporals of marines, three gunners, two sailors, and the captain's servant; they were immediately carried to an inn, and met with the kindest treatment that humanity could bestow."

*Aug. 24.*

A petition having been presented to their High and Mighty Mightinesses by the Directors both of the Baltic and Russian trade, praying their H.M.M. to grant to the merchantmen ready to sail on that trade a sufficient convoy; and their H.M.M. having laid the same before his S. H. the Prince Stadtholder, at the same time expressing their desire that the same might be complied with, his Highness gave for answer, that having already recommended to the Admiralty of Amsterdam to repair, with all possible diligence, the ships that had suffered in the late engagement, and also given it in charge to Adm. Hartink that the most peremptory orders be issued for forwarding the execution of whatever related to the convoy in question, and that it should consist of as large a number of ships as could be spared, nothing more remained for him to do than to assure their H.M.M. of his zeal to promote the commercial interests of the subjects of the States, and that he had with that design made every possible exertion. Whereupon it was resolved, that his Highness should receive the thanks of the States General without delay. The fleet appointed for this service is said to consist of 18 sail.

*August 31.*

By Gen. Greene's letter to Congress, dated M'Cord's Ferry on the Congaree, May 14,

and published in the London papers in the course of the month past, it is said, that Camden was evacuated by the enemy with the utmost precipitation. (See the Gazette account, p. 388.) That Lord Rawdon burnt the greatest part of his baggage, stores, and even the effects belonging to the inhabitants; that he set fire to the prison, the mill, and several other buildings, and left the town little better than a heap of ruins; that he left behind him the wounded on both sides in the action of the 25th of April (see p. 389), in number 89, 31 of whom were Americans; that in that action Lord Rawdon lost, in killed and wounded, not less than 300 men; that it was owing to the Virginia militia in not joining him time enough, that Lord Rawdon escaped; that the garrison was in great want of provisions and military stores, and that Gen. Morrison and Lieut. Col. Lee had cut off all supplies from the lower districts, particularly that of salt, with which the garrison was totally unprovided; that as soon as the enemy had evacuated Camden, the troops took possession of it, and were employed in erasing the works; that on the 9th the army began its march to M'Cord's Ferry; on the 11th the post of Orangeburgh, defended by 80 men, surrendered to Gen. Sumpter, a great quantity of provisions and stores were found in it; on the 12th La Motte's Fort submitted to Gen. Marion, in which were 176 rank and file, 120 of which were British and Hessians, commanded by Lieut. M'Pherson, a very brave officer; after this, Fort Granby was invested and taken, and 381 rank and file, 1 lieutenant, 2 majors, 18 captains, subalterns, and staff-officers made prisoners. He concludes his letter with the siege of Augusta and Ninety-six, both which have since been raised, and his army driven to a great distance.

By the Count de la Fayette's letter to Gen. Greene, dated Tyre's Plantation, 20 miles from Williamsburgh in Virginia, June 27, published likewise by authority of Congress, he acquaints the General with the enemy's retrograde movement to Richmond (see p. 392), and with the movement of the British army to strike at a detached corps commanded by Gen. Muhlenberg, which was foreseen and prevented, and the enemy marched back into the town; that the day following, he being joined by Gen. Stauben's troops, on the night of the 20th Richmond was evacuated; that the enemy was followed by light parties, who fell in with them near New Kent Court House, where such advanced corps as could arrive, composed of riflemen under the Majors Call and Willis, began a smart action, in which the enemy lost 60 killed, and above 100 wounded. The whole British army came out to save their rear under Col. Simcoe. By the return of the killed and wounded on the part of Fayette's detachment, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 6 privates, were killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 10 privates wounded. Missing, 1 lieu-



1 lieutenant, 12 privates; 1 serjeant and 1 private returned since. In this letter Fayette totally suppresses the particulars of the action, as not redounding to the honour of his troops. (See Gazette account p. 392.)

Other authentic accounts from America confirm the cartel for the exchange of prisoners at Charles-Town; and that the commandant had ordered all the wives and children of those he terms disaffected, to leave Charles-Town by the first of August.

SATURDAY, September 1.

The Prothée and Agamemnon men of war being sent out to get intelligence of the combined fleets of France and Spain, returned to Plymouth, and the account they brought was, That when six leagues S.W. of Scilly, they saw a strange fleet, and on nearing them, counted fifty sail of large ships; that two of the enemy's ships chased and fired at them; but having no orders to fight, they tacked and stood for the Channel. This intelligence put the garrison in motion.

Monday 3.

A desperate attempt was made by the prisoners in New Prison Clerkenwell, to overpower the keepers, and to make their escape. By means of notching knives one against the other, they had made instruments with which they had sawed off their irons; and being furnished with hangers and clubs, they made an open attack upon the turnkey, wounded him, and would soon have dispatched him, had not the serjeant of the guard that attends for the protection of the prison taken the alarm, and run to his assistance; three of the ringleaders were shot dead upon the spot, and 12 others were wounded before the insurgents were subdued, who have been more closely confined.

Tuesday 4.

At Carlisle and its neighbourhood there fell the heaviest rain that has been known in the memory of man, by which many fields of corn were overflowed, the rivulets rose to an alarming height, and great damage has been sustained by many individuals.

The following letters were sent from William Eden, Esq. secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

MY LORD, *Dublin Castle, Sept. 4.*

"I am commanded, by my Lord Lieutenant, to inform your Lordship, that I have this morning received, from Lieutenant Parry-Young, commanding one of his Majesty's tenders at sea, the following extract of a letter, said to have been sent the 30th of August by Lord Shulldham to Liverpool, to be forwarded to any of his Majesty's ships and to Dublin, in the following words:

"The combined fleets of the enemy, of 34 or 36 sail of the line, were seen on the evening of the 28th of August, five leagues east of Scilly; and there is great reason to apprehend they are now in the channel.—Vice-Admiral Darby, with his squadron, is in Torbay."

"I am to add, that though my Lord Lieu-

tenant has not received any advices whatever to confirm this report, his Excellency has thought proper to direct it to be made known to your Lordship, that this may be communicated to the merchants, and transmitted to the masters of the several Irish and British vessels within the ports of this kingdom, as a material caution, until further accounts are received.

WM. EDEN."

SECOND LETTER.

"MY LORD, *Dublin Castle, Sept. 5.*

"I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to inform you, that his Excellency has received dispatches from Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, tending to confirm the intelligence which I had the honour to communicate to you yesterday. It becomes expedient, therefore, to use every possible precaution for the safety both of the trade in general, and of the property of individuals; and I must desire that your Lordship will, by the speediest means, give a narrative of this intelligence, as well to the merchants and shipmasters of Dublin, as to all others within your district and knowledge. His Excellency is using every instant precaution to prevent the ships of his Majesty's subjects from falling into the hands of the enemy; and cutters and other light vessels are, with this view, ordered to be dispatched, both from this port, and from the other ports of the kingdom.

WILLIAM EDEN."

Thursday 6.

Between eleven and twelve at night, Maj. Houghton, who lately arrived from Africa with dispatches, was set upon by two villains, one of whom struck him across the eyes with a bludgeon, which brought him senseless to the ground. They then robbed him of his gold watch and purse, and made their escape, leaving neither sword nor hat.

Friday 7.

The Bebborough packet-boat returned to Harwich without the mail, being ordered to quit the coast of Holland without it if it was not sent out to him at a certain time.

Tuesday 11.

Advice was received at St. James's from Sir Horace Mann, K.B. his Majesty's envoy extraordinary at Florence, that one division of the Spanish fleet and transports was, on the 19th of August, pushing to the East part of the harbour of Mahon, with intention to land troops in that quarter; and that another division appeared to be going on the same errand to the West part of the harbour; but that the Governor [Gen. Murray], who was previously apprized of their intentions, was prepared to receive them.

Wednesday 12.

The University at Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen. The titles of their inaugural dissertations are annexed to their names:

From Ireland,

Mr. Geo. M'Lenachan—*Quædam de vino.*

Of



Of Great Britain,

Mr. William Lister—*De fermentatione.*

Mr. James Horne—*De scorbuto.*

Mr. A. Lindsay—*De plantarum incrementi causis.*

Mr. John Johnston—*De apoplexia sanguinea.*

Mr. William Harrison—*De lue venerea.*

Mr. Cha. Stuart—*De systematis nervosi officiiis.*

Mr. J. Winterbottom—*De vasis absorbentibus.*

Friday 14.

The Directors of the Bank have advanced their dividend to six per cent. At the same time a call was made upon the proprietors of 8 per cent on their capital.

Both Houses of Convocation met in Westminster Abbey, and were farther adjourned to the 19th of October next.

An experiment, it is said, was this day tried by a gentleman, by firing darts from a blunderbuss into the side of a ship, which, to the astonishment of all the spectators, instantly set it on fire. If this were true, the inventor should be the first that should be burnt in the fire of his own kindling—*nec lex est justior illâ!*

Monday 17.

*East India House.* By accounts received over land from Bombay, the East India Company are informed, that the terms offered to the Marattas for peace had not been accepted.

That every acquisition proposed by the Government of Bombay to be made in the course of the war having been accomplished, they had taken measures, in concert with General Goddard, to confine their future operations to a mere plan of defence; to send back all the troops of the presidency of Fort Saint George; by which measure the army under Coote would be considerably strengthened.

In pursuance of this plan, Gen. Goddard relinquished possession of Bhoré Gaut, where he had proposed to form a fortified post, and marched the army to Panwell, to lodge his stores and baggage.

During the march of the army it was very much harrassed by numerous bodies of horse and foot, who pressed upon the Company's troops with a degree of boldness imputed only to their exultation at the appearance of a retreat. The Company's troops behaved with their accustomed firmness; but as the country was favourable to the enemy's mode of attack, the Company's troops during two days march sustained a loss of 3 officers and 55 men killed, and 15 officers and 393 men wounded; few or none of the privates killed or wounded were Europeans; but Col. Parker, who commanded the rear-guard, was one of the officers mortally wounded.

The latest advices from Bombay confirm the accounts that the French fleet left the coast of Coromandel in February, without landing any assistance for Hyder Ally, or doing any material damage. The position of Gen. Coote's army, and his having burnt all the boats at Pondicherry, prevented the French from getting any supply of provisions from the shore, for which they seemed much distressed.

A letter of the 31st of March states, That Gen. Coote had retaken Carangoly, and the enemy withdrawn the troops with which for many weeks they had been besieging Velore, Permaccil, and Wandiwash. That Hyder was also employed in removing his heavy cannon and stores from Arcot; but it then seemed to be the general opinion he would not withdraw his army without risking a battle.

The letter of the 30th of April states, That country intelligence, collected by Mr. Stewart at Goa, mentions Hyder having quitted the Carnatic.

The above letter concludes with an account of Col. Cannac having gained a very complete victory over Mhadage Scindia. The Colonel had been obliged to retreat, and was harrassed for four days together by a very powerful army. After the fourth day's retreat, the Colonel countermarched a detachment from his army in the night, with which he got in the rear of the enemy, and attacked their camp, which was forced and plundered, and two guns, four elephants, and a large booty fell into his hands. Several accounts concur that the enemy's loss amounted to 8000 men, and Scindia himself escaped with difficulty to Seronge, attended by only a few horsemen.

Tuesday 18.

*St. James's.* By advice from Capt. Curtis, dated *Brilliant, Gibraltar, Aug. 7*, his Majesty's sloop *Helena*, Capt. Roberts, was towed into the Bay, and posted by Capt. Curtis, after sustaining an attack, for more than two hours, from fourteen gun-boats of the enemy, with each a 26 pounder in her bow, supported only by the *Repulse* and *Vanguard* gun-boats, with the boats belonging to the ships, which were conducted by Capt. Curtis, and contributed much to Capt. Roberts's gallant defence. The masts, sails, rigging, and furniture of the *Helena* were cut to pieces, and the hull much damaged; but what is astonishing, not a man was killed on board her, except the boatswain.

Wednesday 19.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 12th inst. ended, when 22 convicts received sentence of death, two of whom were for counterfeiting the silver coin of this kingdom. The Recorder made a pathetic address to these unhappy wretches, in which he exhorted all of them to prepare for death, particularly those who had before been convicted of any crimes, or whose crimes had been accompanied with any degree of cruelty, for they could expect no mercy.

Saturday 22.

At a common-hall held at Guildhall for the election of a representative for London, in the room of the late Alderman Hayley, the candidates were the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Clarke, when the shew of hands appeared in favour of the former, who was accordingly declared duly elected: but a poll was demanded by the friends of the latter, which was accordingly granted.



Wednesday 26.

On stating the accounts of the East India Company at their quarterly meeting held this day, there appeared a balance of their yearly account of £.700,000 in favour of the Company, besides nearly as much more in cash, which, by their late agreement with Government, was to be reserved in the hands of the Company for extraordinary exigencies.

Saturday 29.

By the latest accounts from New York there is certain advice of the arrival of his Majesty's ship *Amphion* of 32 guns, John Bazely, Esq. commander, from Bremer-Lee, in Germany, after a passage of 93 days, with the *Osfridge* sloop of war, commanded by Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart. and *Britannia* armed ship, and 23 sail of transports, having on board 2988 German officers and privates, &c. They took on the passage a ship belonging to Salem in New England, and a brigantine. No important blow has yet been struck on either side, but is now daily expected.

Mr. Huntingdon, president of the Congress at Philadelphia, resigned that office on pretence of ill health. Mr. McKean has since been elected in his room.

Accounts from Constantinople make the number of those who died by the plague in Salonica this year, amount to 40,000; those in Grand Cairo to half the number of the inhabitants; and those of Alexandria to at least one third.

#### BIRTHS.

Sept. 7. **T**HE lady of John Gough, esq; of Perry Hall, co. Stafford, of a daughter.

22. The right hon. Lady Bagot, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**A**T Gretna-Green, J. Andrews, esq; a cornet in the 4th reg. of dragoons, to Miss Ashley, of Preston, heiress to an extensive estate in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven.

At Ostend, Capt. Roche, aged 40, to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Geo. Wombwell, bart. aged 16, just come from Mrs. Stevenson's boarding-school, with an independent fortune of 12,000l. in possession, and as much in reversion on the death of her mother.

Aug. 26. At Gretna-Green, Theophila, aged 38, widow of — Green, esq; and one of the daughters of Mr. Wildman, salesman, in Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell, to John Schreiber, son of Chas. S. esq; of Enfield, aged 17, heir to a fortune of 500,000l.

27. At Bengerove, Sussex, the hon. George Napier, to the right hon. Lady Sarah Lenox.

28. At Colchester, John Round, esq; barrister at law, and deputy recorder of that borough, to Mrs. Daniel, relict of the rev. Rich. Daniel, of the same place, late rector of Mistley cum Manningtree, and vicar of Bradfield, in that county.

Signor Zucchi, to Signora Angelica Kauffman, the celebrated historical paintress.

Sept. 1. At Staunton Harold, Leicestersh. by the rev. John Gardiner, chaplain to Earl

Ferrers (in a church built by his ancestor Sir Rob. Shirley, bart. in 1653) the hon. Washington Shirley, to Miss Ward, niece to the late Lord Visc. Dudley and Ward.

11. Edw. Walker, esq; of Over-Hall, near Gestingthorp, in Essex, to Miss Jones, only daughter of the rev. Mr. Jones, of Nayland, in Suffolk. (author of *Physiological Disquisitions*, see p. 426.).

Mr. Jas. Wildman, son of Mr. Wildman above-mentioned, to Miss Axford, only daughter of the late Mr. Deputy Axford on Ludgate-hill.

12. Rev. Mr. Honeywood, to Miss Wake, eldest daughter of Dr. W. prebendary of Westminster, and rector of East Knoyle.

20. At Edmonton church, the 2d daughter of Rich. Ayton Leigh, esq; of Lombard-st. banker, to John Farr, esq; jun. of North Cote, near Beccles, co. Suffolk.

22. Rev. Mr. Handlyn Harris, rector of Ashby, Warwicksh. to Miss Eliz. Farrer.

24. Rev. Henry Fly, A.M. minister of Trinity in the Minories, to Miss Blinkhorn, of Islington.

25. Augustus Pechell, esq; of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Sarah Drake, dau. of the late rev. Dr. D. and niece to Wm. D. esq; of Amersham.

#### DEATHS.

**T**HE late Lieut. Joseph Harrington, who died of the wounds he received in the engagement with the Dutch, on board his Majesty's ship the *Fortitude* (see p. 394.) He served during last war in different capacities under Admirals Pocock and Watson; likewise with Adm. Stevens, in the East Indies, by whom he was promoted to a lieutenantcy. He was one of the officers who was intrusted with conducting the fleet of men of war and transports into the Manillas; after which he returned to England in his Majesty's ship *Lenox*, as convoy with the Spanish prize *Santriffima Trinadada*. On his arrival in England, and a peace being concluded, he applied to his friends for employment in the honourable East-India Company's service, and succeeded as second mate for one voyage, and as chief mate for two.—On his arrival from his last India voyage, he returned to his naval employment as lieutenant, and was appointed to his Majesty's frigate *Emerald*, stationed in North America; in which ship he continued three years. He lay off the capes of Virginia, watching the motions of the enemy, thirteen months; during which time he was not on shore. The *Emerald* being ordered to England, he came home in her, and was appointed to his Majesty's ship *Ajax* of 74 guns; in which he went out as one of the fleet under Adm. Rodney, and was in the engagement with the Spanish fleet off Cadiz; from whence he proceeded to the West Indies, and was in two separate actions there. As Achilles he was brave, and like him he was wounded in the heel. After which small misfortune, he came home, in expectation, from the recommendation he brought with him, of being promoted; but merit not proving always successful, his expectations were frustrated.



frustrated. Again he returned to the service as lieutenant, and being appointed to the *Victory*, under Adm. Parker, who exchanged her for the *Fortitude*, he went out with the Admiral; under whom he shewed himself, as he always had done, an experienced seaman and able officer, until he gallantly lost his life in his country's service, in the late engagement with the Dutch off the Dogger Bank. He died an exemplary instance of bravery, humanity, and generosity, much lamented by his private friends, and highly respected by every officer in the naval service. Lieut. Harrington was 53 years of age, 41 of which he passed in the service of his King and country. So attached was this deserving officer to the cause of Britain, in the profession he had been bred to, that he could not be prevailed upon, though possessed of a very affluent fortune, to retire from the service, at a time when men like himself were so much wanted. His body was interred at Deal, with all the honours of war, Adm. Parker himself being the chief mourner, attended by six captains of the fleet and all the officers of the ship, and having the solemn dirge in *Saul* performed in the funeral procession.

At Warborough, Oxfordsh. Mrs. Grace Randolph, sister to the president of Corpus Christi College, and to the principal of Alban-Hall.

At Lynn, the rev. Sam. Beatnisse, in the 79th year of his age; he had been curate and rector of Gaywood 55 years.

At Wellingborough, Capt. Wm. Robinson, brother to Sir Geo. Robinson, bart.

Of the small-pox, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, of the Hale at Hendon. She had been twice inoculated, the last time about twelve years ago.

At Stewarton, John Allason, aged 102 years and four months.

At Tobago, a few days before the French took possession of it, the hon. Lieut. Sutton, of the 86th reg. of foot, son of the right hon. Lord Geo. Sutton.

At Apsley, c. Glouc. Mary Worley, aged 105.

At Philorth, aged 61, the right hon. George Lord Saltoun.

In St. John's-str. Clerkenwell, Tho. Theobridge, who had by his wife 36 children, all born alive, 12 of whom are now living. He was fifty years painter to the Charter-House.

At Lanark, Mrs. Thomson, wife of Mr. Robt. Thomson, and sister of Mr. Jas. Thomson, author of the *Seasons*, &c.

At Gourton, in the parish of Laffwade, Catherine Hales, aged 108 years and 8 months.

At Clifton, a village near Ashbourn in the Peak, Derbyshire, a man at the very advanced age of 115, who lived a kind of recluse life in a cottage by himself, and was visited and chiefly supported under the idea of a sequestered hermit.

Mrs. Bennington, wife of Mr. Bennington, of Boyton, Cambridgesh. aged 20 years; she was maid, wife, mother, and dead within one year.

John Pettingal, D.D. prebendary of Sneating, in the church of St. Paul; sometime preacher at the chapel in Duke-street, Westminster, and an eminent antiquary. We hope to receive some particulars of his life and writings for a future number.

At Colston, Wilts, aged 88, Wm. Godolphin, esq; formerly a major in the horse guards. Rev. Mr. Leih, 51 years rector of Ditchet and Charlton Magna, Somersetshire.

Col. Lawrence Reynolds, of the 68th reg.

At Wintarhing, Norf. Wm. Roper, aged 101.

The right hon. William earl of Panmure, of the kingdom of Ireland, col. of the Scotch Grays, and representative in parliament for the county of Forfar, in Scotland.

At Lakenheath, Suffolk, Miss Mary Stuart, 2d dau. of Sir Simeon S. bart.

Aug. 12. Dr. James Ibbetson, archdeacon of St. Alban's, author of several polemical tracts.

20. At Manchester, Nath. Eyre, esq; many years a principal agent to the Duke of Northk.

Rev. John Bethune, minister, at Glenhiel.

Mrs. Lloyd, formerly Mrs. Palmer of Drury Lane theatre, and daughter of Mrs. Pritchard. She had quitted the stage about 13 years. Her death was caused by a dropy, with which she had been several years afflicted.

21. At Mickleton, Gloucestersh. the rev. Mr. Field.

23. Arthur Bowyer, esq; of Boston, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

24. At Vintners, near Maidstone, Kent, Henry Champneys, esq; in the 81st year of his age. He was the only male survivor of that ancient family, which first came over with William the Conqueror. His father, Justinian Champneys, esq; was one of the five Kentish petitioners that were confined in the Tower the beginning of this century, for presenting the Kentish petition to parliament. He died a bachelor, and it is supposed that he hath left the bulk of his fortune to his nephew Henry, who some time ago took the name of Champneys, the eldest son of John Burt, esq; captain of the marine forces at Chatham.

In Oxford-str. aged 77, Mr. Chas. Marter.

25. Rev. Mr. Thackeray, rector of Walkern, Herts.

At Dulwich, Capt. Fairbank, in the West-India trade.

27. In Somerset-str. aged 80, Mrs. Nesbitt.

At Knightsbridge, Mr. Ralph, many years master of the Fleece, in Knight-rider-street, Doctors-Commons, but had retired from business only the Monday before.

28. In Vere-str. Oxford-str. aged 82, Geo. Fitzgerald, esq; uncle to Lord and Lady Kingsborough, and colonel of a corps of volunteers in Ireland. He served at Gibraltar in the year 1725, when that garrison was besieged; and was a captain in the 37th reg. at the battle of Falkirk, where he was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels. He has left an only son,



son, a captain in his Majesty's first reg. of foot guards.

Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of Gr. Stanmore, Middlesex.

John Vanderhagen, esq; a Dutch merchant.  
29. John Whitham, esq; of Kirklington, co. Nottingham.

30. After a long illness, during which he was several times confidently reported to have been dead, Geo. Hayley, esq; alderman of Cordwainer's Ward, and one of the four representatives in parliament for the city of London. He married the sister of Jn. Wilkes, esq; widow of Mr. Stork, an eminent W. India merchant, and by her had two sons, who died young, and 2 dau. one of whom survives.

At Blackheath, aged 20, of the hurt she received in being run over by a gentleman's horse, Miss Eliz. Le Cras, dau. of Edw. Le Cras esq; commissioner of the navy. See p. 437.

At Aucheries, the hon. John Forbes, of Pittligo, aged 68. He was only son to Alexander Lord Forbes, of Pittligo, by his first lady Rebecca Norton, of London. He married the 2d of August, 1750, Rebecca Ogilvie, eldest daughter of the late James Ogilvie, of Aucheries; by whom having had no issue, the male line of the ancient and noble house of Pittligo is extinct. The family is now represented by Sir Wm. Forbes, bart. banker in Edinburgh.

Rev. Chas. Wake, rector of Riddlesworth, co. Norfolk.

Sept. 1. At Old Melrose, Roxburghshire, Dr. John Caverhill; M.D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, and F.R.S. Author of "A Treatise of the Cause and Cure of the Gout," 1769; "Experiments on the Causes of Heat in living Animals," 1770; "A Dissertation on Nervous Ganglions and Nervous Plexus," 1772; and "Observations on the Knowledge of the Antients in the East Indies," Phil. Trans. LVII. p. 155.

At his parsonage-house, in Upper Wallop, Hants; the hon. and rev. Barton Wallop, M.A. brother to the E. of Portsmouth, rector of that parish, and of Cliddesden cum Farleigh, in that county, and master of Magd. Coll. Cambridge.

2. At Norwich, Mr. Kinderley, one of the commissioners of the lottery, and mace-bearer to the King. He had made his will the preceding evening, and his death is supposed to have proceeded from an apoplexy.

Sir Tho. Mannock, bart. who is succeeded in title and estate by his brother Geo. M. esq; of Bromley-Hall, Essex.

6. John Greenway, esq; of the M. Temple.

7. John Delabont, esq; barrister at law, and one of the benchers of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Benj. Warwick, farmer of Kit's-End, near Barnet. His death was occasioned by his gun going off at half-cock, when the whole charge lodged in his head, and he immediately expired. This is the third accident of the kind that happened this summer.

Whilst sitting in his chair at the Bull inn, Holbourn, the rev. Mr. Liddell, of Great Ilford, Essex.

8. Mr. Wm. Chapple, aged 63, secretary to the Devon and Exeter hospitals, which office he had held for forty years.

At Dublin, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Anna. Elisa Le Neve, relict of the late Peter Le Neve, esq; of Norwich, and eldest daughter of Counsellor Mingay.

9. At Tattenhall, Cheshire, aged 82, Mrs. Gaman.

10. Sir Tho. Cooch, bart. of Benacre-Hall, co. Suffolk.

At Northampton, the rev. Geo. Tymms, LL.B. rector of Cottisbrook, in that county.

11. Francis John Tyson, esq; lord of the manor of Hackney.

At Nottingham, aged 77, Jonath. Dodson, gent. coroner.

12. At Barking-Mills, Essex, suddenly, of a pain in his bowels, of which he expired in a few minutes, Cha. Smith, esq;

13. In Gloucester-st. Queen-square, Mr. Bishop, one of the clerks in the court of exchequer; his wife died three hours before him.

At Wolverhampton, Staffordsh. Mr. Whiteley, comedian.

15. At Cork, in Ireland, the rev. Archdeacon Weld.

16. In Marsham-st. Westm. Rich. Gray, esq; deputy auditor of the duchy of Cornwall, and deputy to Henry Shelley and Michael Sergison, esqrs. auditors to his Majesty's court of exchequer.

At Bristol, the right hon. Dorothy countess of Harborough, lady of the right hon. the earl of Harborough, of Stapleford, Leicestershire.

At Bristol, the rev. Mr. Marriott, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, Rasinghall-street. The living is in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

17. At his apartments in Jesus Coll. Camb. Tho. Neville, esq; A.M. many years fellow of that society, and well known by his ingenious imitations of Horace and Juvenal.

Tho. Baynham, esq; barrister at law, late of the King's-bench Walk, Inner Temple.

At the seat of his uncle, Jos. Letch, esq; at South-End, near Dagenham, Dr. John Letch, F.R.S. remarkable for having been the antagonist of Dr. Fothergill.

18. John Carter, esq; of East-Ham, Essex.

At Nottingham, aged 47, Mrs. Anne Dodson; her son Jonathan died at noon; and her father-in-law, Jon. Dodson, coroner, aged 78, died the same evening.

19. In Hackney-Road, aged 84, Mr. Brice Norton.

Rev. Mr. Burford, of Chigwell, Essex.

20. Rev. Mr. Benj. Symonds, curate of Barking, in Essex, and master of the grammar school there.

At Langley, near Derby, aged 88, Mr. Geo. Hodgkinson.

21. Mr. John Buckley, wool-stapler, in Bermondsey-street, Southwark.

In Fleet-street, Jerem. Street, esq; lately arrived from Jamaica.

Mr. Gibbs, sugar-baker in Thames-street.

In



In a miserable apartment in Whitecross-st. Dan. Cultron, esq; once possessed of 2000l. a year.

At Ash-Hall, co. York, Sir Laurence Dundas, bart. member for Richmond in the last parliament. By the death of Sir L. D. an estate of 16,000l. per ann. devolves to his son, now Sir Tho. Dundas. He is also said to have left behind him, in various legacies to his nephews and other relations, the immense fortune of 900,000l. in personalities and landed property.

22. The Lady of Cross Curtis, esq; of Dorsettington, niece of the late Sir Jas. Markolm, bt.

At Clapham, Mrs. Lydia Salvington, whose death was occasioned by excess of grief at the unexpected arrival of the news of her husband's death abroad.

Isaac Martin Rebow, esq; col. of the eastern battalion of Essex militia, and recorder of Colchester, which borough he had represented in five parliaments.

24. At Rotherhithe, the rev. Mr. A. Meir.

26. Rev. Mr. Dawson, late rector of Igh-tam in Kent.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 24. **G**EO Younge, esq; captain in his Majesty's navy, the honour of knighthood.

25. Martin Whish, esq; appointed one of the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue of excise in England, in the room of Geo. Lewis Scott, esq; deceased.

G. James Cholmondeley and Rich. Tickell, esqrs. commissioners for his Majesty's stamp duties, in the room of John Kenrick, esq; resigned, and Martin Whish, esq; promoted.

Wm. Buckle, esq; marshal of the marshal-fee of his Majesty's court of exchequer, in the room of Wm. Turton, esq; deceased.

Sept. 4. Cha. Middleton, esq; comptroller of his Majesty's navy, created a baronet of G. Britain, with remainder to Gerrard Noel Edwards, of Ketten, in the co. of Rutland, esq; and his issue male by Diana his wife, daughter of the said Cha. Middleton.

Cha. Hanbury, esq; appointed his Majesty's agent and consul in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Bremen and Lubeck.

The appointment of John Stables, esq; to be one of the counsellors of the governor-general and council of the presidency of Fort-William, in Bengal, in the room of Philip Francis, esq; confirmed by the King.

Sir John Dick, bart. appointed one of the comptrollers of the accounts of his Majesty's army.

25. Geo. Stinton, D. D. presented to the sinecure of Wrotham, in the county of Kent, also to V. of Wrotham, with the chapels of Plaxtol and Stanstead, in the R. of Woodland, thereunto annexed, co. Kent, void by the promotion of Dr. Cornwallis to the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry.

War-Office, Sept. 25. 23d reg. light dragoons.—Col. Sir John Burgoyne, of 14th dragoons, is appointed to be colonel; Major Jn.

Floyd, of 21st dragoons, lieutenant-colonel; Captain Tho. Nash, of 16th dragoons, major.

To be captains of troops.—Capt. Jonathan Thomas, of 15th dragoons; Capt.-Lieutenant Lewis Majendie, of 15th dragoons; Captain-lieut. John Campbell, of 20th dragoons.

Lieut. John Beckwith, of 15th dragoons, captain-lieutenant.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**T**HE Marichal College and University of Aberdeen, have conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Carr, translator of Lucian.

Rev. Tho. Shaw, A. M. appointed chaplain to the right hon. the Earl of Hillsborough.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Henry Dobyns Yafe, LL. B. Fretherne and Bromesberrow R.R. co. of Gloucester.

Bp. Cornwallis, Newington R. with the chapel of Brightwell, co. Oxford, in commendam with the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry.

Rev. John Peele, Bawley R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Eaton (R. of St. George, Q. Squ.) archdea. of St. Alban's, vice Dr. Hbbetson, dec.

Rev. Dr. Jubb, prebendary of Sneating, in the cathedral of St. Paul, void by the death of Dr. Pettingal.

Mr. Heath, master of Hartow, is presented to the valuable rectory of Waulken in Hertfordshire, worth 400l. a year, with a good house and beautiful grounds; not, as well observed in a daily paper, "through any of his connexions from the school," but from King's College, Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Dalton, schoolmaster at Stanmore, presented to the rectory of that place by a grateful scholar, Mr. Drummond.

\* \* \* List of Bankrupts in our next.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

Sept. 14.	Sept. 26.
Bank Stock, 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 113 $\frac{3}{4}$	shut
2 119 a 117	
India ditto, —	140 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	shut
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. shut	shut
3 per Ct. Conf. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 58	56 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 57
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	shut
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, shut	shut
India Bonds, — Pr.	45. a 55. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 16 $\frac{7}{16}$	16 $\frac{1}{16}$
Short ditto, 1777, shut	shut
3 per Ct. Scrip. 58	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
Omnium —	—
Annuity 1778, —	12 $\frac{7}{16}$
Lottery Tickets, n <sup>o</sup> 25	141 6s a 6s 6d
Exchequer Bills — Pr.	45. a 55. Pr.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer.  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2

Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For OCTOBER, 1781.

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Embelliſhed with a beautiful Representation of the PENſYLVANIAN STOVE GRATES, invented by Dr. FRANKLIN, and improved by Mr. JAMES SHARP, of Londenhall Street.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.



# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 15, to Oct. 20, 1781.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	4 7 2	7 1 10	10 1 10	2 3	

## COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	4 11 0	0 2	1 2	0 2	1 0
Surry	5 0 2	1 1 2	2 1	1 1 3	4
Hertford	4 9 0	0 2	0 1	1 1 3	3
Bedford	4 9 2	8 1	10 1	10 2	1 1
Cambridge	4 7 2	8 1	8 1	4 2	7
Huntingdon	4 4 0	0 1	9 1	4 2	10
Northampton	4 9 2	9 2	0 1	7 3	3
Rutland	4 7 2	6 2	1 1	10 3	1
Leicester	4 7 2	9 2	1 1	8 3	1
Nottingham	4 4 2	9 2	1 1	8 3	1
Derby	4 6 0	0 2	2 1	8 3	7
Stafford	5 3 3	8 2	4 1	10 3	5
Salop	5 5 3	8 2	3 1	6 3	4
Hereford	5 3 0	0 1	1 1	4 2	8
Worcester	5 5 0	0 2	2 1	10 2	1 1
Warwick	5 5 0	0 2	0 2	0 2	10
Gloucester	5 8 0	0 1	1 1	9 2	1 1
Wilts	5 11 3	9 2	2 1	1 1 3	7
Berks	5 5 3	2 2	0 1	1 1 2	9
Oxford	5 3 0	0 1	10 1	8 2	10
Bucks	4 10 0	0 2	0 1	1 1 3	1

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4 4 0	0 1	9 1	8 2	7
Suffolk	4 2 2	5 1	8 1	7 2	5
Norfolk	4 3 2	6 1	7 1	4 0	6
Lincoln	4 3 2	7 1	1 1	5 2	8
York	4 5 3	0 2	1 1	6 2	9
Durham	4 8 3	3 2	2 1	6 3	0
Northumberland	4 8 3	3 2	2 1	6 3	0
Cumberland	4 4 2	10 2	0 1	6 3	2
Westmorland	4 11 3	1 2	1 1	5 2	1 1
Lancashire	5 3 0	0 2	2 1	9 3	5
Cheshire	4 11 3	9 2	5 1	7 0	0
Monmouth	6 1 0	0 2	4 1	6 0	0
Somerset	6 5 3	6 2	3 1	9 2	2
Devon	6 4 0	0 2	5 1	5 0	0
Cornwall	5 10 0	0 2	6 1	4 0	0
Dorset	6 4 0	0 2	1 1	10 3	6
Hampshire	5 6 0	0 2	1 1	10 2	10
Sussex	4 11 0	0 2	0 1	10 2	8
Kent	4 8 3	3 2	2 1	10 2	5

WALES, Oct. 8, to Oct. 13, 1781.

North Wales	5 0 3	4 2	2 1	3 3	5
South Wales	5 1 3	8 2	1 1	2 3	1

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for NOVEMBER, 1780.

November, 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N W	fresh	29 7 1/2	55 heavy moist day, some little rain
2	N E	strong	29 8 1/2	55 fair day, sometimes bright
3	N N W	little	29 8	54 a very bright fine day
4	N W	fresh	29 8	51 clouds and sunshine, at intervals, but fair
5	W N W	ditto	29 6 1/2	52 a good deal of rain, but sometimes bright
6	Ditto	stormy	29 7	51 bright and cloudy at intervals, very strong sharp wind
7	N	ditto	29 7	42 very coarse cold day, a great deal of snow
8	N E	strong	29 8 1/2	43 a fine bright day, but very cold
9	Ditto to S W	little	30	41 very cold and churlish, with some misting rain
10	N W	ditto	29 9	48 a tolerable mild grey day
11	N E	ditto	29 9	52 ditto
12	S W	little	29 9	52 a very pleasant grey day
13	Ditto	stormy	29 5	54 a very coarse day, a good deal of rain
14	Ditto	fresh	29 7	51 exceeding bright morning, wet churlish afternoon
15	N W	ditto	29 9	45 smart frost, very bright and clear
16	E N E	little	29 9	36 very hard frost, bright day, but inclining to foggy
17	N W	little	29 7	42 heavy foggy day, with some rain
18	S W	little	29 5	43 white frost in the night, moist misting day
19	S W to N E	ditto	29 2	47 a fine bright day, heavy misting evening
20	S W	strong	28 9	47 a great deal of heavy rain
21	N N E	fresh	29 1	47 cloudy heavy day, but no rain
22	W	ditto	29 1	45 a fine fair day, chiefly bright
23	N W	little	29 3 1/2	42 a smart frost, very cold, with some sleet
24	E	ditto	29 6	40 ditto, a good deal of sleet and rain
25	N	ditto	29 8 1/2	42 a dull heavy day, but fair
26	S W	fresh	30 1 1/2	43 cloudy hazy day, but fair
27	N W	little	30 1	48 ditto
28	Ditto		30 2 1/2	49 very foggy morning, fine afternoon
29	N	little	30 3	45 white frost in the night, fine day, chiefly bright
30	N E	ditto	30 2	45 very bright early, cloudy heavy day

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 25, to Oct. 23, 1781.

Christened.	Buried.	Between
Males 802	Males 1076	2 and 5 234
Females 693	Females 1034	5 and 10 74
		10 and 20 48
		20 and 30 132
		30 and 40 156
		40 and 50 208
		50 and 60 169
		60 and 70 145
		70 and 80 114
		80 and 90 25
		90 and 100 5
		100 100

Whereof have died under two years old 800

Pock Loaf 26. 3 1/2.



# THE Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER, 1781.

*Proceedings in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 404.*



ACCOUNT of the number of houses within each county in England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; distinguishing the number in each city and town, wherein there are four hundred houses, and upwards, chargeable to the duty on houses and windows.

Counties.	Towns.	No.	Total.
Bedford	—	—	7294
Berks	Windfor	428	
	Newbury	453	
	Reading	672	
	County	10007	11560
Bucks	—	—	13015
Cambridge	To. and Uni.	1925	
	Wisbeach	469	
	County	10188	12582
Chester	City	1244	
	Macclesfield	449	
	Stockport	612	
	County	19633	21938
Cornwall	—	—	18185
Cumberland	Carlisle	430	
	Whitehaven	1208	
County	County	14533	16261
Derby	Town	1358	
	County	16073	17431
Devon	Exeter	1474	
	Plymouth	1510	
	Stoke Damerill	1151	
	Tavistock	489	
	Tiverton	435	
	County	35730	40789
Dorset	To. and co. Pool	523	
	County	14031	14554
Durham	Darlington	444	
	Stockport	431	

Counties.	Towns.	No.	Total.
Durham	Sunderland	792	
	County	14684	16351
York	City	2285	
East Riding	Hull and county	1370	
North Riding	Scarborough	628	
	Whitby	548	
West Riding	Bradford	403	
	Doncaster	514	
	Halifax	440	
	Leeds	1529	
	Sheffield	2092	
	Wakefield	544	
	County	87925	98278
Essex	Colchester	828	
	County	25547	26375
Gloucester	City	841	
	St. Phi. and Jac.	555	
	County	19069	20465
Hereford	Hereford	810	
	Leominster	444	
	County	8064	9318
Hertford	Town	401	
	County	10635	11036
Huntingdon	—	—	5800
Kent	Canterbury	881	
	Chatham	765	
	Deal	600	
	Deptford	926	
	Dover	1193	
	Faversham	452	
	Folkstone	533	
	Gravesend	401	
	Greenwich	1555	
	St John, ille of Tha.	440	
	Maidstone	727	
	Ramsgate	450	
	Rocheſter	607	
	Sandwich	406	
	Woolwich	690	
	County	25821	36447
Lancaster	Town	604	
	Liverpoole	3974	
	Manchester	2519	
	Preston		



Counties.	Towns.	No.	Total.	Counties.	Towns.	No.	Total.
Lancaster	Preston	402	43092	Stafford	Walsall borough	644	25825
	Warrington	479			Wolverhampton	683	
	County	35114			County	24091	
Leicester	Borough	1361	15835	Suffolk	St. Edmund Bury	648	27950
	Loughborough	440			Ipswich	1244	
	County	13834			County	26058	
Lincoln	City	906	15835	Suffex	Chichester	621	14830
	Boston	469			County	14239	
	Grantham	451					
	Stamford	576	16332	Surrey	Croydon	612	28553
	County	23991			Kingston	431	
					Mitcham	462	
London			16332		Richmond	400	26705
Middlesex	Brentford	477			Wandsworth	449	
	Chelfea	610			Borough	12120	
	Edmonton	474	62123	Southwark	County	14079	28553
	Hackney	1168					
	Islington	828					
	Kenington	700	33194	Warwick	Town	495	26705
	Mary-le-bone	3664			Birmingham	2291	
	St. Pancras	1273			Coventry	890	
Westminster	City and liberty	17013	62123		County	23029	26705
	County	35916		Westmoreland			
Norfolk	Norwich	2302	33194	Wilts	Sarum	804	22134
	King's Lynn	662			County	21330	
	Yarmouth	682					
	County	29548	17861	Worcester	Town	721	12166
					County	11445	
Northumberl.	Alnwick	513	17861	Anglesea			4104
	Halhewistle	455					
	Hexham	402					
	Newc upon Tyne	2219	678	Brecon			3610
	Shields	578					
	County	13694					
Berwick upon	Tweed	—	14246	Cardigan			3147
Nottingham	Town	1533					
	Mansfield	510					
	Newark	538	21799	Carmarthen	Borough	430	2130
	County	11665			County	6700	
Northampton	Town	706	13654	Carnarvon			3960
	Peterborough	473					
	County	20620					
			1474	Denbigh			6639
Oxford	City and Univ.	2316					
	County	11338					
Rutland			18213	Flint			3356
Salop	Ludlow	430					
	Shrewsbury	904					
	County	16879	28556	Glamorgan			5234
Somerset	Bristol	3947					
	Bath	1173					
	Walcot, Bath sub	786	17999	Merioneth			3705
	County	22659					
Southampton	Town	535	17999	Monmouth			4433
	Winchester	613					
	County	16851					
Stafford	Litchfield	407		Montgomery			7961
				Pembroke			3408
				Radnor			2600

N. B. The number of houses opposite the towns in the first column of this account, contains only the number of inhabited houses in each, chargeable to the window duties. The last column contains the total number of houses and cottages in each county.

Jan. 25.

Ld N—th presented a message from his Majesty, respecting the Dutch war (see p. 44.), together with the papers relative thereto, among which was the following manifesto:

GEORGE R.

(L. S.) "Through the whole course of our reign, our conduct towards the States General of the United Provinces has



has been that of a sincere friend and faithful ally. Had they adhered to those wise principles which used to govern the republic, they must have shewn themselves equally solicitous to maintain the friendship which has so long subsisted between the two nations, and which is essential to the interests of both; but from the prevalence of a faction devoted to France, and following the dictates of that court, a very different policy has prevailed. The return made to our friendship, for some time past, has been an open contempt of the most solemn engagements, and a repeated violation of public faith.

"On the commencement of the defensive war, in which we found ourselves engaged by the aggression of France, we shewed a tender regard for the interests of the States General, and a desire of securing to their subjects every advantage of trade, consistent with the great and just principle of our own defence. Our ambassador was instructed to offer a friendly negotiation, to obviate every thing that might lead to disagreeable discussion; and to this offer, solemnly made by him to the States General, the 2d of Nov. 1778, no attention was paid.

"After the number of our enemies increased by the aggression of Spain, equally unprovoked with that of France, we found it necessary to call upon the States General for the performance of their engagements. The fifth article of the perpetual defensive alliance between our crown and the States General, concluded at Westminster the 3d of March, 1678, besides the general engagement for succours, expressly stipulates, 'That the party of the two allies that is not attacked, shall be obliged to break with the aggressor in two months after the party attacked shall require it;' yet two years have passed, without the least assistance given to us, without a single syllable in answer to our repeated demands.

"So totally regardless have the States been of their treaties with us, that they readily promised our enemies

to observe a neutrality, in direct contradiction to those engagements; and whilst they have withheld from us the succours they were bound to furnish, every secret assistance has been given the enemy; and inland duties have been taken off, for the sole purpose of facilitating the carriage of naval stores to France.

"In direct and open violation of treaty, they suffered an American pirate to remain several weeks in one of their ports; and even permitted a part of his crew to mount guard in a fort in the Texel.

"In the East Indies, the subjects of the States General, in concert with France, have endeavoured to raise up enemies against us.

"In the West Indies, particularly at St. Eustatius, every protection and assistance has been given to our rebellious subjects. Their privateers are openly received into the Dutch harbours; allowed to refit there; supplied with arms and ammunition; their crews recruited; their prizes brought in and sold; and all this in direct violation of as clear and solemn stipulations as can be made.

"This conduct, so inconsistent with all good faith, so repugnant to the sense of the wisest part of the Dutch nation, is chiefly to be ascribed to the prevalence of the leading magistrates of Amsterdam, whose secret correspondence with our rebellious subjects was suspected long before it was made known by the fortunate discovery of a treaty; for the first article of which, see vol. L. p. 588.

"This treaty was signed in Sept. 1778, by the express order of the pensionary of Amsterdam, and other principal magistrates of that city. They now not only avow the whole transaction, but glory in it; and expressly say, even to the States General, that what they did 'was what their indispensable duty required.'

"In the mean time, the States General declined to give any answer to the memorial presented by our ambassador; and this refusal was aggravated by their proceeding upon other buli-  
neis,



ness, nay upon the consideration of this very subject to internal purposes; and while they found it impossible to approve the conduct of their subjects, they still industriously avoided to give us the satisfaction so manifestly due.

“We had every right to expect, that such a discovery would have roused them to a just indignation at the insult offered to us, and to themselves; and that they would have been eager to give us full and ample satisfaction for the offence, and to inflict the severest punishment upon the offenders. The urgency of the business made an instant answer essential to the honour and safety of this country. The demand was accordingly pressed by our ambassador in repeated conferences with the ministers; and in a second memorial, it was pressed with all the earnestness which could proceed from our ancient friendship, and the sense of recent injuries; and the answer now given to a memorial on such a subject, delivered about five weeks ago, is, ‘That the States have taken it *ad referendum*.’ Such an answer, upon such an occasion, could only be dictated by the fixed purpose of hostility meditated, and already resolved, by the States, induced by the offensive council of Amsterdam, thus to countenance the hostile aggression, which the magistrates of that city have made in the name of the Republic.

“There is an end of the faith of all treaties with them, if Amsterdam may usurp the sovereign power, may violate those treaties with impunity, by pledging the States to engagements directly contrary, and leaguings the Republic with the rebels of a sovereign to whom she is bound by the closest ties. An infraction of the law of nations, by the meanest member of any country, gives the injured state a right to demand satisfaction and punishment: how much more so, when the injury complained of is a flagrant violation of public faith, committed by leading and predominant members in the state! Since then the satisfaction we have demanded is not given, we must, though most reluctantly, do our-

selves that justice which we cannot otherwise obtain: we must consider the States General as parties in the injury which they will not repair, as sharers in the aggression which they refuse to punish, and must act accordingly. We have therefore ordered our ambassador to withdraw from the Hague, and shall immediately pursue such vigorous measures as the occasion fully justifies, and our dignity and the essential interests of our people require.

“From a regard to the Dutch nation at large, we wish it were possible to direct those measures wholly against Amsterdam; but this cannot be, unless the States General will immediately declare, that Amsterdam shall, upon this occasion, receive no assistance from them, but be left to abide the consequences of its aggression.

“Whilst Amsterdam is suffered to prevail in the general councils, and is backed by the strength of the state, it is impossible to resist the aggression of so considerable a part, without contending with the whole. But we are too sensible of the common interests of both countries not to remember, in the midst of such a contest, that the only point to be aimed at by us, is to raise a disposition in the councils of the republic to return to our ancient union, by giving us that satisfaction for the past, and security for the future, which we shall be as ready to receive, as they can be to offer; and to the attainment of which we shall direct all our operations. We mean only to provide for our own security, by defeating the dangerous designs that have been formed against us. We shall ever be disposed to return to friendship with the States General, when they sincerely revert to that system which the wisdom of their ancestors formed, and which has now been subverted by a powerful faction, conspiring with France against the true interests of the republic, no less than against those of Great Britain.

*St. James's, Dec. 20, 1780. G. R.*

This manifesto, with the titles of the papers referred to, being read, Mr. B—ke rose, not, he said, to trouble the



the House with his opinion on the war with Holland, as he had no sufficient grounds to enable him to decide on the propriety of the measure, nor from what he had heard read was either he or the House likely to obtain from the King's ministers the necessary information. His ears had greatly deceived him, he said, if, among the papers produced, the memorial presented by Sir Joseph Yorke in 1777 was to be found; that memorial, he said, was material, and he wished to know if it was now laid before the House.

Ld N—*th* said, every paper referred to in the manifesto was now on the table\*.

Mr. B—*ke*, without farther enquiry, proceeded. He said, that though for want of knowing the causes that led to it, the justice of the war could not be entered upon, the prudence and the policy of it were proper subjects of enquiry. He hoped, therefore, that since ministers had reduced parliament to the alternative either of supporting the war, or abandoning the cause of their country, they had ample proofs to produce that the war was unavoidable. The manifesto stated, that a treaty was entered into between the city of Amsterdam and America. This was a fact to be proved. The title of the paper which the clerk had just read was only the plan of a treaty, which cannot be understood in any other sense than as a sketch or rough draught of an agreement eventually to be entered into by the contracting parties, as circumstances should happen. For instance, if the independence of the Colonies should be declared, it might in that case be ratified. If that event did not happen, it might then be of

no effect. But however that might be, ministers in his opinion were highly culpable in taking so bold a step during the recess of parliament, when parliament might and ought to have been sitting, and the sense of the nation previously known.

Ld N—*th* declared, that it was with the utmost regret that his Majesty found himself indispensably obliged to enter into war with Holland, our old and natural ally; but who, in open violation of the most solemn treaties, had not only refused G. Britain her assistance, but also, contrary to the law of nations, had furnished France, our open and declared enemy, with warlike stores; and at length thought proper to countenance the magistracy of Amsterdam in their insult upon this country, by entering into a treaty of alliance with our rebellious Colonies as with free and independent states. By the treaty of Westminster, 1678, it was stipulated, that in case England was attacked by the H. of Bourbon, she might in two months after make choice either to call upon the States General to become parties in the war, or to furnish an aid of 6000 troops and 20 ships of war to be instantly put in readiness for action. That England had inviolably adhered to her part of the stipulation, and had sent 20,000 men to the assistance of Holland on a similar requisition, was known to all the world. His lordship then proceeded to state more particularly the offensive parts of the late conduct of the States General; their suffering Paul Jones, a Scotchman and a pirate, acting under no legal authority, to bring British ships into their ports, and to refit his own; their countenancing

\* The manifesto of 1777 was not among the papers on the table. That part of it alluded to hereafter in the debate was the conclusion. Sir Joseph Yorke, after remonstrating against the conduct of their new governor M. Van Graaf, for not only permitting an illicit commerce at St. Eustatia, conniving at the Americans in their hostile equipments, and suffering the seizure of an English vessel by an American pirate within cannon-shot of the island, but in aggravation to the affront given to the English nation, to return from the fortress of his government the salute of a rebel flag, and exhibiting the documents, adds, "That the King, who had read them not with less surprize than indignation, hath ordered me to expressly demand of your H. MM. a formal disavowal of the salute by Orange fort, at St. Eustatia, to the rebel ship; the dismissal and immediate recall of Gov. M. de Graaf, and to declare farther, on the part of his Majesty, that until that satisfaction is given, they are not to expect that his Majesty will suffer himself to be amused by mere assurances, or that he will delay one instant to take such measures as he shall think due to the interests and dignity of his crown."



their governor in saluting rebel ships of war at St. Eustatia, and suffering captures of them to be made within cannon-shot of their castles and forts; and lastly, their tacitly consenting to the treaty of alliance of Van Berkel and M. de Neufville with the rebel Colonies during their revolt from their lawful sovereign. The British ministry, his lordship said, had done all in their power to bring the States to a true sense of their own interest; and when necessity had obliged them to seize their ships engaged in a clandestine commerce with our enemies, such had been their lenity and unwillingness to proceed to extremities, that they had returned the ships to the owners, and had paid the full value for their cargoes. That the treaty alluded to was more than a plan or rough draught of a compact that was eventually to take place, as the hon. gentleman who spoke last had suggested; he assured the House, it was a formal treaty, actually signed and sealed, and the names of the Pensionary of Amsterdam and M. de Neufville on the one part, and John Lee, commissioner from the American Congress on the other part, subscribed to it; and that, so far from disavowing or attempting to palliate it, the magistrates of Amsterdam had gloried in it. With respect to the long adjournment of the House, which the hon. gentleman had pronounced culpable, it was a matter of indifference to ministers, but they knew it was highly necessary to many gentlemen; and besides, the irresolute answers given from time to time to Sir Joseph Yorke by their H. MM. did not render the necessity of proceeding to extremes so certain as to authorize ministers to continue the House sitting merely upon that account. His lordship concluded with moving, An humble address of thanks to his Majesty, for his most gracious message, and for the regret with which he had entered into the war with Holland, a war which his Majesty had declared, nothing but unavoidable necessity had obliged him to undertake. The address concluded with a most loyal as-

surance, that the House would cheerfully assist and support his Majesty against all his enemies; which address, his lordship said, was drawn up in language the most proper for the House to adopt. *This Debate to be continued.*

*The following very curious Letter we submit to the Society of Antiquaries in SCOTLAND.*

MR. URBAN,

Oct 4

THE famous Stone inclosed in King Edward's chair, in which the monarchs of England are seated at their coronations, seems to have continued undisturbed, through a succession of ages, in Westminster Abbey. In Mr. Widmore's valuable History of that Abbey, Lond. 1751, 4to. p. 80, is the following passage: "A. D. 1296 K. Edward I. first brought from Scotland the regalia of that kingdom, and the Stone fabulously reported to have been Jacob's pillow; which he sent to this church, and where it is at this time under the coronation chair." Doubts, however, may arise, whether this be the identical Stone "brought from Scotland;" if due attention be paid to the description of it in the subsequent passages extracted from Sir David Dalrymple's "Annals of Scotland from the Accession of Malcolm III. to the accession of the House of Stewart; in two 4to volumes; Edinburgh, 1776 and 1779:

"1296. As an evidence of his absolute conquest, he gave orders, that the famous Stone, regarded as the national palladium, should be conveyed to Westminster.

The Stone is thus described by W. Hemingford, T. I. p. 37. "Apud monasterium de Scone positus erat Lapis pergrandis in ecclesia Dei, juxta magnum altare, concavus quidem ad modum rotundæ cathedre confectus, in quo futuri Reges loco quasi coronationis ponebantur ex more. Rege itaque novo in Lapide posito, missarum solemnia incepta peraguntur; et, præterquam in elevatione sacri Dominici corporis, semper lapidatus mansit." And again, T. I. p. 100. "In redeundo per Scone, præcepit tolli et Londoniis cariari, Lapidem illum, in quo, ut supra dictum est, Reges Scottorum solebant poni loco coronationis suæ, et hoc in signum regni conquesti et resignati." Walsingham mentions the use to which Edward put this Stone: "Ad Westmonasterium transtulit illum, jubens inde fieri celebrantium cathedram sacerdotum." I have transcribed this account of the fatal Stone, that it may be compared with the appearance of the Stone that now bears its name at Westminster." I. 242.

One of the articles of the treaty of peace with Scotland appears to have been this:—"1328. The Stone on which the Kings of Scotland were wont to sit at the time of their coronation shall be restored to the Scots." A writ has been discovered under the privy seal, July 1, 1328, by Edw. III. to the Abbot and Monks of Westminster, reciting "that his



his council had, in his parliament held at Northampton, agreed that this Stone should be sent to Scotland; and requiring the Abbot and Monks, in whose custody it was, to deliver it to the sheriffs of London, who were to cause it to be carried to the Queen Mother." II. 127.

One of the heads also of the conference between Edw. III. of England and David II. of Scotland was this:—"1363. The King, after having been crowned King of England, to come regularly to the kingdom of Scotland, and to be crowned King at Scone, in the royal chair, which is to be delivered up by the English." II. 255.

Having brought these evidences together relative to the famous Stone, some of your antiquarian correspondents will probably favour you with their thoughts upon the subject, which at present requires elucidation in the opinion of

ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for 1747, p. 117, a correspondent recommends a machine for warming rooms and churches, and instances the good effects of one set up in a dissenting meeting-house at Newbery in Berkshire as a proof of their utility. Since that time great improvements have been made, and the American Stoves have been introduced for the same purpose, which are much superior to any before invented; but as they are not universally known, a description of them (chiefly extracted from the account published by Mr. Sharp) cannot fail of being acceptable to the public.

AMICUS.

*The Pensylvanian Fire-Places, commonly known by the Name of American Stoves, invented by Dr. Franklyn, and improved by Mr. Sharp of Leadenhall Street.*

These stoves are called *American*, because the first patterns of them, in cast iron, were the invention of Dr. Benjamin Franklyn, who then resided in Philadelphia. The invention was very ingenious, and had many conveniences: the room was warmed in all parts by the air flowing into it through the heated cavities; cold air was prevented rushing through the crevices, and much fuel was saved.—But the expence and trouble of fixing them in brickwork at first, and the great delays and difficulty of making workmen understand the manner of placing them, prevented their coming into general use.

These difficulties are now removed by the improvements made in them, and (where communication can be had with the external air) they are easily applied to any rooms whatever; so that not only small rooms, but the largest halls, libraries, or churches, may be warmed by them in a most effectual manner.

GENT. MAG. October, 1781.

The advantages of using them instead of common fire-places in private houses, are,

1. That they shew a clear handsome fire, by which the rays of heat are thrown out, and the full effect of open fires obtained, in proportion to their size.

2. In boarding-schools particularly, where all cannot conveniently be permitted to come near the fire, their effect is fully experienced, for all are equally warmed, and thereby the pains which children suffer from chilblains, owing chiefly to chilled heels suddenly heated, are in a great measure prevented.

3. Those who sit near the fire have not that cold draught of nipping air on their backs as when before common fires, by which they are, as the phrase is, scorched before, and frozen behind: neither have they that sharp draught of cold air playing on them as in rooms where there are fires in the common way, by which many take cold.

4. They are most excellent in nursing-rooms, as they constantly supply a sufficiency of fresh air, so to be warmed as the physician shall judge most advantageous to the patient's disorder.

5. In common chimneys, the strongest heat goes directly up the chimney, and is lost, and the rays that strike out towards the room are repelled, and carried up by the same draught of air; but by these stoves a constant current of warm air may be preserved coming out of the chimney-corner into the room. Hold a candle just under the mantle-piece, or breast of the chimney, and the flame is bent outwards. By laying a piece of smoaking paper on the hearth, on either side, the current of air may be observed as it moves, and where it tends, for it will turn and carry the smoke with it.

6. Thus, as very little of the heat is lost, much less fuel serves, which is a considerable advantage where fuel is dear.—"I can," says Mr. Sharp, "with great truth assert, the saving [in that article] has been many times more than the original cost of the stove."

7. Burn candles near this fire-place, and the flame rises quite upright, and does not flare and run the tallow, as against common fires.

8. These stoves cure most smoaky chimneys.

9. They prevent the fouling of chimneys two ways: one, by forcing the light dust and lint which contribute to foul chimneys, to pass through the flame, and so are consumed: the other, by burning less fuel, smoke is proportionably lessened.

10. The lighting of fires (an essential

article.



article in servants time) is greatly facilitated by means of a blower, whereby the fuel is soon kindled into flame, and smoke diminished; for where flame begins, smoke proportionably diminishes.

11. If a chimney should take fire, it is easily stifled and extinguished by these stoves.

To the advantages abovementioned, in order to recommend these stoves to private use, there are others of infinite consequence to bodies of people assembled in churches and halls, which are too obvious to need illustration.

Two of these stoves, of a large size, are placed in St. John's church, Southwark, the funnels of which are carried straight up through the galleries and roof. They are placed opposite to each other, about the middle of the church, and the effect is as complete as could possibly be desired for the purpose.

Before these stoves were placed, it had been usual to employ women every Sunday morning with cloths to wipe and dry the pillars and walls before the congregation assembled; but it is now observed, that after the stove-fires have been made a few hours, no such damp can be found. This church, Mr. Sharp believes, is the first stone building of its kind and size, that has ever been made comfortably warm by fires.

These stoves are not of the nature of Dutch stoves, for the Dutch stoves only warm the air in the room, without changing it; but these, by the heat of the fire, attract so great a quantity of external fresh air through the warming tube or air box at the back of each stove, that the air of the room is continually circulating and changing, as the stream is constantly rushing in and out of the room, by which it is rendered fit for wholesome respiration.

One objection that has been made to the use of these stoves is, their *offensive smell*. Their smell, however, never proceeds from the iron itself, which, in its nature, whether hot or cold, is *one of the sweetest of metals*, but from the general uncleanly manner of using stoves. If the stoves here described are kept clean, they are as sweet as an ironing box; which, though ever so hot, never offends the nicest lady. At the same time, nothing is more easy than to keep them clean; as a common hard brush, well applied, is all that is necessary. — That hot iron of itself yields no unwholesome vapours, is evident from the general health and strength of those who constantly work in iron, as furnace-men, forge-men, and smiths.

Another objection is, "That warm rooms make people tender and apt to

take cold," which is a mistake as great as it is (among the English) general. If sitting warm in a room made one subject to take cold on going out, lying warm in bed should, by a parity of reason, produce the same effect when we rise; yet we find we can leap out of the warmest bed naked, in the coldest morning, without any such danger, and in the same manner out of warm cloaths into a cold bed. The reason is, that in these cases the pores all closed at once, the cold is shut out, and the heat within is augmented, as we soon after feel by the glowing of the flesh and skin.

#### *Explanation of the Plate.*

The holes and the shutters, as they appear in the print at the sides of the stoves, are the channel for the introduction of warm air. And

The holes, or ventilators, near the bottom, at the front of the base, are the funnels for the introduction of cold air, if the room is too hot; when these are opened, the channel for hot air must be shut, and *vice versa*.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 10.

**A**MONGST the objects which strike my eye when travelling, the humble edifice which the hand of Piety has reared in former times, as an asylum for age and poverty, never fails to engage my attention. When I see it kept neat and in good repair, I receive pleasure from the idea that the benevolence of the founder has descended with the manor-house to the present owner. I consider it as unnecessary to ask whether the turf or the gaming-table consume his fortune and his time; those who are involved in such pursuits have neither money nor leisure to bestow on the wants of others. But when I see what *should be* the comfortable apartments of those who, perhaps, have once seen better days, totally neglected, the fences decayed, the windows broken—I lament the degeneracy of him who, in addition to the general claims of humanity, is born the guardian of these poor in particular.

These thoughts have often occurred to me, and were revived some time ago on riding through a little village in Berks, called Twyford. On the left hand of the road is a small building, inscribed *Deo & pauperibus* 1640; placed by the road-side to excite the charity of others, not to proclaim that of the founder, whose name is not mentioned. Some of the windows are entirely broken, and the wall which incloses the garden is so decayed that it will probably soon become useless. I could not help stopping my horse to ask one of the inhabitants of the town, whom I saw in his shop, the purpose of the foundation, and the reason of its present neglected condition. The intelligence I got did not reach so far as the founder; but he said it







*Debates in the last Session of the last Parliament, concluded from p. 412.*

*May 8.*

MR. Ald. S—w—e rose, and in an historical speech introduced his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliaments. It occasioned some debate, and the House divided, against it 92, for it 91.

*May 9.*

The House went into a committee on the bill for permitting, for a limited time, the importation of cotton wool from the Levant and Mediterranean Seas.

*May 10.*

The House proceeded to fill up the blanks in the clauses in the malt-tax bill, when the old arguments were repeated, and the blanks filled up as has been already observed.

*May 11.*

The order of the day was read, for the House to go into committee on the state of the war.

Ld I—n—m observed, that the House was very thin, and that the matter had therefore better be postponed.

Mr. D H—t—y informed the House, that Sir Henry Clinton had written home for an additional number of troops, but that owing to their not being sent him in time he had been disappointed of an important expedition. He wished to know why the troops had been delayed?

Ld G. G—m—ne said, that no requisition for troops had been received from Gen. Clinton, and that those sent had been ordered for America merely because it had been thought an advisable measure at home.

*May 12.*

The House went into a committee of supply, voted a million and a half to pay off the navy debt, and adjourned to

*May 13.*

Agreed to the report of the resolutions on the supply, that 1,500,000l. be granted towards paying off the debt of the navy; 15,700l. to make good the like sum issued in pursuance of addresses of this House; 14,348l. for charges of convicts on the Thames; and 11,712l. for additional companies to the militia for 1780; 400,680l. for deficiencies on the pay of militia in 1779; 30,296l. for new-raised levies for 1780.

The House resolved itself into a committee on Mr. Burke's bill

Proceeded to debate the clause for abolishing the several offices of master of the buck hounds, fox hounds, and harriers. After some conversation, the House divided, Ayes 49, Noes 75.

Several other clauses were likewise negatived by like majorities:

Mr. S—w—e observed, that since the vote of the 6th of April, the influence of the crown had been in a progressive state of increase, and that of the 233 gentlemen who, on that memorable night, had voted, that the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished; numbers who composed that majority had since proved the influence in their own persons, but had disapproved the conclusion that it ought to be diminished; and what the friends of their country had been toiling and labouring to effect during the preceding part of the session, was all at once demolished by the magic touch of the minister. The moment was critical! the cursed system which directed the affairs of this country to the very brink of ruin was on the very point of dissolution, when, by the artful management of the noble lord, it was established upon a firmer and more permanent basis than ever.

Ld N—th arose with great warmth, and called Mr. S—w—e to order; said he had most unjustly and falsely accused him; defied him to prove that he had employed the influence of the crown in an improper manner, or had endeavoured to influence or corrupt a single individual since his entering into office.

Mr. Ald. S—w—e maintained, in most direct, manly, and unqualified terms, his former assertion. He was satisfied that the noble lord had, during the Speaker's illness, influenced or corrupted several of the majority of the 6th of April; and more than that asserted, that he had tampered with many. If the noble lord was prepared to meet the charge, he dared him to take down his words, for if he did, though perhaps it might be difficult to prove the actual corruption, he was ready and fully prepared to go into the proofs of the tampering.

Ld N—th defied his accusers to make good any such charge against him; and if the hon. gentleman was so well informed on the subject as he pretended, it was his business as the accuser to bring the charge forward; for, as the hon. gentleman had avoided any specification, it was impossible for him to enter into a defence till he knew on what the accusation was founded.

Mr. B—ke put an end to the altercation, by declaring his intention of not dividing the House upon any of the future clauses in his bill, and pressed to have the remainder, in number 42, read and negatived,



gated, that his bill might no longer be an engine to his adversaries; nor call for the tiresome and useless attendance of his friends.

May 19.

The Recorder of London made his promised motion relative to giving satisfaction to the people respecting the grievances set forth in their petition. His motion was substantially this; That there be no more money granted for public services till the grievances stated in the petitions be redressed.

He insisted upon it, that now was the time, or never, that the grievances of the people were to be attended to. There was at this instant only one money-bill remaining: that once passed, ministers might advise his Majesty to prorogue or dissolve the parliament, and by that means stigmatise the majority of that House as infamous to posterity. They had voted that the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished: they had done more; they had specifically resolved, that it was the duty of that House to redress the grievances complained of in the petitions of the people. And yet, What had they done? Passed the contractors bill; the principle of which was denied by the Lords, who gave the most unequivocal proof of the reality of that influence which they denied to exist by throwing the bill out.

Mr. D. H—t—y seconded the motion; which, however, was negatived without being replied to, 89 to 64; and the House adjourned to

May 22.

The House in committee on the supply, voted 2,418,000*l.* for the extraordinary of the army in 1780.

Sir G. X—ge moved, by way of amendment, to leave out the words "two millions," and insert the words "one million" in its stead, which was rejected.

May 23.

The House in committee on the bill for better securing the freedom of parliament, by extending the qualifications of members to sit in the H. of Commons. Agreed to.

May 24.

Sir T. Cl—ri—g moved for leave to bring in a bill, for empowering justices of peace to make provision for the wives and children of men impressed into his Majesty's naval service. Rejected.

Gov. P—wn—l moved for leave to bring in a bill, for empowering his Majesty to make peace, truce, or convention, with America.

Mr. Ed—n was utterly against making any overtures to America.

Ld N—th was likewise against it.

And so was Ld G. G—m—ne.

It was negatived upon a division, 113 to 50.

May 26.

Ld G. G—rd—n moved, that there be laid before the House a copy of the public letter from Sir G. B. Rodney to the Admiralty, dated off Fort Royal, April 26, relative to the engagement with the French fleet.

Ld N—th opposed the motion; which came to nothing, being out-voted 160 to 81.

June 1.

Ld N—th presented a message from the King, "That at this critical juncture his Majesty is desirous that the House should enable him to defray any expenses that the exigency of affairs may require." His lordship moved, that the message be referred to a committee of the whole House.

Went through the bill for appointing commissioners to inspect the public accounts.

June 2.

Ld G. G—rd—n presented that memorable petition from the Protestant Association which occasioned so much confusion in the city and environs of the city of London, and so much trouble to himself (see vol. L. p. 265.). Ld Geo. introduced it by saying he had before him a petition signed by near 120,000 of his Majesty's protestant subjects, praying for a repeal of the act passed the last session in favour of Roman Catholics. What followed is amply related in the course of this work, to which we refer.—The House did not sit again till

June 6.

When Capt. H—rh—t hinted at the expulsion of Ld George, to which the House shewed the strongest marks of dislike. Observing that Ld George had a cockade in his hat, he remarked upon it with great severity; and said, if he did not instantly pull it out, he would cross the House and pull it out himself. Ld George very patiently pulled it out, and put it into his pocket.

June 8.

The House met, and the Speaker having told the members that they could not proceed in the exercise of their legislative functions while the city of Westminster was under martial law, the Ld Advocate moved, that the House be adjourned till Monday sevensnight, June 19. Agreed to.

June



June 19.

His Majesty went to the H. of Peers, and made a most gracious speech from the throne; which being read,

Ld B—ch—p moved an address; of which, see vol. L. p. 247. That business over,

Ld N—th rose and said, I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint this House, that his Majesty has caused the right hon. Ld Geo. Gordon, a member of this House, to be apprehended and committed for high treason.

A motion was then made, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return the thanks of this House, for communicating the reasons for which the right hon. Ld Geo. Gordon, a member of this House, was apprehended and committed. The same was ordered to be presented to his Majesty.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the obnoxious act, when Mr. Ellis being voted to the chair, Ld B—ch—p began a speech, which it was understood was to be introductory to certain declarations respecting the act in question,

Sir J. M—wb—y suddenly rose to order: he wished to take the sense of the House, whether the more regular and proper way would not be to go into the proof of allegations that were contained in the respective petitions; he wished this the rather, as some of his constituents were ready to prove the increase of popish schools, seminaries, and chapels; and particularly to prove, that a popish chapel, which before the act would hold 150 or 200 persons, had been so increased as to receive 3000. He was going on, but was called to order by

Mr. M—nt—u, who contended that Ld B—ch—p was strictly in point, and therefore had a right to proceed without interruption.

Ld B—ch—p insisting on this right, proceeded. He stated the pains taken to misrepresent the act; ministers, forgetting their Christian character, had taken pains from the pulpit to inflame the people's minds against it; petitions from eighty-five societies at Glasgow, though no other than little alehouse clubs, had been magnified into consequence, and brought up to oppose it. He defended the law on the principles of justice, moderation, good policy, and humanity. He represented the act of K. William as cruel, arbitrary, and obtained contrary to the wishes of the king. He treated the complaint about schools and seminaries as factious and ill-founded, and then

moved five resolutions, which he was about to read,

When Mr. A—b—r rose, professing himself a friend to toleration, but convinced that popery ought to be guarded against. The laws that bore hard upon their natural rights as subjects ought to be relaxed; but they ought not to be permitted to open schools. Popery was intolerant, and some enquiry ought to be made into the progress of it.

Ld N—th approved the act, though he was not the mover of it. Could any man think imprisonment for life a proper punishment for saying mass? and yet Malony, an Irish priest, had been so sentenced. He had recommended him to the King, and he was released after lying in prison a year and a half. It was impolitic to continue such cruel restraints. He insisted that popery was on the decline, and could prove it by the red book.

Sir G. S—v—le thought the petitions from the meanest of the people ought to have their due weight; and whether the 85 societies at Glasgow were an incorporation, or only clubs of men meeting at little alehouses, they had a right to apply to parliament, and parliament were bound to receive and enquire into their grievances. He approved of the several tendencies of the bill, that fathers ought not to be deprived of their estates by their children; that papists ought to be permitted to purchase lands, and to educate their own children; but if protestant children had been seduced by them, he thought a bill ought to be brought in to prevent it.

Mr. F—x argued in favour of general toleration, and declared against the repeal of the act, and all that tended to bridle and restrain conscience.

Sir P. J. Cl—ke spoke in favour of the petitions, and moved for time for the reception of evidence.

Sir G. Y—ge was for toleration, but thought some alteration of the law necessary.

Ld Adv. of Scotland defended the act, and declared himself a friend to general toleration.

Mr. Sp. S—nb—e found fault with the act, because it did not go far enough in favour of the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Ald. B—ll declared his hearty concurrence with the petitions from the different protestant associations. Our bishops and clergy, he said, in the memorable year 1745, were indefatigable in warning the people to beware of popery.

And



And what alteration has popery undergone since? The Pope remains still supreme, the priesthood is the same, and the people are as fast held in delusion as ever; yet, because the court and its dependents have thought proper to patronise popery, the bishops and the clergy join to promote it; and that religion, which not forty years ago excited every horror, we are now persuaded to believe perfectly harmless, and deserving of support. He said, that, under the specious mark of moderation and tenderness for papists, a design seemed to be formed to sacrifice the protestant religion at the shrine of popery.

Mr. B—ke reproached the doctrines of Mr. Ald. B—ll; said the petitions had arisen from bigotry and fanaticism; that the church of England was struck at, and the crown itself, and he would defend both from the attempts and malevolence of all such men. He expatiated on the inhumanity of fanatics; on the baseness of paying the constable who had imprisoned Mr. Malony, an honest and inoffensive man, and had attempted to imprison Mr. Talbot, brother to the E. of Shrewsbury, but had failed very happily in proof. He stated in a very animated speech the means taken to bring about all the mischief that had happened, and concluded by moving, that much industry had been used to misrepresent the intentions of parliament.

Sir J. M—w—y rose to condemn that warmth and asperity with which the worthy magistrate had been attacked by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, as well as by another hon. gentleman [Mr. Wilkes] the preceding evening, whom the ties of gratitude ought to have restrained from undeserved abuse. For his part, he had no connection with the protestant association, nor had ever been an advocate for persecution; but he could not help thinking, that those who shewed so much zeal for the cause of popery, could have no great affection for the protestant church. If, he said, it was notorious that papists had been more industrious in propagating their religion under the sanction of the late act, which was only intended to relieve them from penalties that were thought too severe in certain cases, and to place them upon a footing with other subjects in the enjoyment of their property in others, it was the duty of parliament to be guarded against the increase of a religion, intolerant in itself, and tending to promote despotism.

Mr. S—w—e vindicated the character of Ald. B—ll. He declared himself an enemy to every kind of persecution, civil and religious; thought the papists were at rest before, and was sorry that the act in question had put them in motion. For their sakes, as well as to quiet the minds of the bulk of the people, he thought part of the act ought to be repealed. He was totally against Mr. B—ke's motion.

Gen. C—w—y said, he had altered his opinion; he had feared that the late act would have encouraged persecution, and that the remaining penalties would have been enforced against papists; but he was now of another mind, and voted for Ld B—ch—p's resolutions.

Mr. M—rt—n expressed himself a friend to universal toleration in matters of conscience.

Sir P. J. El—ke adverted to what Ld B—ch—p had said of the protestant preachers influencing the minds of men. It was the first time, he said, that he ever heard it imputed to the church of England as a crime, that they had preached against popery. He thought it was much better for the members of that church to declaim against popery, than to preach politics or write Morning Posts.

Ld B—ch—p's resolutions were now read, and were in substance as follow:

1. That it is the opinion of this committee, That the act in question has been misrepresented and misunderstood.

2. That the said act does not in any manner alter or invalidate the statutes relative to popery, previous to the act of the 12th of K. William III.

3. That no ecclesiastical or spiritual jurisdiction is given by the said act to the Pope or See of Rome.

4. That all attempts to seduce the youth of this kingdom from the established church to popery, are highly criminal, and a proper subject for farther regulation.

5. That all endeavours to disquiet the minds of the people, by misrepresenting the said act as inconsistent with the safety or irreconcilable to the principles of the protestant religion, have a manifest tendency to disturb the public peace, to break the union necessary at this time, to bring dishonour on the national character, or discredit the protestant religion in the eyes of other nations, and to furnish occasion for the renewal of persecution of our protestant brethren in other countries.

Sir G. S—v—e moved for leave to bring in a bill, to secure the protestant religion



religion in G. Britain from any encroachments of popery, by more effectually restraining papists, or persons professing the popish religion, from teaching or taking upon themselves the education or government of the children of protestants. Agreed to,

June 22.

Mr. S—rt's bill for securing the freedom and independence of parliament, by ascertaining the qualification of its members; was reported, and rejected.

June 23.

Sir G. S—v—le's bill was read the first time, and no debate. Adjourned to

June 26.

Sir G. S—v—le's bill read the second time, and strenuously debated clause by clause. One material amendment was proposed by Ld B—ch—p, which, though but of a single particle, would have rendered the whole bill nugatory; that was, by substituting the word *and* instead of *or*, and then the clause would have stood thus: "If any papist, or person professing the popish religion, shall knowingly take upon him or herself the education, teaching, instruction, *and* boarding the child or children of any of his Majesty's protestant subjects, &c."

Mr. D—nn—g objected to this amendment, because it would be impossible to convict any man of any offence against the proposed act, unless he should be found guilty not only of teaching and instructing, but of boarding also.

Ld B—ch—p confessed this to be his meaning; but still contended for the propriety of the amendment; in which he was supported by Ld N—g—t, Ld N—th, and Mr. B—ke.

Mr. D—nn—g insisted, that if the amendment was adopted, the hon. gentleman who brought in the bill would do much better to stop where he was, than go on with the bill.

The amendment was at length rejected without a division.

June 27.

Mr. D. H—tl—y moved for leave to bring in a bill, to invest the Crown with power to make peace with America. Rejected, 93 to 28. The principle of his bill was, a truce for ten years, and the suspension of all laws relating to America for the same term; and a provision to establish an intercourse between the two countries upon such terms as should from time to time be agreed upon.

Sir S—v—le moved, that the prosecution of an offensive war against America is a measure that can be productive

of no good whatever; but, by preventing reconciliation, threatens the accomplishment of the final ruin of the British empire. Rejected, 105 to 34.

Mr. S—v—le drew the attention of the House to the orders that had been given by Ld Amherst to disarm his Majesty's protestant subjects within the metropolis, and the discretionary orders given to the military, contrary to the bill of rights; and made two motions relative thereto, which were both rejected by the previous question.

June 28.

Sir G. S—v—le's bill reported, and passed, though

Mr. B—ke said, he had a petition against it from several Roman Catholic schoolmasters, setting forth the grievances they would suffer should it pass into a law, and praying to be heard by counsel. Petition rejected, 33 to 8. Adjourned to July 3, when neither on that or the day following was any debate.

July 5.

Mr. B—ke presented a bill, for uniting to the Crown the principality of Wales and the county palatine of Chester, &c and

Mr. D. H—tl—y moved, now that the late tumults were quieted, to address his Majesty, that he would be pleased to order the military power to be again under the controul of the civil magistrate. Negatived, 50 to 6. Next day no debate.

July 8.

His Majesty put an end to the session by a most gracious speech.

MR. URBAN,

TURNER, in his "Book of Providences," closes the Chapter of "Remarkable Diligence, Laboriousness, and Studiousness," with the following anecdote of Sir Richard Blackmore.

"Dr. Rich. Blackmore, my contemporary and colleague at Oxon, now living, and one of the College in London; was in his first years the most eager and diligent student that I ever knew; sitting up at his book till twelve, one, two, and sometimes three o'clock in the morning, and then lying down only upon his chairs till prayer-time, till his health broke, and he was constrained by necessity to retire into the country, to repair himself by physic."

By Colleague Turner here means Fellow-Collegian. They were both educated at Edmund-Hall. Whatever rank the capricious taste of the public may assign to Sir Richard as an author, his indefatigable exertion of his best abilities in the pursuit of knowledge, and for the improvement of mankind, was certainly highly laudable.

Yours, &c. J. BOERHADEN.  
A Beau-



A Beautiful marble urn has lately been erected at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, in memory of the late illustrious EARL of CHATHAM (executed by Mr. BACON, who is now preparing the statue of his Lordship for Westminster-Abbey), at the expense of LADY CHATHAM, by whom the following inscription, engraven on the urn, is said to have been written:—

Sacred to pure Affection;

This simple Urn

Stands a Witness of unceasing grief: for Him, who

Excelling in whatever is most admirable,  
And adding to the exercise of the sublimest  
Virtues

The sweet Charms of refined Sentiments  
and polish'd Wit,

By social Commerce

Render'd beyond Comparison Happy

The Course of Domestic Life,

And bestow'd a Felicity Inexpressible  
ON HER

Whose faithful Love was bless'd in a pure  
Return

that rais'd her above every other Joy,

but the paternal one,

and that she shared with Him.

His generous Country with public Monuments

Has Eternised his Fame.

This Humble Tribute

is to sooth the Sorrowing Breast  
of Private Woe!

To the Dear Memory

of WILLIAM PITT,

EARL of CHATHAM, this Marble

is Inscribed by HESTER

His beloved Wife,

1781.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 11.*

IF the following lines, written by a Painter and a man of science, who also cultivated the sublime themes of sacred enquiry, and formed his principles and conduct from the study of divine truth, intended for his own epitaph, and found amongst his papers after his decease, can by your publication of them produce a translation from some poetic pen amongst your correspondents, his descendants will esteem the obligation! *ONE of them.*

Nam mea vita meis non est incongrua scriptis;

Justitiam doceo, justitiamque colō.

Improbis esse potest nemo qui non sit avarus;

Nec pulchrum quicquam fecit avarus opus.

Octoginta annos complevi jam quatuorque,

Et, prope stans, dicat Mars mihi, Ne

METUE \*

\* My life and writings both, I trust, agree;

Justice I teach, and just I strive to be.

Wicked, except the covetous, are none;

Good works by avarice were never done.

I now have clos'd my four-and-eightieth year,

And Death stands by, and whispers, 'Do not FEAR.

Being in the present, not the past tense, it is rather unsuitable for an epitaph. EDITOR.

† He was related, as appears from his epitaph, to Archbishop Sharp.

GENT. MAG. *October, 1781.*

MR. URBAN,

*Leyburn, Sept. 4.*

I Send you some memoirs of Mr. Abraham Sharp, a man truly eminent, tho' unnoticed by any of our biographical writers.—What relates to the first twenty-five years of his age, I learned from his friend the mathematician at Bradford, mentioned in the memoirs, and some few others, about forty years ago. And though I never had any personal knowledge of Mr. Sharp, nevertheless soon after his death I had frequent opportunities of looking over his curious mathematical instruments, manuscripts, drawings, &c. &c. which are now mostly dispersed and sold. I have long wished to see his life written by some abler hand, or by some intimate friend or acquaintance, who could do justice to his memory, but I believe they are all dead.

Yours &c. G. G.

Mr. Abraham Sharp, an eminent mathematician, mechanic, and astronomer, was descended from an ancient family at Little Horton, near Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire †. At a proper age he was put apprentice to a merchant at Manchester; but his genius and disposition became so remarkable for the study of the mathematics, not only in the practical, but also in the speculative parts, that he soon became uneasy in that situation of life. By the mutual consent therefore of his master and himself (tho' not perhaps altogether with that of his father) he quitted his employ of a merchant, and removed to Liverpool; where, according to the most natural bent of his genius, he gave himself up wholly to the study of the mathematics, astronomy, &c. and likewise opened a school, and taught writing, accounts, &c.

He did not continue long at Liverpool before he accidentally fell in company with a London merchant or tradesman, under whose roof the famous astronomer Mr. Flamsteed lived; and, that he might be personally acquainted with that eminent man, he soon after left Liverpool, and engaged with the above merchant in the capacity of a book-keeper. It was here that he first contracted an intimate friendship and acquaintance with Mr. Flamsteed, by whose interest and recommendation he obtained a more lucrative employ than that of a book-keeper, in the dockyard at Chatham, where he continued till his friend and patron (knowing his great merit and abilities in astronomy and mechanics) called him to his assistance in contriving, adapting, and fitting up the astronomical ap-



paratus, &c. in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, now called Flamsteed-house, which had then been lately built, about the year 1676; Mr. Flamsteed being at that time 30 years of age, and Mr. Sharp 25.

In this situation he continued to assist Mr. Flamsteed in making observations (with the mural arch \* of near 7 feet radius, and 140 degrees on the limb) of the meridional zenith distances of the fixed stars, sun, moon, and the other planets, with the times of their transits over the meridian; together with observations of the sun and moon's diameters, eclipses of the sun, moon, and Jupiter's satellites, variations of the compass, &c. He likewise assisted him in taking a catalogue of the right ascensions, distances from the pole, longitude and magnitudes of near 3000 fixed stars, with variations of their right ascensions and distances from the pole, whilst they change the longitudes one degree.

But from a continual observance of the stars at night, in a cold thin air, joined to a weakly constitution, he was reduced to a bad state of health, for the recovery of which he desired leave to retire to his house at Horton; where, as soon as he found himself upon the recovery, he began to fit up an observatory of his own, having first made an elegant and curious engine for turning all kinds of work in wood or brass, with a maundril for turning irregular figures, as ovals, roses, wreathed pillars, &c. &c. besides which he made himself most of the tools used by joiners, clock-makers, opticians, mathematical instrument-makers, &c. The limbs of his large equatorial instrument, sextant, quadrant, &c. he graduated with the nicest accuracy, by diagonal divisions, into degrees and minutes. The telescopes he made use of were all of his own making, and the lenses ground, figured, and adjusted with his own hands.

It was at this time that he assisted Mr. Flamsteed in calculating most of the tables in the second volume of his "*Historia Cœlestis*," as appears by their letters to be seen at Horton; likewise the curious drawings of the charts of all the constellations visible in our hemisphere, together with still the more excellent drawings of the planispheres both of the northern and southern constellations: and tho' these drawings of the constellations were sent to be engraved at Amsterdam by a masterly hand, yet the originals far exceed the engravings in point of beauty and elegance; these were published by Mr. Flamsteed, and both copies may be seen at Horton.

The mathematician meets with something extraordinary in his elaborate treatise of *Geometry Improved*, by a large and accurate table of segments of circles, its construction and various uses in the solution of several difficult problems, with compendious tables for

finding a true proportional part; and their use in these or any other tables exemplified in making logarithms or natural numbers from them to 60 places or figures; there being a table of them for all primes to 1100 true to 61 figures.

Likewise his concise treatise of *Polyedra*, or solid bodies of many bases, both the regular and others: to which are added twelve new ones, with various methods of forming them, and their exact dimensions in furls, or species, and in numbers. Illustrated with variety of copper-plates, neatly engraved by his own hands. Also the models of these *Polyedra* he cut out in a most amazing exact manner in box-wood.

Few or none of the mathematical instrument-makers could exceed him in exactly graduating or neatly engraving any mathematical or astronomical instrument, as may be seen in the equatorial instrument above mentioned, his sextant, quadrants of various sorts, dials; also in a curious armillary sphere, which, besides the common properties, has moveable circles, &c. for exhibiting and solving all spherical triangles: also his double sector, &c. &c. all contrived, graduated, and finished, in an elegant manner, by himself. In short, he had a remarkably clear head for contriving, and an extraordinary hand for executing, any thing, not only in mechanics, but likewise in drawing, writing, and making the most exact and beautiful schemes or figures in all his calculations and geometrical constructions.

The quadrature of the circle was undertaken by him for his own private amusement in the year 1699, deduced from two different series, whereby the truth thereof is proved to 72 figures; all which may be seen in *Sherwin's* tables; that is, if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference thereof will be found equal to 3,14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640526, &c.

He also calculated the logarithmic sines, tangents, and secants of the seconds to every minute of the first degree of the quadrant, which laborious investigation most probably may be seen among the curiosities of the Royal Society, as they were presented to the Rev. Patrick Murdoch for that purpose; in which manuscript may be seen his very neat and exact manner of writing and arranging his figures, not to be equalled by the best penman now living. In the same manuscript may be seen the logarithmic sines, tangents, &c. to every second of the first minute of the quadrant, all calculated by the indefatigable Mr. Sharp.

He kept a correspondence by letters with most of the eminent mathematicians and astronomers of his time, as Mr. Flamsteed, Sir Isaac Newton †, Dr. Halley, Dr. Wallis, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Sherwin, &c. the answers to

\* I believe contrived and graduated by Mr. Sharp. † The letters of Sir Isaac, without doubt, would be an acceptable communication to the public. EDITOR. which



which letters are all written upon the backs, or empty spaces, of the letters he received, in a short hand of his own contrivance.

From a great variety of letters (a large chest full) from these and many other celebrated mathematicians, it is evident, that Mr. Sharp spared neither pains nor time to promote real science. He was a bachelor, of a middle stature, but very thin, being of a weakly constitution, and was quite superannuated three or four years before he died, which was on the 18th of July 1742, in the 91st year of his age.

He engaged or employed four or five different rooms or apartments in his house for different purposes, into which none of his family could possibly enter at any time without his permission. He was visited rarely by any, except two gentlemen of Bradford, the one a mathematician, and the other an ingenious apothecary: these were admitted by the signal of rubbing a stone against a certain part of the outside of the house. He duly attended the dissenting chapel at Bradford, of which he was a member, every Sunday, at which time he took care to be provided with plenty of halfpence, which he very charitably suffered to be taken singly out of his hand, held behind him during his walk to the chapel, by a number of poor people who followed him, without his ever looking back, or asking a single question.

Mr. Sharp was very irregular at his meals, and remarkably sparing in his diet, which he frequently took in the following manner. A little square hole, something like a window, made a communication between the room where he was generally employed in calculations; and another chamber or room in the house where a servant could enter; and before this said hole he had contrived a board or a slide: the servant always placed his viands in this hole, without speaking or making the least noise, and when he had a little leisure he visited his cupboard to see what it afforded to satisfy his hunger or thirst. But it often happened, that the breakfast, dinner, and supper have remained untouched by him, when the servant has gone to remove what was left—so deeply engaged had he been in calculations.\*

Cavities might easily be perceived in an old English oak table where he sat to write, by the frequent rubbing and wearing of his elbows.—*Gutta cavat lapidem, &c.*

His tomb is thus inscribed:

H. S. E.

Quod mortale fuit

ABRAHAM SHARP, Stirpe Antiqua prognati,  
Et archiepiscopo ejus nominis Eboracensi  
Sanguinis vinculo conjuncti;  
Qui inter peritissimos

Suitemporis Mathematicos merito numeratus,  
Cum viris eadem laude celeberrimis,  
Flamsteedio præsertim et illustrissimo  
Newtono.

Perpetuam coluit amicitiam;

Quorum prioris Historiam Cœlestem

In Tabulis accuratissimè delineavit.

Varia item scripta et instrumenta a se confecta,  
Suppressio tamen nomine, in lucem emisit.

Cum vitam autem hisce studiis

Placidam et utilem cœlebs peregerat,

In Deum pietate, in pauperes benignitate,

In omnes benevolentia insignis,

Anno demum ætatis nonagesimo primo,  
Rerum humanarum satur in cœlum demigravit  
XV kalend. August. 1742.

We are much obliged to the correspondent who has sent us the following, and hope for a continuance of his favours.

Remarks on Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the most eminent English Poets*—2d edition.

COWLEY.

Vol I. p. 27. "WIT, like all other things subject by their nature to the choice of man, has its changes and fashions, and at different times takes different forms."

P. 62. "Real mirth must be always natural, and nature is uniform."

Is the essence of wit and humour then quite different? Is humour so decisively superior to wit? Our author here falls into the vulgar mistake, that wisdom and wit are synonymous, or nearly so, though they are very unlike. Congreve has been blamed for making wits of his fools†; a difficult matter indeed, though wits often make fools of themselves.

P. 79. "Do thou but threat, &c." *Cowley*. "Every reader finds himself weary with this useless talk of an allegorical being."

Many, I believe, have but an indifferent opinion of the "usefulness" of any poetry.—The putting this speech into the mouth of Envy may perhaps be culpable in epic; otherwise I think it very beautiful, and the sound is wonderfully adapted to the sense.—"Still at thy voice start"—Every ear to which the ringing of a guinea is not more agreeable than sterling verse, will direct the reader to lay the emphasis on "voice." Many of this poet's lines should be scanned in reading, having fourteen syllables, as in his Nemæan ode of Pindar:

Black blood, and fiery breath, and poisonous  
soul he squeezes out.

Cowley, on the whole, is portrayed with great ingenuity and penetration.

MILTON.

P. 142. "The speed of the horseman must be limited by the power of his horse." But surely something depends on the skill of the rider.

P. 146. "The celebrated word *Smectymnus*." I am at a loss to apprehend how "the

\* A similar story is told of Sir Isaac Newton. EDIT.

† Tell me, if Congreve's fools are fools indeed? POPE.



initial letters" of the names of *six* persons I suppose is meant) could form a word of eleven.

P. 149. "Such is the controversial merri- ment of Milton: his gloomy seriousness is yet more offensive. Such is his malignity, that *hell grows darker at his frown*."

I am sorry our critic gives me so fair an opportunity, and indeed forces me, to retort the charge of "malignity."

P. 182. "He [Milton] was now poor and blind." A very pertinent remark, which well accounts, together with his known genius, for the favour shewn him. Charles had genius himself.

P. 183. "All his wives were virgins \*." A peremptory assertion, that a caviller might easily construe into a bull.

P. 184. "Ministerial." A word of an obviously double meaning, and therefore unworthy of the author of the *English Dictionary*.

P. 190. "This dependence of the soul upon the seasons, those temporary and periodical ebbs and flows of intellect, may, I suppose, justly be derided as the fumes of vain imagination. *Sapiens dominabitur astris*." *Sed astra regunt homines*. Here our author is more witty than just. Experience, I believe, convinces every one of being affected by the seasons and weather, which is true to a proverb; but if we can "rule the stars," physicians will affirm that we cannot rule the sun. And why may not the moon influence genius as well as an ague? It is reasonable to suppose that such an one as that of Milton might sometimes flag. Nature might force upon him what prudence recommends to others. *Non semper arcum*. Nor is it likely that he should think himself inspired in the winter and not in the best part of the year; he who was so fond of the Muses and "vernal delight." Indeed, if he had enlivened a summer's day, and made a winter one "darker at his frown," it had been more consonant.

P. 192. The Doctor is undoubtedly right here, as G. Britain sufficiently confutes the notion concerning geographical genius; or of the influence of climate on the imagination.

P. 193. "If less could be performed by the writer, less likewise would content the judges of his work." But is an author to regard only comparative excellence for his reputation, and his own countrymen? A person of a climate, or language, really unfavourable to literature, should turn his thoughts another way, should engage in an occupation more practicable. Is it not more to the purpose for a Dutchman to cultivate tulips than genius, to amass a store of breeches rather than of ideas? And should not a man doomed to Lapland disgorge Milton, and the *belles lettres*, and learn to digest train-oil? But the Doctor professedly ridicules his own criticism at the conclusion with great candour, and

draws his humour to a focus, by allowing, that, at all events, the author of *Paradise Lost* might have been the rival of Tom Thumb, and a one-eyed mole †. He has thus fallen on his own sword, and is *felo de se*.

*Ibid.* From what is here said, a stranger to the *quantum* of a pound would be apt to think it equal to a hundred, rather than twenty, shillings. Milton is certainly not to be excused for defending the regicides; nevertheless, a candid biographer would not have suffered his principles to jaundice his works, especially as their leaves were so little tinged with gold, not being all that Milton received for his divine poem!

P. 203. "All which kind of books to be confined to read, without understanding one word, must needs be a trial of patience, almost beyond endurance." *Philips*.

As our critic does not pay Philips much deference, had his uncle been a favourite, he would surely have censured this stricture. Could Milton's daughters be reading six or seven languages all day long, and every day, and he a schoolmaster too, without acquiring "one word" of any? Such persons should be kept out of fire and water.

P. 226, &c. "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso." It is amazing that this author, from caprice and singularity, should attack his whole fraternity of poets, whilst he is writing their lives. He wishes, one would think, to persuade us that he has a general aversion to Nature. If he mentions love, it is to ridicule it; if the country, he views it on the dark side. Has he no taste for a landscape, a grove, or a spring? *Speculæ, vivique lacus*, and even the nightingale, seem unadapted to his ears; the elements of poetry are, or seem to be, uncongenial to him, and only excite his laughter. One would think the smoke of London was as pleasant to him as a coal-pit to a neighbour of Newcastle, who has hardly ever seen the sun. How different is the *Rambler*! Surely a fictitious Johnson is palmed upon me. Is it possible that the imitator of Juvenal and the author of *Irene* should throw dirt with the hand of burlesque at the *Penseroso*, and even at that part of it which breathes the most exquisite simplicity? He is certainly serious in his dislike of what he calls "metaphysical wit," and expects to make a meal on a poem. Turn back, reader, to the 92d page, and reconcile, if you can, those observations on Cowley with the manner in which some of the finest strokes in the *Penseroso* are here stripped of their colouring. A traveller would convey a very inadequate idea of a palace by saying that the floor of a chamber was taken from a rookery, a mahogany door brought from Jamaica, the wainscot of a stair-case from Norway, and a painted window from a monastery: Reciting a poem in such a detached manner, is like

\* In like manner it is said of Sheffield, "the Duke's three wives were all widows."

† "He might still be the giant of the pygmies, the one-eyed monarch of the blind."



expecting a clock to strike when taken to pieces, or beholding a celebrated beauty, not in dishabille, but dislocated.

The *Allegro* is not, and could not be, equal to the others. Yet it has furnished the author of the inimitable *Bath Guide* with the form of . . . which I cannot recollect, though I know it by rote. In the following pages a good character is given of *Comus*, but it is dismissed as "inelegantly splendid, and tediously instructive." We are wound up to a high pitch of expectation, and then at last, "as Homer and Virgil raise sounding names for the sake of knocking them on the head,"

Hey! pass! 'Tis gone.

On the other hand, after exerting his humour on the *Penseroso* and *Allegro*, the Doctor converts them by magic into "two noble efforts of imagination." Though the courtier denies the request of a petitioner, he dismisses him with a bow and a squeeze. I am often placed in the situation of K. James I. who, when he heard a cause, was always, on the opinion of the council who spoke last. When Dr. J. is at work on a fig-tree, it is impossible to tell whether he will convert it to a god or a chopping-block.

P. 234. "I am now to examine *Paradise Lost*; a poem, which, considered with respect to design, may claim the first place, and, with respect to performance, the second, among the productions of the human mind."

It does not require much penetration to discover, that for "design" it is here placed before the *Iliad*, and for "performance" between that and the *Æneid*. Consequently, Milton is superior or inferior to Homer, as "design" and "performance" are to be comparatively rated. This decision will not much please the admirers of Virgil, who is thus disallowed competition.

In regard to Milton's *epic*, our author seems to have discarded his partiality, and to be himself, which is the best praise that can be given him. I shall therefore remark only one contrast.

P. 255. "Its perusal is a duty rather than a pleasure. We read Milton for instruction, retire harassed and overburdened, and look elsewhere for recreation; we desert our master, and seek for companions."

I do not know whether this is a fling at his pedagogy, but otherwise it does not well suit with the angelic war being "the favourite of children," p. 257. The reason that schoolmasters are the butts of the world, is plain: they are sure to run the gauntlet of their scholars for life in revenge for their correction, and to receive satire in return for birch. To ridicule them more effectually our language has conspired by giving them an appellation answering to "pettifogger." As soon as Pipes has worn out the love-letter, he is dispatched to a *sorry pedagogue*, to supply him with an elegant succedaneum.

P. 265: The observations on "verifications"

tion" are so just and pertinent, that it would be impertinent in me to attempt to add to them.

BUTLER.

P. 287. "*Omnia vult bellè Matro dicere, dic aliquando*

*Et bene, dic n-utrum, dic aliquando malè.*"

This is odd doctrine. Addison indeed observes, that Milton knew the art of relieving the reader at times, in order to unbend his mind to come fresh to his principal subject. But I never heard of an author being commended for writing ill. Some critics have taken great pains to excuse Homer's naps, but none have attempted to raise merit from them. *Ibid.* "Imagination is useless without knowledge." This assertion has certainly some foundation on one side, though not much on the other. A person "without knowledge" must be poorly qualified to give delight to others, especially by writing; but his mind may be open to receive entertainment from nature, *Il Penseroso*, or mankind.

P. 289. "Much of that humour which transported the last century with merriment is lost to us, who do not know the four solemnity, the sullen superstition, the gloomy moroseness, and the stubborn scruples of the ancient puritans."

I have been informed that the same carriage has lately prevailed among our deluded Americans.

P. 295. Nor, even though another Butler should arise, would another *Hudibras* obtain the same regard. "Another *Hudibras*" certainly would not; but, I believe, true and just burlesque, in another shape, will stand the test of time, when it is built on observations on nature, not on peculiar manners. "A disproportion between the style and the sentiment" is a definition of a defect, and does not come up to "burlesque"; he should have said "opposition between them," or an ironical mode of writing. I have never met with a satisfactory definition of "burlesque." The *Spectator* says, that is, in this verse,

*Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus, eandem  
Devenit,*

Virgil had called *Æneas pius*, it would have been a burlesque. Fielding makes it consist principally in being "unnatural." I do not see the propriety of the former. Had the poet called him *pius* on that occasion by way of conceit, it would have been a paltry piece of humour. Nor do I approve Fielding's description of it. It is not "unnatural," but mock. It is an agreeable absurdity. A stroller in a barn, in the character of an emperor in his palace, or a king in his court, in that of a merry-andrew, are instances of what may be termed practical burlesque; but they are not "unnatural," a player and a monarch being men alike. Domitian's employment of catching flies, and the judgment of the regicides, were burlesque. Thus irony, which



which strictly is saying one thing and meaning the reverse, may metaphorically be made to signify any kind of contrast by an easy transition. The stronger the contrast, the more perfect the burlesque. I take Philips's poem in blank \* to be a true specimen of burlesque that has lost nothing by time, the peculiar manners of which it did not paint. Our author passes over the other works of Butler. He has sketched him with great candour.

ROSCOMMON.

P. 320. "A society for refining our language, &c." No one so proper to be at the head of such a society as Dr. Johnson.

P. 326. "His great work is his *Essay on translated Verse*." A heavy writer, considering his eminence.

P. 332. I agree with our author in making Roscommon some parting amends. A learned and worthy nobleman is a phenomenon.

OTWAY.

P. 336. Swift has expatiated on Shakespeare's name, and certainly the most minute particulars concerning him are worth remarking. If my memory does not deceive me, he mentions a signature of his name in which the first *e* was omitted †. With regard to the affinity between writing and acting plays, one depends on mental, and the other on corporeal, qualities and accomplishments. I wonder no notice is taken of Otway's deforming his tragedies with rhyme ‡. Surely nothing can be more preposterous than for a poet to jingle through love and despair, disease and death, &c. This is burlesque with a vengeance. Blank verse is sufficiently unnatural. The action, and not the perusal, of a play, should be chiefly regarded; and I am convinced, that poetical prose, in the manner of *Telemachus*, which is dull in the closet, would succeed on the stage.

Otway's life is an imperfect epigram.

WALLER.

P. 345. "Hampden, the zealot of rebellion."

Was not the levying ship-money by prerogative illegal?

P. 346. "The writer of the life prefixed to his works."

Why not tell us who this was ||, in one or two words, instead of describing him by circumlocution? The Doctor should have considered, that every one's name is not so well known as his own, and that this (which occurs frequently) is a comparative objection to his *Lives*, similar to that which he makes to Pope's *Epitaphs*.

P. 350. "Sacharissa, from the Latin appellation of *sugar*." Sugar has been deemed an acid.

*Ibid.* "Whose presence is *wine* that inflames to *madness*." Few ladies would esteem it a compliment to have their praises pointed thus.

P. 351. Waller's *sugar* had undergone digestion.

P. 353. "He doubtless praised many whom he would have been afraid to marry; and perhaps married one whom he would have been ashamed to praise."

Such strokes as these discriminate the man of genius, and enliven a narration. Such as these mark Mallet's *Life of Lord Bacon*. The peruser of such writers is a traveller who is frequently stopped to reconnoitre a striking object; or a husbandman, whose tillage is suspended by the discovery of treasures.

P. 354. "And they who have nothing left can never give freely."

This quotation from Waller's speech is nearly nonsense. The tenour of it requires that the latter part of it should have been to this effect—"and they who have nothing left are never afraid of giving freely."

P. 379. "Cousin Waller, I must talk to these men in their own way." *Cromwell*. Religious cant is displayed by vesting common and modern ideas in scriptural and antiquated phraseology; in changing the essence and spirit of religion for senseless words and preposterous sentences, like the affected distinction of square toes, a multiplicity of buttons, and length of pockets.

P. 380. "The poem on the death of the Protector seems to have been dictated by real veneration for his memory."

Our author mentions Cromwell with a moderation I should not have expected. It certainly may be alleged, that the people, of two evils, chose the least. But then he was the principal cause of those evils. He regularly conducted the kingdom to such a situation, that it was obliged either to admit a notorious usurpation, or to be plunged into utter confusion and ruin. Cromwell seems in two instances to have surpassed Cæsar; one, as Warburton observes, "in that the spirit of the nation was the highest when he subdued it, whereas Rome was enervated by luxury;" and there had been a perpetual dictator § before. Cromwell effected by simulation that which Cæsar accomplished by largess. So that I make no doubt of preferring him, as a politician, to his rival. In public and private courage and conduct they were equal and wonderful. But, on the other hand, Cromwell had nothing but superiority to oppose to Cæsar's oratory and literature. Besides, Cæsar was generous, Cromwell was cruel.

\* The *Splendid Shilling*.

† He spells his name without it himself. See Mr. Steevens's edition. EDITOR.

‡ Rhyming tragedies are mentioned and reprobated in the life of Dryden. EDITOR.

|| Eenton. § The resignation of Sylla seems to me, his character considered, one of the most surprising events in history.



Cæsar collected dissipation into monarchy; Cromwell debased monarchy into tyranny. Their desire and narrow failure of a crown have a very remarkable agreement.

I thought it impossible for a critic to have been silent on this line,

"His dying groans, his last breath shakes our isle."

Waller, on the whole, must be allowed to have been a Vicar of Bray.

P. 400. "His opinion concerning the duty of a poet is contained in this declaration, that 'he would blot from his works any line that did not contain some motive to virtue.' I will not contend for the truth of this, tho' I think I can for that of his motto,

"*Non ego mordaci disbrinxi carmine quenquam.*"

P. 401. "Of his airy and light productions the chief source is gallantry, that attentive reverence of female excellence, which has descended to us from the Gothic ages."

The ladies never meet with much favour from Dr. Johnson.

P. 406. "Which *do* result from their own spheres." Waller.

The most frequent objection to Waller's poetry is the use of the particle *do*, which offends the ear greatly when an emphasis in reading is laid upon it.

Our biographer, I think, sometimes gives a half account of his authors works in the course of their lives. As he generally makes a critique on their works in the conclusion, surely their titles and dates in the former part would have been sufficient.

P. 412. "The sacred poems, however, deserve particular regard; they were the work of Waller's declining life, of those hours in which he looked upon the fame and the folly of the time past with the sentiments which his great predecessor Petrarch bequeathed to posterity, upon his review of that love and poetry which have given him immortality."

In the beginning of this sentence, the writer seemed to intend to expose "love and poetry," and denominate them *vanity and vexation of spirit*; but in the conclusion he draws "immortality" from them, and fairly turns the tables on serious subjects.

P. 413. "Fenton, with all his kindness for Waller, has the luck to mark the exact time when his genius passed the zenith, which he places at his fifty-fifth year."

"Passed the zenith" is a mistaken metaphor; it should have been "passed the meridian." The allusion is to noon: the former conveys a good idea of "height," undoubtedly, therefore "the zenith of glory" is right, but it cannot with propriety be made to mark the progression of life. For the variation of the point over our heads is the same during the whole revolution of the earth on its axis, which is indeed sometimes called the day. But, compared to a man's life, it must be considered only as the time the sun is above the horizon, or, at most, from the break of day to its close; the different parts of it an-

swering to the different stages of a man's life.

For the rest, Fenton does not allow a man above twenty years of judgement, which are surely too few, especially for Waller, who wrote well till eighty-two.

P. 414, and the two following, exhibit an astonishing exaltation of style, and justness of sentiment, only (p. 415) speaking of religion, "and such as it is, it is known already," is a strange fall-off, and not very intelligible.

The account of POMFRET is a neat laconism.

#### DORSET.

The common observation, that "the elder brother has the estate, and the younger the sense," has certainly no foundation. That the younger should have most learning, and the elder most genius, seems reasonable to suppose. But I believe the latter to be incidental. I mean this as an introduction to admire depth of knowledge in gentlemen, especially noblemen born to titles and estates. What a meritorious resolution is it for such a one, whom his genius and fortune qualify for conviviality, to leave the flowery paths of sense, and tread those of thorny science; to quit, in spite of the solicitations and taunts of both sexes, wine and women for Locke and Coke! Yet a constellation of even noblemen of literature has appeared, Roscommon, Dorset, Sheffield, Lyttelton, Chesterfield, &c.

#### J. PHILIPS.

P. 455. "The *Splendid Shilling*." I have already given my opinion of this poem.

WALSH seems to be treated with candour and justice, save the sarcasm, "He is known more by his familiarity with great men than by any thing done or written by himself."

Having now gone through the first volume of this pleasing Biography, as it is to be hoped that every one who makes the most distant pretensions to reading will purchase the entertaining labours of a writer to whom all lovers of polite literature, his countrymen in particular, are so greatly indebted; I am not afraid of being taxed with flattery, if I describe him, in poetical terms, as armed with the two-edged sword of knowledge (the gift of all the Muses) sharpened by wit, embellished by language, and directed by judgement.

A—, July 27, 1781.

W. B.

(To be continued.)  
See p. 566.

#### MR. URBAN,

AGREEABLY to my promise, I send you a second collection of those enigmatical references and allusions, with which the Author of Fitzosborne's Letters has thought proper to puzzle his inquisitive readers. The greatest part of them I have traced to their original authors; the rest I leave to the investigation of your learned correspondents, who may probably find some amusement in the literary chase.

I. E. T.



LET. XXIV. "I cannot forbear mentioning a most beautiful passage, which I lately had the pleasure of reading, and which I will venture to produce as equal to any thing of the same kind, either in ancient or modern compositions. I met with it in the speech of a young orator, to whom I have the happiness to be related. He is speaking of the writings of a celebrated prelate, who received his education in that famous seminary to which he belongs. *In quodcumque opus se parabat (et per omnia sane versatille illius seduxit ingenium) nescio quâ luce, sibi soli propriâ, id illuminavit: haud dissimili ei aureo Titiani radio, qui per totam tabulam glificens eam verè suam denunciat.*"

This thought is copied from the following passage in the Spectator, No. 292. "Another may do the same thing, and yet the action want that air and beauty which distinguish it from others; like that inimitable sunshine Titian is said to have diffused over his landscapes, which denotes them his, and has been always unequalled by any other person."—Who was the "celebrated prelate" to whom this encomium is applied?

LET. XXXII. "Forgive me, Palamedes, if I mistrust an art, which the greatest of philosophers has called the art of deceiving; and by which the first of orators could persuade the people that he had conquered at the athletic games, though they saw him fall at his adversary's feet."

The orator to whom the author here alludes was Pericles. For when Archidamus, one of the kings of Lacedæmon, asked Thucydides, an eminent Athenian, which was the best wrestler, he or Pericles, he answered: *Ὅταν ἴδω κολαζάδην παλαιών, εὐνοῖο, καλὴν, ὡς ὡς ἂν περὶ αὐτὴν νικᾷ, καὶ μετὰ πύθιν τῆς δυνάστεως.* Plot. in Vitâ Peric. § 5. "When I throw him, he says, he was never down; and he persuades the spectators to believe so." Langhorne.

But who is the greatest of philosophers that calls eloquence "the art of deceiving?"

LET. LIII. "Scipio, you may remember, desired to be laid in the same tomb with Ennius."

Cicero says: "Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius; itaque etiam in sepulchro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus e marmore. Cic. pro Arch. § 22.—Romæ extra portam Capenam, in Scipionum monumento tres statue sunt, quarum duæ P. & L. Scipionum dicuntur esse, tertia poetæ Q. Ennii. Liv. xxxviii. 56.—Superior Africanus Ennii poetæ effigiem in monumentis Cornelie gentis collocari voluit, quod ingenio ejus opera sua illustrata indicaret. Val. Max. viii. 14.—Prior Africanus Q. Ennii statuem sepulchro suo imponi iussit. Plin. vii. 30. Africanus prior Q. Ennii statuem imponi sepulchro suo iussit. Solin. c. vii.

These writers only tell us, that the statue of Ennius was placed among the statues, or the monuments, of the Scipios; and explain the following passage in Ovid:

Ennius emeruit, Calabris in montibus ortus,  
Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi.

Ovid de Art. Am. iii. 383.

Jerom indeed, in the Chronicle of Eusebius, asserts, that Ennius was buried in the sepulchre of Scipio. "Sepultus in Scipionis monumento, viâ Appiâ, intra primum ab urbe milliarium. Quidam ossa ejus Rudiam ex Janiculo translata affirmant. Euseb. Chr. an. 1849.

Livy, Strabo, and others, tell us, that the first Scipio Africanus was buried at Linternum. And Valerius Maximus informs us, that he ordered this inscription to be engraven on his tomb: *INGRATA PATRIA, NE OSSA QUIDEM MEA HABES.* Val. Max. v. 3.—Liv. xxxviii. 53. Strab. l. v.—The elder Scipio Africanus died fifteen or eighteen years before Ennius.

Where then have we any authority for saying, that "Scipio desired to be laid in the same tomb with Ennius?" Was it the first Scipio Africanus who made this request, or some other person of the same family?

LET. LXVIII. "I forget which of the ancients it is, that recommends this method of thinking over the virtues of one's acquaintance."

A classical reader may, perhaps, wish to know and remember the author who gives this advice.

LET. IX. "It was the maxim of a very wise prince, that he who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to reign."

"Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare;" the maxim of Lewis XI. king of France. P. Æmilii, the historian, speaking of Charles VIII. the father of this monarch, says, "Latine scire pater eum venerat, præter illud unum, Qui nescit simulare, nescit regnare." P. Æmil. de reb. gest. Franc. l. x.

IB. "I am inclined to think, that the ancients in general were such admirers of this art, as to inscribe riddles upon their tombstones; and that, not satisfied with puzzling the world in their life-time, they bequeathed enigmatical legacies to the public after their decease. My conjecture is founded on the following ancient inscription:

"Viatores, optimi.

His. nugis. gryphis. ambagibusque.  
meis. condonare. poscimus."

Where the author met with this inscription I do not know. There is a whimsical one in Fleetwood's Inscriptiones Antiquæ, p. 138, said to be at Pola in Istria, which ends in this manner:

"Viatores, optimi. his. nugis. ambagibus.  
condonare. posthumis."

Probably this is the inscription which the author has quoted, with some variation.

LET. XXV. "I agree with Balzac, "Que la solitude est certainement une belle chose; mais il y a plaisir d'avoir quelqu'un qui sache répondre; à qui on puisse dire, de tenir en tems, que la solitude est une belle chose."

This



This quotation is taken at second-hand from Bouhours's *Pensées Ingenieuses des Anciens & des Modernes*, p. 210. Balzac expresses the thought with more propriety in this manner: "La solitude est véritablement une belle chose; mais il y auroit plaisir d'avoir un ami fait comme vous, à qui on pût dire quelque-fois, que c'est une belle chose." Balzac, *Lett. Choif.* liv. ii. 24.

LET. XXXV. Speaking of the Romans, Fitzosborne says, "It is an observation of one of their writers, that, notwithstanding divorces might very easily be obtained among them, their republic had subsisted many centuries, before there was a single instance of that privilege ever having been exerted."

This remarkable circumstance is mentioned by several writers. "Repudium inter uxorem & virum à conditâ urbe, usque ad DXX annum, nullum intercessit. Primus autem Spurius Carvilius uxorem, *sterilitatis causâ*, demisit." Val. Max. l. ii. c. 1. § 4. The historian adds, that, "though Carvilius appeared to have a tolerable reason for what he did, he was censured by some people, who did not think that the desire of having children was to be preferred before conjugal fidelity." See Aul. Gell. l. iv. 3. xvii. 21. Dionys. Hal. l. 2.

LET. LVIII. "What is length of days but to survive all one's enjoyments, and perhaps to survive even one's very self? I have somewhere met with an ancient inscription, founded upon this sentiment, which infinitely pleased me. It was fixed upon a *batb*, and contained an imprecation in the following terms against any one who should attempt to remove the building.

"Quisquis hoc sustulerit.  
aut. jufferit.

Ultimus. suorum. moriatur."

We have this inscription in Fleetwood's *Sylloge*, p. 221, where it is said to have been at Rome, sub *HERMA*; that is, under a statue of Mercury, not upon a *batb*, as we are told it was in the foregoing passage. These statues, called *Hermæ*, were very common in Greece and Italy, and represented the head of Mercury, without his limbs, on a quadrilateral pillar, on which were various inscriptions. Vid. Dempst. *Paralip.* in Rosini *Antiq.* ii. 9.

LET. LIX. "There is a medium between the immoderate caution of that orator, who was three olympiads in writing a single oration, and the extravagant expedition of that poet, whose funeral pile was composed of his own numberless productions."

This orator was Isocrates: *Ἰσοκράτης δὲ μικρὰ τρεῖς Ὀλυμπιάδας ἀνέλασεν, ἐν ᾗ γράψῃ τὸν πανηγυρικόν.* "Isocrates spent almost three Olympiads (twelve years) in composing his panegyric oration." Plut. de *Gloria Athen.* vol. ii. p. 350.—Dionys. Hal. de *Struct. Orat.* Longin. § 4. Quint. l. x. 4.

GENT. MAG. October, 1781.

The poet mentioned above was Cassius Parmensis. Hor. Sat. x. 62.

LET. LX. "One of our monarchs used to say, that "he looked upon those to be the happiest men in the nation whose fortune had placed them, in the country, above a high constable, and below the trouble of a justice of peace."—The observation of James I. cited by Cowley in his *Discourse on Liberty*, vol. ii. p. 633.

"I endeavour to practise the maxim of a French poet, by considering every thing that is not within my possession as not worth having.

— Pour m'assurer le seul bien,

Que l'on doit estimer au monde,

Tout ce que je n'ai pas, je le compte pour rien."

Ode à Acanthe, par M. L'Abbé Regnier Desmarais.

LET. LXVII. On the death of the author's father.—"I often apply to myself what an excellent ancient has said upon a similar occasion: Vereor ne nunc negligentius vivam."

The remark of Pliny the younger on the death of Corellius Rufus: "Vereor ne negligentius vivam." Epist. l. i. 12.

LET. LXXII. "I should hardly care (as a celebrated author has with great good nature observed) to have an old post pulled up which I remembered [have remembered] ever since I was a child."—An expression of Mr. Pope's on the death of the earl of Cadogan [who died July 17, 1726] in a letter to H. Bethel, esq. Aug. 9, 1726. Vol. ix. — Q Who and what was this Mr. Bethel?

Dr. Percival, in his *Moral Tales*, tells us, by mistake, that this is the observation of Mr. Addison in the *Spectator*.

LET. LXXIV. "Had the authors of many an extravagant hypothesis discussed their principles in private circles, ere they had given vent to them in public, the observation of Varro had never perhaps been made, or never at least with so much justice, "That there is no opinion so absurd, but has some philosopher or other to produce in its support."

This passage is in Cicero: Nescio quomodo nihil tam absurdè dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum. Cic. de *Divin.* l. ii. § 119.—But where does Varro make the same observation?

I should have observed in my last, that the author of Fitzosborne's *Letters*, in quoting these words, "Nunquam vidi plures trecentos," has not exactly copied Seneca's expression, which is, "Nunquam vidi plures trecentis," in all the editions I have seen.

Your's, &c. EXETASTES.

P. S. I shall probably pursue these enquiries.

MR. URBAN,

THE following remarkable character, I received from a friend in 1774, you will doubtless think worth preserving.

"I



"I do not recollect at present any thing particular to amuse you, unless the following account of a man in the upland part of my parish be thought singular and uncommon. I can assure you that there is not a stroke in the picture embellished beyond the truth, nor a single trait given but what is really in the original. I have seen him occasionally two or three times, never indeed in the church but once, and that at the interment of his mother.

His name is *Angus Roy Fletcher*; he lives in the highest farm of *Glenorchay*, and has done so all his life-time. He has always made his livelihood mostly by fishing and hunting. The dog is his sole, though faithful, attendant; the gun and the durk are his constant companions. He sometimes indeed exchanges the gun for the fishing spear, but was never observed without the one or the other. At a distance from social life, he has his residence in the wildest and most remote parts of the lofty mountains which separate the country of *Glenorchay* from that of *Rannoch*. In the midst of these wilds he builds his hut, and there he spends the most part of spring, summer, and autumn, and even part of winter. He has a few goats, which he tends at times on these lofty cliffs. These, with the dog, the gun, the spear, and the durk, a belted plaid hose, and brogs, constitute the whole property of this savage. They are all he seems to desire. While his goats feed among the rocks and wide-extended heaths, he ranges the hill and the forest in pursuit of the game. He returns to his little flock in the evening. He leads them to his solitary hut. He milks them with his own hands; and after making a comfortable meal of what game he may have caught for the day, and of the milk of his goats, he lays himself down to rest in the midst of them. By day they are his chief care, by night his only companions, the dog excepted. He desires not to associate with any of his own species, either man or woman; and yet if the step of the wandering stranger happens to approach his little hut, *Angus Roy* is humane and hospitable to a high degree. Whatever he is possessed of, even to the last morsel, he cheerfully bestows on his guest; at a time too when he knows not where to purchase the next meal for himself. Strange, that a man who apparently has no affection for society, should be so much disposed to exercise one of its noblest virtues! His contempt for society, however, is incontestible, for if he happens at any time to build his hut near the shealling of a farm, he abandons the hut. The moment the people come to the shealling he removes to a greater distance, and builds another habitation for himself. He seems to have in solitude a certain enjoyment, of which no other highlandman has any conception or feeling.

Such is the manner in which this extraordinary man spends the spring, the summer, and the autumn, and even part of winter. But when the chill blast of December re-

turns; when the excessive coldness of the climate forces him to depart from the mountain, to quit the solitary cell, he condescends to hold some intercourse with mankind. He descends to the village, but he enters with reluctance into a society where no man thinks as he does himself; where no man lives or acts after his manner. In this situation, and in such society, he discovers evident symptoms of uneasiness and disgust. To alleviate the pain, as much as possible, to remove the languor of an intercourse in which he finds no enjoyment, he has devised out the most proper expedient: he goes forth every morning, before the dawn, to the hill and the wood, in search of game. He returns not till late at night, and then goes to his rest, generally without seeing any body.

If ever he felt the passion for sex, it must have been in a degree extremely low, for he hardly ever discovered the symptom of such a passion; and yet he dresses after the manner of the most finished coxcomb. The belted plaid and the durk are fitted on him with a wild and affected elegance; his bonnet, which is very small, after the same manner. His hair, which is naturally curled and very thick, is always tied with a filken or variegated cord at the root, and being loose towards the crop, it curls, and forms a great bunch, in size and figure resembling a large bush of heath. This he esteems as one of his brightest ornaments. His look is lofty; his gait is stately and slow. Who can conceive that this coxcomb is his own butcher, baker, and cook? and when he kills a bird, a hare, or a deer, he prepares it himself for eating; makes his bed; washes his shirt; milks his goats.

Under all these circumstances, so seemingly depressing, he is haughty and high-minded in the extreme. Were he starving for want, there is not a person living from whom he would ask a mouthful of meat. In conformity to the custom of men, he takes off his bonnet to what is called a gentleman, but he does it with reluctance, and in a manner which indicates contempt rather than respect for the person whom he addresses.

Upon the whole, he merits the appellation of a most singular character. In circumstances the most depressing to pride, he has hardly his equal among the proud and haughty. Among coxcombs, he would make a distinguished figure, and yet, as I said, he discovers nothing of the passion for sex. He may be said to live in the original state of fishing and hunting; but he discovers not the ideas, nor the love of society, peculiar to that state. He is above fifty years of age, can neither read nor write, nor speak English. As I never saw him but once at church, and could at no time find him at any of my diets of examination, when in his neighbourhood, I apprehend that his notions of religion must be faint and obscure.

Forgive the length of this: I thought such a phenomenon might amuse you."



87. *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N<sup>o</sup> II. Part I. Containing Reliquiæ Galeanæ, &c. With Biographical Memoirs.* 410.

OF the former Number and the design an account was given in vol. I. p. 577. The Preface to this contains "Memoirs of the Family of Gale," a name well known to all Antiquaries, especially of the two learned brothers (sons of the Dean of York), Roger, F.R. and A.S.S. of Scruton\* in Yorkshire, a commissioner of excise, who died June 25, 1744, aged 72, and Samuel, F.A.S. a land surveyor of the customs, who died at the same age Jan. 10, 1754. Their "Pedigree," from 1523, "compiled by Roger Gale, Esq. †" is annexed. "Gleanings" of their works are to follow. The present publication contains "A Tour through several Parts of England, by Samuel Gale, Esq. in 1705. (Revised by the Author in 1730.)" This tour, which commences on the 5th, and ends on the 28th of June, was performed in company with four friends, who are styled Viatorio, the Marquess, the Count, and Civiliano. The principal places described are, "Oxford," very particularly, "Blenheim," then just built, "Gloucester, Bristol, Bath, Stone-henge, Wilton-House, Old and New Sarum, Southampton, Gosport, Portsmouth, Carisbrooke-Castle, Chichester, Petworth, Guilford, Hampton Court, and Kensington." And two plates are inserted, 1. of some antique inscriptions found at Bath in 1727; and 2. of the relative situations of Old and New Sarum, Stone-henge, &c.—Part II. (which will contain the Correspondence of R. and S. Gale with their learned Contemporaries, and Memoirs of the Literary Society at Spalding) is in the press, and will soon be published.

88. *Blackstone's Reports, &c. concluded from* p. 371.

FROM the Preface to this work the following memoirs (as heretofore promised) are epitomised:

"Mr. Justice Blackstone was born on July 10, 1723, in Cheapside, in the parish of St. Michael le Quern, London, at the house of his father, Mr. Cha. Blackstone, a silkman. His mother was the daughter of Lovelace Bigg, Esq. of Chilton-Foliot in Wiltshire. He was the youngest of four children, of whom the eldest, Charles, still living, is a fellow of

Winchester College, and rector of Wimering in Hampshire; and Henry, the third, died in 1778, rector of Adderbury in Oxfordshire. His father dying before he was born, and his mother before he was twelve years old, the care of his education and fortune was undertaken by his maternal uncle Mr. Thomas Bigg, an eminent surgeon in London, and afterwards, on the death of his elder brothers, owner of the Chilton estate. In 1730 he was put to school at the Charter-House, and in 1735 he was admitted upon the foundation. At the age of fifteen, his talents and industry having raised him thus early to the head of the school, he was entered a commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, Nov. 30, 1738, and was elected by the governors to one of the Charter-House exhibitions. On Dec. 12 he spoke, with great credit, the annual oration at the school, and about the same time also obtained Mr. Benson's gold prize medal of Milton, for verses on that poet. In February following he was elected to one of Lady Holford's exhibitions for Charter-House scholars at Pembroke College. Pursuing his studies with unremitting ardour, and attending not only to his favourite classics, but also to logic, mathematics, &c. at the age of twenty he compiled a treatise intitled *Elements of Architecture*, intended only for his own use, but much approved by those who have perused it. Quitting, however, with regret, these amusing pursuits for the severer studies of the law, he was entered of the Middle Temple Nov. 20, 1740. This regret he most elegantly displayed in a copy of verses, since printed in Dodley's Miscellanies, vol. IV, intitled *The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse*. Several little poetical pieces he has also left unpublished: and his notes on Shakspeare, inserted in Mr. Malone's Supplement to the last edition, shew how well he understood, as well as relished, that author. In November 1743 he was elected into All Souls College, and in November following spoke the annual commemoration speech, and was admitted actual fellow. From this period he divided his time between the University and the Temple. On June 12, 1745, he commenced LL.B. and on Nov. 28, 1746, he was called to the bar. As a counsel he made his way but slowly, not having a graceful delivery, or a flow of elocution; but at Oxford, as before, he arranged the muniments and improved the estates of his college, hastened the completion of the Codrington Library, &c. In return, he was appointed steward of their manors in May 1749, and in the same year was elected recorder of the borough of Wallingford in Berkshire. On April 26, 1750, he com-

\* This estate is said, p. vii, to be "now in the possession of his grandson, Roger Gale, Esq." but in the "Pedigree" this "Roger" is said to have "died in 1751," and "Henry" is mentioned as "now living at Scruton." In p. xi. there is a mistake also in the birth of his son, "Roger-Henry," who was born in 1710, not 1740; and another in the "Pedigree," as to the death of his mother, which happened in 1689, not 1639.

† It must have been continued by another hand, as it goes down to the present time.



mened LL.D. and published *An Essay on Collateral Consanguinity*, relative to the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kin at All Souls. The arguments it contained, though not convincing to the then visitor, had probably some weight with the present Archbishop of Canterbury, when, a few years ago, he limited, as visitor, the number of founder's kin, having chosen Mr. Justice Blackstone as his common law assessor, together with that eminent civilian Dr. Hay. Finding the profits of his profession very inadequate to the expence, in 1753 he determined to retire to his fellowship, still continuing to practise as a provincial counsel. And in the ensuing Midsummer term he began to read to crowded audiences his Lectures on the Laws of England, a work which has so justly signalised his name. In July 1755 he was appointed one of the delegates of the Clarendon press, in which office he discovered and corrected many abuses. Soon after, he published *An Analysis of the Laws of England*, as a guide to his auditors, on their first introduction to that study. In 1757 he was elected by the survivors one of the visitors of Michel's new foundation in Queen's College, and had the satisfaction of seeing a plan, which he had formed, completed, entirely to the satisfaction of the members of the old foundation, and confirmed by act of parliament in 1769. His *Considerations on Copyholders* were published in March 1758, and a bill to decide the controverted point of their voting soon after passed into a law. On Octob. 20. 1758, he was unanimously elected Vinerian Professor of Common Law, and on the 25th read his elegant and admired Introductory Lecture, afterwards published, and since prefixed to his *Commentaries*. In the same year he declined the honour of the coin. In 1759 he published *Reflections on the Opinions of Messieurs Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham, relating to Lord Litwilsford's Disqualification*, who was then a candidate for the chancellorship, and *A Case for the Opinion of Counsel on the Right of the University to make new Statutes*. In Michaelmas term 1759, having previously bought chambers in the Temple, he resumed his attendance at Westminster, still continuing to read his Lectures at Oxford. In November following he published a new edition of the *Great Charter, and Charter of the Forest*, which added much to his reputation, not only as a lawyer but as an antiquary and historian. This publication drew him into a short controversy with Dean (afterwards Bp) Lyttelton, the merits of which we will not here discuss. About the same time he also published a small treatise *On the Law of Descent in Fee Simple*. A dissolution of parliament having taken place, he was, in March 1761, returned burgess for Hindon in Wiltshire; and on May 6 following had a patent of precedence granted him to rank as king's counsel, having before declined the chief justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas in

Ireland. On May 5, 1761, he married Sarah the eldest surviving daughter of James Chithrow, of Boston House in Middlesex, Esq. with whom he lived most happily for near nineteen years. By her he had nine children, seven of whom survived him. His fellowship being vacated by his marriage, he was, on June 28, 1761, appointed, by the Earl of Westmoreland, chancellor of the University, Principal of New-Inn Hall. In 1762 he collected and republished several of his pieces, under the title of *Law Tracts*, in two volumes, 8vo. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general to the Queen, and chosen a bencher of the Middle Temple. In November 1765 he published the first volume of a correct edition of his Lectures (many imperfect copies having got abroad) under the title of *Commentaries on the Laws of England*; and in the four succeeding years, the other three volumes, which completed a work that will transmit his name with lustre to posterity. In 1766 he resigned the Vinerian professorship and the principality of New-Inn Hall, finding the personal duties of the former incompatible with his professional attendance in London. In the new parliament, chosen in 1768, he was returned burgess for Westbury in Wiltshire. In the course of this parliament, what he said in the debate on the question, "Whether a member expelled was eligible, or not, in the same parliament," being deemed by some contradictory to what he had advanced on the same subject in his *Commentaries*, he was warmly attacked in a pamphlet, supposed to be written by another member, a baronet. Dr. Priestley animadverted on some positions in the same work, relative to offences against the doctrine of the established church. To both these he replied. Though Mr. Blackstone refused the solicitor-generalship, on the resignation of Mr. Dunning, in January 1770, he readily accepted, in the ensuing month, the office of a Judge of the Common Pleas, when offered to him on the resignation of Mr. Justice Clive, and was soon after knighted. On this promotion he resigned the recordership of Wallingford, a town in which he had resided, more or less, at his villa called Priory-Place, from about the year 1750, and which was indebted to his activity for two new turnpike-roads through it, and to his architectural talents, interest, and liberality, for the rebuilding St. Peter's church. Having now obtained the summit of his wishes, *otium cum dignitate*, these were his employments in retirement. In London, when not occupied in the duties of his station, he was ever engaged in some scheme of public utility. The last of this kind in which he was concerned was the act of parliament for providing detached houses of hard labour for convicts, as a substitute for transportation. And the last augmentation of the judges salaries was obtained in a great measure by his industry and attention. His constitution, hurt by the gout, a nervous disorder,



der, and corpulency, the effects of his midnight studies and his unhappy aversion to exercise, broke up early. About Christmas 1779 he was seized with a violent shortness of breath, and though this was soon removed, the cause remained; for on his coming to town to attend Hilary term, he was seized with a fresh attack, which brought on a drowsiness and stupor, and baffled all the art of medicine, so that he became at last (for some days) almost totally insensible, and expired on Feb. 14. 1780. in the 56th year of his age. He was buried, by his own directions, in a vault which he had built for his family in his parish-church of St. Peter's in Wallingford, his neighbour and friend Dr. Barrington, bishop of Landaff, at his own particular request, performing the funeral service. A few weeks before he died, his assistance was requested by the late Sir George Downing's trustees in forming a proper plan and a body of statutes for his new foundation at Cambridge, a task to which his abilities were peculiarly adapted, and with which he seemed much pleased. But before any thing could be done in it, Death put an end to this and all his labours, and he left the University of Cambridge, as well as that of Oxford, to lament his loss."

Sir William Blackstone's character as a judge, a senator, and a public-spirited man, his religious tenets and professional abilities, his economy of time and punctuality, together with his private virtues, are drawn at length and *con amore*. But for them we must refer our readers to the work, having already exceeded our limits.

29. *Sympathy, a Poem.* 4th edition, corrected and enlarged. 4to.

THE author, in a prefixed Advertisement, returns his acknowledgements both for public notice and private honour, not only for "a marked success," as he quaintly phrases it, but also "for hints received from a Gibbon, a Lowth, a Beattie, a Potter, a Hayley, a Sheridan, and a Seward." *Laus est laudari a laudatis.*

To this edition is prefixed the following Sonnet, by the elegant translator of Æschylus and Euripides:

"On Soar's lov'd banks, a stream unknown to fame,

That wildly winds this tangled dell along,  
Where oft I feel the Muse's hallow'd flame,  
And glow enraptur'd with her Attic song;

And oft her awesfull, high-wrought strains recall,

As o'er the stage the tragic robe she sweeps,  
With terror fraught the shuddering soul t'  
appall,

Whilst Pity, soften'd with her sorrows,

For<sup>\*</sup> Avon's bard this chaplet let me twine,  
Culling one branch from her immortal wreath;  
For, tender bard, empassion'd HEART is  
And THOUGHTS that warm from social feeling breathe.

Vivid and bright as thy ideas glow,  
Thy magic verse th' enlivening flame imparts;

From thee to us the strong emotions flow,  
And, ere aware, we feel them in our hearts.

E'en those who read but to amuse the hour,  
Catch from thy page sensations more refined;

And, sweet Enthusiast, wonder at thy power,  
Which so expands their souls to ALL MANKIND.

Go then, in Virtue's cause the passions move,  
And SELF to generous-glowing SOCIAL raise:

Be this thy meed, The good and wise approve,  
And BEATTIE's sanction ratifies the praise.

R. POTTER."

*Searring, 16th August, 1781.*

We are also told that the gentleman at whose seat it was written is "the Rev. Thomas Sedgwick Whalley †, of Langford Court in Somersetshire." And we may add, that the supposed author is that literary Proteus, the famous *soi-disant* Courtney Melmoth.

In answer to our correspondent *Ethicus*, who dates from Litchfield, though we entirely agree with him, that Miss Seward, in her remarks on *Sympathy*, in the *Morning Chronicle*, "has exhibited a mind capable of sharing with a contemporary poet the realms of Genius, at the same time that she displays a taste and judgement which nobly illustrate the celebrated maxim of Pope,

Let those judge others who themselves excel," we have so many manuscript communications, that we cannot find room for so long a criticism, though it has every merit but that of having been already printed. Add to this, that many of the references are unintelligible without the poem, and that we have already reviewed it, and enlarged on its praises (see p. 281). One note, however, as it conveys some new information, we will subjoin:

"In the gentleman to whom *Sympathy* is inscribed, I am to look (it has been just told me) for the long unknown shrine to which the oraisons of my taste and heart have so many, many times been poured on account of his *Edwy and Editha*; a tale, whose poetic ornaments are of so glowing and graceful a kind, that, were a decree to be issued out for committing to the flames every poetic love-

\* The river Avon in Somersetshire.

† See Miss Seward's note.

story,



story, with an exception, in my favour, that I might preserve any one I should chuse from the general wreck, that one should be *Edwy and Edilda*. It is a severe satire on the taste of the age, that this poem is not more generally known."

We will also add what Miss Seward says of herself:

"The compliment to my Muse\* does her the highest honour; my vanity is put on tip-toe indeed by finding myself named as a poet with Reynolds and Kauffman as painters."

"In this very beautiful poem" one of our "very ancient readers" has desired us to point out the following errors, in addition to a few that we have noticed. "The author has made "unconfined" rhyme to "confined," and the sense of some part of the Maniac's story in the second Episode has not all that unentangled clearness which so exquisite and short a narrative requires. Another inadmissible rhyme is "gain" to "regain." Spots in the fun are most discernible. We are hurt by such small blemishes in so fine a composition."

90. *The Library. A Poem. 4to.*

WE are here led through "a mighty maze, but not without a plan," and introduced to books, not authors, of all sorts and sizes, "mighty folios, well-ordered quartos, light octavos, and humbler duodecimos." These form the phalanx, or line, of the leather-coated army that is here reviewed. After these, in the rear, by way of fustlers or trulls,

—"undistinguish'd trifles swell the scene,  
The last new play, and frotter'd Magazine."

As the praise or censure of such a crew can be of no consequence to a general-officer, we shall dismiss him without either, and consign him to the patronage of

"Some generous friend, of ample power  
possess'd, [treas'd,  
Some feeling heart that bleeds for the dis-  
Some breast that glows with virtues all divine,  
Some noble RUTLAND, misery's friend and"  
—his.

The following lines, on the subject of "Romance," are not destitute of poetical imagery:

"Hence, ye prophane! I feel a former  
dread,  
A thousand visions float around my head;  
Hark! hollow blasts through empty courts  
resound, [round:  
And shadowy forms with staring eyes stalk  
See! moats and bridges, walls and castles rise,  
Ghosts, fairies, daemons dance before our eyes;  
Lo! magic verse inscrib'd on golden gate,  
And bloody hand that beckons on to fate:

"And who art thou, thou little page, unfold?  
"Say, doth thy lord my Claribel with-hold?  
"Go tell him strait, Sir Knight, thou must  
reign

"Thy captive queen—for Claribel is mine."  
Away he flies; and now for bloody deeds,  
Black suits of armour, masks, and foaming  
steeds;

The giant falls—his recreant throat I seize,  
And from his corslet take the massy keys;  
Dukes, Lords, and Knights in long procession  
move,

Releas'd from bondage with my virgin love;—  
She comes, she comes, in all the charms of  
youth,

Unequall'd love, and unsuspected truth.  
Ah! happy he, who thus, in magic themes,  
O'er worlds bewitch'd, in early rapture, dreams,  
Where wild Enchantment waves her potent  
wand,

And Fancy's beauties fill her fairy land;  
Where doubtful objects strange desires excite,  
And fear and ignorance afford delight."

91. *A Journey to Snowdon. 4to.*

THIS is a continuation of a *Tour to Wales* by Mr. Pennant, a gentleman well known in the literary world by his *Account of Scotland*, and other ingenious performances. Wales is a part of the kingdom which abounds in the finest prospects and the most beautiful scenery, and where nature affords an ample field for the curiosity of the naturalist, and the penetration of the antiquary. Mr. Pennant has omitted nothing which the information of preceding writers, or oral or traditional knowledge, could procure, with regard to every place through which he passed. Snowdon, the great object of curiosity, for a view of which the journey was undertaken, is thus described:

"The top of Snowdon, which, by way of pre-eminence, is styled *T'Wydden*, or *The Conspicuous*, rises almost to a point; the mountain from hence seems propped by four buttresses; between which are four deep cwms, or hollows; each, excepting one, has one or more lakes, lodged in its distant bottom. The nearest was Ffynnon Lâs, or the Green Well, lying immediately below us. One of the company had the curiosity to descend a very bad way to a jutting rock, that impended over the monstrous precipice; and he seemed like Mercury ready to take his flight from the summit of Atlas. The waters of Ffynnon Lâs, from this height, appeared black and unfathomable, and the edges quite green. From thence is a succession of bottoms, surrounded by the most lofty and rugged hills, the greatest part of whose sides are quite mural, and form the most magnificent amphitheatre

\* "The heaven-born Muse impetuous wings her way,  
"When her lov'd Seward seeks the realms of day."



theatre in nature. The Wyddfa is on one side; Crib y Distill, with its ferrated tops, on another; Crib Coch, a ridge of fiery redness, appears beneath the preceding; and opposite to it is the boundary called The Lliwedd. Another very singular support to this mountain is Y Clawdd Coch, rising into a sharp ridge, so narrow as not to afford breadth even for a path.

"The view from this exalted situation is unbounded. In a former tour, I saw, in the county of Chester, the high hills of Yorkshire, part of the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland: a plain view of the Isle of Man, and that of Anglesea lay extended like a map beneath us, with every rill visible. I took much pains to see this prospect to advantage; sat up at a farm on the west till about twelve, and walked up the whole way. The night was remarkably fine and starry; towards morn the stars faded away, and left a short interval of darkness, which was soon dispersed by the dawn of day. The body of the sun appeared most distinct, with the rotundity of the moon, before it rose high enough to render its beams too brilliant for our sight. The sea, which bounded the western part, was gilt by its beams, first in slender streaks, at length glowed with redness. The prospect was disclosed to us like the gradual drawing up of a curtain in a theatre. We saw more and more, till the heat became so powerful as to attract the mists from the various lakes, which in a slight degree obscured the prospect. The shadow of the mountain was flung many miles, and shewed his bicapitated form; the Wyddfa making one, Crib y Distill, the other head. I counted this time between twenty and thirty lakes, either in this county or Merionyddshire. The day proved so excessively hot, that my journey cost me the skin of the lower part of my face, before I reached the resting-place, after the fatigue of the morning.

"On this day the sky was obscured very soon after I got up. A vast mist enveloped the whole circuit of the mountain. The prospect down was horrible. It gave an idea of numbers of abysses, concealed by a thick smoke, furiously circulating around us. Very often a gust of wind formed an opening in the clouds, which gave a fine distinct view of lake and valley. Sometimes they opened only in one place; at others, in many at once, exhibiting a most strange and perplexing sight of water, fields, rocks, or chasms, in fifty different places. They then closed at once, and left us involved in darkness; in a small space they would separate again, and fly in wild eddies round the middle of the mountains, and expose, in parts, both tops and bases to our view. We descended from this various scene with great reluctance; but before we reached our horses, a thunder-storm overtook us. Its rolling among the mountains was inexpressibly awful; the rain uncommonly heavy. We remounted our horses

and gained the bottom with great hazard. The little rills, which on our ascent trickled along the gullies on the sides of the mountain, were now swelled into torrents; and we and our steeds passed with the utmost risk of being swept away by these sudden waters. At length we arrived safe, yet sufficiently wet and weary, at our former quarters.

"It is very rare that the traveller gets a proper day to ascend the hill; for it often appears clear, but by the evident attraction of the clouds by this lofty mountain, it becomes suddenly and unexpectedly enveloped in mist, when the clouds have just before appeared very remote, and at great heights. At times I have observed them lower to half their height, and notwithstanding they had been dispersed to the right and to the left, yet then have met from both sides, and united to involve the summit in one great obscurity.

"The quantity of waters which flows from the lakes of Snowdonia, is very considerable; so much, that I doubt not but collectively they would exceed the waters of the Thames, before it meets the flux of the ocean.

"The reports of the height of this noted hill have been very differently given. A Mr. Catwell, who was employed by Mr. Adams, in 1682, in a survey of Wales, measured it by instruments made by the directions of Mr. Flamstead, and asserts its height to have been twelve hundred and forty yards; but, for the honour of our mountain, I am sorry to say that I must give greater credit to the experiments made of late years, which have sunk it to one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine yards and one foot, reckoning from the quay at Caernarvon to the highest peak."

Mr. Pennant attests, as a fact, a most extraordinary relation (for which we must refer our readers to the work) of one Mary Thomas, whom he visited in the parish of Cylynin, who had fasted ten years (part of the time indeed insensible) "without any food or liquid, excepting sufficient of the latter to moisten her lips;" and also mentions three other similar cases.

92. XSMWPDRI BVNWLXY: or,  
*The Saut-Pan.* 4to. †

THE latent meaning, if any, of this barbarous title seems to us as difficult to be discovered as this is to be read. The whole, which is a thick pamphlet of 129 pages, consists of a verbose Dedication "To the Earl of Mansfield;" an "Introduction;" a "Preface;" an "Advertisement;" "a virgin proof-sheet in its naked state of primitive unamendment," as unintelligible as the title; "an Imitation of Juvenal's first Satire," with the original, to shame it, by its side, and a "Prologue."

† Written by one O'Brien,  
a Surgeon.



"Prologue," by way of conclusion, like an overture at the end of a concert, "in a Dialogue" between the poet and his friend. The author, by his dashes, innuendos, and copious notes on many public characters, which frequently serve only to render *obscurum obscurius*, seems to "labour hard for a meaning," and to think himself extremely witty; to us he is, in general, *profoundly* so, for though he has made the Roman and the British satirists his models, we find little that reminds us either of Juvenal or Pope. And we would say of him as was said of Persius, *Si non vis intelligi, debes negligi*.—Of his spirit and manner our readers may judge by the concluding lines of his "Prologue," in which, after panegyrising Ld Sandwich in a "tribute on his grave," (of ten verses),

"Gift of no fordid wretch, or purchas'd knave,"

the poet proceeds thus:

"Away with faction, that ill-natur'd vice,  
Give it to Tucker, or to moon-struck Price;  
With whom he votes I care not, when I find  
That Beauchamp is the friend of human kind;  
And whilst to truth, and worth, and fame he  
sticks,

Why should I blame good Savile's politics?

"O might I dare, inspir'd with bolder zeal,  
Seek the dead guardian of old England's weal,  
And bring th' immortal Muse to Chatham's  
grave,

The herald of the great, and wise, and brave!  
Through the long list of all his glories roll,  
Paint his high mind and dignity of soul!  
Shew him aloft, inscribe his country's name  
Above the common reach of civil fame!  
Whilst silent Europe, trembling with affright,  
Astonish'd saw, and sicken'd at the sight!—  
Or trace him, curbing, in a tainted hour,  
The giddy strides of ill-directed power:  
The faithful genius of his virtues nigh  
Decrees, that, *as he liv'd, the chief shall die!*—  
And that no taint may shew of vulgar blood,  
Th' expiring pulses beat the people's good!  
Fraught with each art that mark'd the  
greatest mind,

He liv'd not for himself, but for mankind!  
F. Why, as he's dead, the world may like  
the style,

And so proceed, I pray you. P. Wait a while."

We shall with patience, as we cannot  
say we much "like the style," or find  
ourselves disposed to say, like Pope's  
foolish friend,

"Alas! alas! pray end what you began,  
"And write next winter more" such Pro-  
logues or Saucepans.

93. *Epistle to Sir John Dalrymple, Bart.* 4to.

THIS is a panegyric effusion in honour of the author of *Memoirs of Great Britain*, and his brother, the conqueror of Omoah. The former is compared to Herodotus, Xenophon, Plutarch, Livy, Tacitus, and Guicciardini\*. And the latter to Cæsar†. But not to mention that the credit of the Baronet's work is, in some important points, very problematical, and that, by the Major's conquest (too dearly, though bravely, purchased) many lives have been sacrificed, and nothing eventually gained, no one will form an advantageous idea of the genius of a writer who can let such lines escape him as 'Will, as they starv'd Butler, starve the bard,'

and

'How, while Canada trembled and admir'd—  
And who can make *him* rhyme to *climb*,  
*Tweed to dead*, &c.

Another Scotch historian, but of Whiggish principles, is thus bespatter'd!

—'Burnet's book all decency defies,  
Two thousand pages tell two thousand lies;  
A careless ease we notice in his style,  
And ignorance and nonsense force a smile.  
Yet miracles and scandal always please,  
And what is elegance but labour'd ease?  
And thence the Bishop's bundle may be read,  
Where Smith and Hume will never shew  
their head.

Nor can we here unsoften'd censure *showen*‡.  
His purse was ever open to the *poor*‡;  
Whatever falsehoods from his pen might fall,  
His wide benevolence aton'd for all;  
A generous pastor, and a warm divine,  
His heart, though not his head, resembled  
thine."

The following panegyric, most of it negative, is not conveyed in the most courtly language:

"How few rate rival merit as they ought!  
To praise the *living* borders on a fault;  
While each low wretch the darts of scandal  
flings,

And squirts his venom at the first of kings;  
Perhaps the single monarch, who is known  
To keep at once a conscience and a throne;  
Whom the last race of mankind shall adore,  
Who breaks no promise, and who pays no  
whore;

And who, if Darby can o'ertake their fleet,  
Shall see again half Europe at his feet."

Had this writer read his countryman Mr. Shaw's pamphlet, his elogium on the "judgement, fire, &c." of Ossian, if inserted, would, we presume, have been

\* "The sweet Herodotus is equall'd now—

"His every power our Xenophon combines—

"In thee we trace the biographic sage—

"A Livian sweetness tunes each happy line—

‡ No rhymes, at least to an English ear.

"'Tis Tacitus himself without his gloom—

"The Guicciardin of such a venal age."

† "Who can, like Cæsar, elegant as great,

"At once atchieve a conquest and relate."

§ Qu. dirt?

bestowed



bestowed on the true author. But any thing is excusable in "a fool," as he styles himself, "of twenty-three."

94. *The English Garden. A Poem. Book the Fourth. By W. Mason, M.A. 4to.*

OF the three preceding books of this English Georgic an account was given at the time of their first appearance. Of the present the general subject, which concludes the plan, is (in the author's own words) "fictitious or artificial ornaments, in contradistinction to natural ones last treated. By these is meant not only every aid which the art borrows from architecture, but those smaller pieces of separate scenery appropriated either to ornament or use, which do not make a necessary part of the whole; and which, if admitted into it, would frequently occasion a littleness ill-suited with the unity and simplicity which should ever be principally attended to in an extensive pleasure-ground. Apprehending that descriptive poetry, however varied, might pall when continued through so long a poem, by interweaving a tale with the general theme, he has given the whole a narrative, and in some places a dramatic cast . . . and is not without hope that this conclusion will be thought (as Sir Henry Wotton said of Milton's juvenile poems at the end of a miscellany) to leave the reader, in some small degree, *con la bocca dolce.*" *General Postscript.*

This "tale," whose incidents and catastrophe are highly pathetic, at the same time conveys, very artfully, "those more important principles of taste which this part of his subject required." It describes an American lady, a beautiful hapless refugee, by name Nerina, shipwrecked on the domain of Alcander, an opulent English youth, whose taste in planting and embellishing his estate seems proportioned to his riches. Blending use with beauty, his farm is a Norman castle, the barn-door is armed with a mock portcullis, the pigeon-house is a round tower, buttresses form the stalls of his stables, and his ice-house and dairy are concealed by an abbey. Urged by Nerina to form a woodbine bower, Alcander, instead of it, dedicates to her a glittering fane, "a conservatory," in vulgar language a hot-house, and in the midst places an antique statue, a Flora, rising like Venus, from the sea, with the head of Nerina; who, however, reluctantly viewing the dome and statue, exclaims, with a sigh and tear, "Why would my best preserver here erect,

"With all the fond idolatry of love,

GENT. MAG. October, 1781.

"A wretch's image, whom his pride should  
"scorn, [hence,  
"(For so his country bids him) Drive me  
"Transport me quick to Gallia's hostile shore,  
"Hostile to thee, but not, alas! to her,  
"Who there was meant to sojourn; there,  
"perchance,  
"My father, wafted by more prosperous gales,  
"Now mourns his daughter lost; my bro-  
"ther there  
"Perhaps now sooths that venerable age  
"He should not sooth alone. Vain thought!  
"perchance  
"Both perish'd at Esopus—do not blush,  
"It was not thou that lit the ruthless flame;  
"It was not thou, that, like remorseless Cain,  
"Thirsted for brother's blood: thy heart dis-  
"dains  
"The savage imputation. Rest thee there,  
"And though thou pitiest, yet forbear to  
"grace  
"A wretched alien, and a rebel deem'd,  
"With honours ill-beseeming her to claim.  
"My wish, thou know'st, was humble as  
"my state;  
"I only begg'd a little woodbine bower,  
"Where I might sit and weep, while all  
"around [heads  
"The lilies and the blue-bells hung their  
"In seeming sympathy."

One of the criticisms, to which the author (in his "General Postscript") takes it for granted that this last book will give rise, is, that "it breathes too much of the spirit of party;" to which he answers: "The word *party*, when applied to those men, who, from private and personal motives, compose either a majority or minority in a house of parliament, or to those, who, out of it, on similar principles, approve or condemn the measures of any administration, is certainly in its place: but in a matter of such magnitude as the present American war, in which the dearest interests of mankind are concerned, the puny term has little or no meaning. If, however, it be applied to me on this occasion, I shall take it with much complacency, conscious that no sentiment appears in my poem which does not prove its author to be of THE PARTY OF HUMANITY."

The affecting close of Nerina's story we will not degrade by a prose epitome, or anticipate the pleasure which the reader will feel in perusing it, a painful pleasure to those who, like the author, thus "image charms they must behold no more," as in Alcander's "sad soliloquy;" and in the following beautiful lines, well worthy of the author of *Elfrida*, Mr. Mason doubtless transcribed the sensations impressed on his own heart by the deep wound



wound it received, some years ago, at Bristol.

"There is a solemn luxury in grief  
 .... well known to those,  
 And only those, in Solitude's deep gloom  
 Who heave the sigh sincerely: Fancy there  
 Waits the fit moment; and when Time has  
 calm'd.

The first o'erwhelming tempest of their woe,  
 Piteous she steals upon the mourner's breast,  
 Her precious balm to shed: oh! it has power,  
 Has magic power, to soften and to sooth,  
 Thus duly minister'd"——

Among other striking passages, the following description of a menagerie is particularly pleasing:

"Hence did the lake, the islands, and the  
 rock

A living landscape spread; the feather'd fleet,  
 Led by two manthing swans, at every creek  
 Now touch'd and now unmoor'd; now on  
 full sail,

With pennons spread, and oary feet they ply'd  
 Their vagrant voyage: and now, as if be-  
 calm'd, [sleep-

'Tween shore and shore, at anchor seem'd to  
 Around those shores the fowl that fear the  
 stream

At random rove: hither hot Guinea sends  
 Her gadding troop; here, 'midst his speckled  
 dames,

The pygmy chanticleer of Bantam winds  
 His clarion; while, supreme in glittering  
 state, [eyes

The peacock spreads his rainbow train, with  
 Of sapphire bright, irradiate each with gold.  
 Meanwhile from every spray the ringdoves  
 coo,

The linnets warble, captive none\*, but lur'd  
 By food to haunt the umbrage; all the glade  
 Is life, is music, liberty, and love."

The poem concludes with an apostrophe to Simplicity, a glance at the rapine and corruption of the times, and an ardent wish for the return of Peace, with

"That plain integrity, contempt of gold,  
 Disdain of slavery, liberal awe of rule,  
 Which fix'd the rights of people, peers, and  
 prince,

And on them founded the majestic pile  
 Of BRITISH FREEDOM; bade fair Albion  
 rise

The scourge of tyrants, sovereign of the seas,  
 And arbitress of empires."

In a "General Postscript" (mentioned above) Mr. Mason gives a short analysis of the several books, in their order, and obviates a few objections made by some re-

spectable persons. To the question "whom he meant, in the III<sup>d</sup> book, by the nymph *Ligea*†," as "it has been thought that he ought not to have run away with one of Virgil's sea-nymphs‡, to transport her into an English inland scene," he answers, that those lines were written in a retired grove of his friend Mr. Frederick Montagu, at Papplewick in Nottinghamshire, through which a trout-stream named *Lix* gurgles deliciously, and therefore, though he thought it proper to avoid personal panegyric as well as personal satire, an N may now be substituted for a G. For the same reason, "a very worthy gentleman on the banks of the remote Swale," whose improvements he had never seen or heard of, but to whom his satire on exotics, in the same book §, has been very unjustly applied by the neighbourhood, is desired to "acquit the author of any premeditated ridicule on his subject." His answer to party objections has been given above, and, in conclusion, he defends his choice of blank verse, unpopular as it is, by some solid reasons.

95. Falconer's *Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, &c.* continued from p. 433.

BY the account which has been given of the influence of hot climates, the rule of contraries will convey a general idea of the sentiments of the author relative to the opposite extreme. To cold climates he refers the quality of benevolence, prudence, patience, and perseverance; their vices, gaming, a proneness to acts of violence, and ebriety; their manners, rough and austere; their customs variable; their cultivation of the severe and useful sciences very remarkable; their talents of improvement great, though not of invention; the object of their laws compensation, rather than revenge; crimes which are most offensive to sensibility but little regarded; force punished with less severity than fraud; indolence and cowardice made subject to the most rigorous penalties; but punishments in general few, and especially those which extend to life; their legal process not unnecessarily complicated, and strongly marked with the character of independence; their mode of trial popular, and by jury; besides other customs connected with courage and pro-

\* "See Rousseau's charming description of the Garden of Julie, *Nouvelle Eloise*, 4<sup>th</sup> partie, Lett. II. In consequence of pursuing his idea, no birds are introduced into Alexander's menagerie but such as are either domesticated, or chuse to visit it for the security and food they find there. If any of my more delicate readers wish to have theirs stocked with rarer kind of fowls, they must invent a picturesque bird-cage for themselves."

† See vol. XLIX. p. 356.

‡ *Dryden*, *Georg.* IV. 336.

§ *Dryden*, *Xantho*, *Ligea*, *Phyllis*.

§ See vol. XLIX. p. 356.



bity, as the trial by battle, and purgation upon oath; the punishments rather satisfactory than vindictive; but not nicely regulated by the rules of decorum, when of a corporal nature; the customs more diversified, and less tenaciously observed, than in hot climates; the form of government in the extreme of cold nearly as liable to servitude, as in the extreme of heat; but the despotism not so base and cruel.

To "moderate climates" a degree of sensibility is assigned not so intense as that of hot climates, nor so languid as in cold. Friendship, courage, activity, moderation in conduct, politeness and elegance of behaviour, he observes to be the characteristics of those happy regions; and, above all, that love in such climates appears to the highest possible advantage from combined sensibility and esteem, passion, and attachment. "In such a situation beauty and understanding accompany each other, so that a woman is at the same time an object of desire and esteem." From their participating the advantages of both the other temperatures, and from numerous examples illustrating the theory, the author suggests, that "moderate climates" have a decisive superiority in the exercise of the intellectual faculties, and says, "The qualities before mentioned, as being peculiar to the inhabitants of hot and cold climates, require to be united, or rather a medium to be formed, in order to constitute the perfection of the human character. Thus if, with vigour and fertility of idea, perseverance, industry, and judgement be joined, the union exhibits the highest degree of human excellence with regard to the faculties. This takes place, in some measure, and in a general view, in temperate situations, wherein the inhabitants partake of the properties of both, without the noxious excesses of either\*." With regard to the object of their laws, he observes them to be not directed to the revenge of an injury, or simply the reparation of a loss, but to that truly political, philosophical, and divine end, the "prevention of crimes." This grand idea, influencing the forms of the law, he exhibits in various views; as adopting the presumption in favour of the accused; public trials; witnesses *viva voce*, confronted with each other and with the culprit; an exemption from all interrogatories by which the suspected party might criminate himself; the adoption of the trial by jury; and the bringing that

glorious effort of human policy to its complete perfection. "Happy," says the author, with a just and generous enthusiasm, "happy would it be for mankind, both in point of civil and political liberty, the two greatest national blessings upon earth, if this species of trial were practised by all those nations who are sensible of its advantages. Happy will it be for us, if we take warning from our neighbours, and preserve this invaluable treasure as the surest guardian of our liberty and prosperity †!" With regard to the punishments in "moderate climates," he observes them not to be so generally corporal as in hot, nor so uniformly pecuniary as in cold; but dispensing either according to the nature of the offence.

Our author then says, "The adjustment of punishments to crimes has been always, and with propriety, esteemed one of the most difficult branches of legislation, and seems only to have been brought to perfection in temperate climates; as it was there only that the proper grounds of it were well understood." And subjoins to this just reflection, "Our own country is perhaps the most complete model, for the due distribution of punishments, of any in the world; yet even there many circumstances still remain that disgrace our system of jurisprudence ‡." The latter part of the remark is a melancholy truth. But may it not be doubted whether the author might not have reason, on a review of this passage, to prefer giving it such a turn as to say, that the adjustment of punishments appears most likely to be expected from moderate climates? If with us it really is most perfect, I fear the honour to us depends on a comparison from which less cause of pride can result or of complacency, in this part of our laws, than of deep and anxious reflection on the misery of the human species, and the fatal neglect which has buried the most important object of civil policy. If any where, one might suspect this perfection was to be sought where the theory of our author would lead us to expect it, in the North American States; who took our laws with them unpolluted with the mass of capital punishments, when only seven or eight crimes were liable to death, instead of upwards of an hundred and sixty. And by late provisions, in the principal of those communities, treason against the state is now subjected to the simple privation of life, without the sentence of cru-

\* Book I. chap. XVI.

† Book I. chap. XIX. sect. 3.

‡ Book I. chap. XIX. sect. 4.  
elty



erty and horror, poorly excused because the minister of justice forbears to execute it; and without those indecencies of exposure which have more the air of savage outrage and insult, committed by the living clay, against the dead, than of the majesty of a mighty commonwealth, calmly removing an offender who has dared to strike at her existence.

One circumstance, however, in honour to our laws is noticed by the author in the same section, which we must remark with pleasure, and he has prefixed to it an act passed in the reign of an amiable Queen, removing, in a great measure, an impolitic and merciless custom, which had prevailed under the sanction of law; that of fixing a visible mark and lasting stigma on the persons of offenders, "it having been found," says the statute of the 5th of Anne, chap. 6, repealing the punishment of branding on the cheek, "it having been found by experience that the said punishment has not had the desired effect by deterring such offenders from the future commission of such crimes; but, on the contrary, such offenders, being rendered unfit to be trusted in any honest and lawful way, become the more desperate \*."

On similar principles, our author observes, depends the maxim of our law, equally just and elevated, that "infamy is in the crime, not in the punishment;" but, with regard to our positive institutions, it would be more conformable to this axiom, if the legislature were to remove most of those remaining punishments which annex the infamy to the person, at the same time that they tacitly acknowledge it not to belong to his offence, still admitting the testimony of persons convicted of certain crimes, for which they have been exposed on the pillory; while for others, such as the offence of forgery, or of perjury (both liable to the same punishment, if the former be not prosecuted on the statute which makes it capital), they are justly excluded from giving evidence. Where crimes have not a natural infamy, it is perverting of reason to annex an infamising punishment: where they have, the law should preserve its dignity, and, discerning the infamy inherent in the crime, forbear to disgrace itself by the faint and frivolous shadow of infamy, so often ridiculous, indecent, or even barbarous, the cart, the whipping-post, or

the pillory. *Improbum et infame factum videri*, when pronounced of an action by just and equal law, in conformity to the feelings of mankind, will carry more effectual and salutary ignominy than all punishments of such a kind, which are the *servile opprobrium* of martial law, and ought rather to be done away from the soldier than imposed on other free citizens.

"The moderate fines of our common law, and the increase of punishment on the repetition of crimes," the author commends with reason, "as happily conformed to that justice and equity which distinguishes a temperate climate." With respect to the influence of such a climate on customs, he observes, that "customs in countries thus circumstanced are peculiarly mutable, varying between the two extremes of hot and cold climates; the same of their form of government, which, however," he remarks, "can rarely be converted into that settled and outrageous despotism of hot countries, or sink into that insensibility of servitude which is sometimes the fate of countries cold in the extreme."

With regard to "the objects of religion, the attributes of the deity, religious duties, and the nature of a future state," he observes "the ideas of temperate climates to be most just, refined, and elevated, open to free enquiry and liberal toleration."

On countries subject to great variety of temperature he adopts, from Hippocrates, a remark very interesting to Britons, that "in person and character the people are much less uniform than those either in a hot or a cold country," and that "such variable climates make men more active in the affairs of life, more brave and resolute in their conduct, and more austere and rugged, though more upright and just in their behaviour:" perhaps he might have added, liable to occasional melancholy, without particular reason, and very susceptible of sympathy and compassion.

(To be continued.)

#### E R R A T A.

P. 334, col. 2, l. 51, after *thus* add *aread*.  
Ibid. l. *antepenult.* read "Never, O never."

P. 384. In Mr. Jodrel's "Verses to a Barrister," there either should be no comma after "Nature," or we should read in the next line "*bath* join'd."

P. 436, col. 3, l. 9 from the bottom, for *gaudet* read *gaudent*.

\* We wonder Dr. F. should omit mentioning, in honour to the present reign, the abolition, by two late statutes, of pressing to death for refusing to plead, or the *peine forte et dure*, and of burning in the hand for any offence except manslaughter. EDIT.



EPISTLE to a young GENTLEMAN, on his having addicte'd himself to the Study of Poetry.

By WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq.

(Concluded from p. 435.)

AND thou that mourn'd the pang, to ride, to run,  
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone;  
Sweet child of fancy, prince of *British* song,  
Dear to the learn'd, the brave, and beauteous throng,

To *Sidney* dear, by *Raleigh* lov'd in vain,  
*Eliza* vainly prais'd thy peerless strain.  
Lo, half thy fame is swallow'd by the deep;  
What floods of brine thy thorny pillow steep!  
Not fast they fall, "by *Mulla's* pleasant shore,  
Under the foot of *Mole* that mountain hoar\*."  
Ah me, no more at *Pity's* call they flow,  
No more embalm the lover's gentle woe;  
For keen distresses they flow, domestic harms,  
For Muses silent 'midst the rage of arms;  
Mourn the wild ravages of civil strife,  
And quench the smould'ring lamp of weary life.

Where, *Spenser*, where was *Gloriana's* hand?  
Art thou an exile from thy native land?  
Shall princes thus immortal lays reward?  
Does thankless *Britain* spurn her noblest bard?  
For thee *Despair* unfolds his hideous cave;  
The horrid forms of ghastly *Famine* rave.  
That eye to pity, and that heart to feel!  
What kindred softness shall thine anguish heal?

*Eblana*† mourn, th' illustrious outcast dies;  
Ye nymphs of *Liffey*, join his parting sighs:  
And thou, with age oppress'd, beset with wrongs,

And "fall'n on evil days, and evil tongues,"  
In darkness and with dangers compass'd round;

What stars of joy thy night of anguish crown'd?  
What breath of vernal airs, or sound of rill,  
Or haunt by *Silva's* brook, or *Sion's* hill,  
Or light of cherubim, th' empyreal throne,  
Th' effulgent car and inexpressive *One*?  
Alas, not thine the foretaste of thy praise;  
A dull oblivion wrapt thy mighty lays.  
Awake thy glory sunk, in dread repose,  
Then, with fresh vigour, like a giant rose,  
And strode sublime, and past with generous rage

The feeble minions of a puny age, [song,  
Yet happier thus, in high-born worth of  
Than *Dryden*, meanest of the tuneful throng.  
No task so base his humble wants refuse,  
And parties, patrons, printers, ride his muse;  
She crowns the bigot, profligate, and vain,  
On monkish quibbles wastes the noble strain;  
In naked licence treads th' unworthy stage,  
Or caters vile applause with fustian rage.—

But peace my muse, thy greenest foliage spread,  
And shade the foibles of the mighty dead.

From *Lee's* abode the dreary curtains draw,  
And shew the darkling cell, the couch of straw,

[frown;  
The whip, the bonds, the haughty keeper's  
Oh what a noble mind is there o'erthrown!  
Behold those eyes in wildest frenzy roll,  
That spake the movements of a tuneful soul:  
Ev'n now the mind like some fair *Eden* lies,  
Now sudden blackness stains the leaden skies;  
The whirlwinds burst;—commix'd, confus'd,  
and torn, [borne.  
The fairest flowers and goodliest plants are  
The stings of want when famish'd *Otway* bore,

Oh think, what pangs the gentle spirit tore.  
Awake to mourn, and exquisite to feel,  
How sorrow rives him with her hand of steel!  
Thou brightest fancy, softest, kindest soul,—  
There sway'd the tragic muse with high controul;

And *Venus* kiss thy lips and bath'd thy strain  
In purest nectar; but she bath'd in loves,  
Child of the graces, nursing of the loves,  
In houseless beggary poor *Ottway* roves.  
Lo, some kind hand the tardy boon supplies,  
A sickly lustre fills his hollow eyes,  
With trembling haste he grasps the precious meal,

The damps of death his weary eyelids seal †.  
In mean dependence *Butler's* sun descends;  
See gentle *Gay*, "the hare with many friends."  
Say, would'st thou take their fortune, with their fame,

A menial bondage, with a poet's name?  
No, rather with the doom of *Collins* thine §,  
In second childhood tortur'd thoughts resign.  
Sense, memory, care, in bland oblivion lost,  
No more the soul with warring passion tost,  
Long dead to pleasure, now redeem'd from woe,

The streams of *Lethe* o'er his spirit flow,  
The deep'ning furrows of affliction lave,  
And smooth the harrow'd soul, with all-be-numbing wave.

Behold yon shade, he bears an antique roll,  
With many a scutcheon clad, and many a scroll;

[plain,  
'Tis he, the wond'rous youth of *Bristowe's*  
Who pour'd in *Rowley's* garb his solemn strain.  
A stripling scarcely, and yet more than man,  
His race was ended, ere it well began.  
Th' indignant spirit tower'd o'er little men,  
He look'd through nature with an angel's ken;  
And scorn'd with conscious pride this petty stage,

The tardy homage of a thankless age.  
The furies wrong his agonising soul,  
And desperation mix'd the Stygian bowl.

\* — I fate, as was my trade,

Under the foot of *Mole*; that mountain hoar,  
Keeping my sheep among the coolly shade  
Of the green alders, by the *Mulla's* shore.

*Spenser.*

† We are informed by Mr. *Warton*, in his *Observations on Spenser*, that he perished for want in *Dublin*. He died in King-street, *Oxmantown*.

‡ See Dr. *Johnson's* account of *Otway*.

§ Ibid. of *Collins*, vol. IV. p. 328, 2d edit.

He



He too, that gloried in a *ballard's* name,  
The patient pupil of reproach and shame,—  
Nor father's smile, nor mother's tender tears,  
Chear'd the sad cradle of his tender years.  
Lo, time for him prepares the scorns and  
whips,  
And sleeps in poverty beyond the lips.—  
Oh, *Savage*, doubly born of noble kind,  
And tenfold noble in th' exalted mind!  
Want, fear, and calumny, for thee combin'd,  
And blood oppressive clings around thy mind.  
Oft to themselves their pangs the wretched  
owe,  
But only thine from crimes of others flow.  
What dæmons steel a shameless woman's  
breast!

Maternal fury, wilt thou never rest?  
With vilest falsehoods, every fiend like art,  
The human harpy rends his bleeding heart.  
Unwearied hate the curse of being gave,  
Pursued through life, and sunk him to the  
grave.

Oh, *Savage*, curst with elegant desires,  
Th' ennobled nature, the poetic fires;  
Thy roving wishes spread th' unwearied wing,  
Their sad returns of misery to bring;  
No peaceful olive proves their wanderings  
past, [taste.]

But noxious herbs, and fruits of bitterest  
In dreary prospect dire existence lies,  
Where crowding sorrows, woes on woes  
arise, [friends;]

The murder'd hopes, departed faith of  
And mildest death the long perspective ends.  
Alas, what joy thy parting moment smooth'd,  
By *Pope*\* embitter'd, by a jailor sooth'd!  
Strange comforter! he chear'd thy prison's  
gloom,

He gave thy reliques to the decent tomb.

For me—regardless of poetic fame,  
To shun the sorrows, I renounce the name.  
If free from thorns I snatch some obvious  
flower

The careless songster of an idle hour,  
Yet well I know that songsters must be fed,  
That *Pindus'* stones shall never turn to bread;  
That bards must learn on airy sounds to live,  
Or change the Muses, for the means to thrive.  
Allur'd by breathing spring and balmy gales,  
Awhile the linnet charms the sounding vales;  
Then, mindful of his food, for fruit and grain  
He roves the garden, or he wings the plain.

Thus would I warn thee from the tune-  
ful throng,

And, idle preacher, I would warn in song.  
In vain the warning! charm'd with specious  
ill,

Thy doom is cast; thou art a poet still.  
I hear thee cry, "One darling boast remains,  
The freeborn bard a sordid wish disdains;  
"Dear are the pangs his discontents impart,  
"And dear his feelings, though they rend  
his heart.

"Would pensive Gray have chang'd his  
somb'rous hue.

"For all the sports that youthful lightness  
knew?

"The poet feels no envious gloom arise,  
"When fortune robes her child in many dies;  
"Within his breast no baneful wishes lower,  
"While the gay stripling vaunts his dream  
of power.

"Blest in the treasures that the Muse bestows,  
"Her gentle frenzy, and voluptuous woes,  
"He leaves the world to souls of baser kind,  
"And thrinks retir'd within creative mind."

#### A PASTORAL,

*Addressed to Miss S. C.—Written at Linton.*

**A** DIEU, dear maid, be ever blest,  
Each real bliss be thine!  
While I am doom'd in secret shades  
To sorrow and repine.

Devoid of Beauty's striking form,  
In vain I strove to please;  
Devoid of wit, in vain I strove  
To speak with happy ease.

Though Nature painteth all around  
In colouring bright and gay,  
Though every songster of the grove  
Warbles its tuneful lay;

Yet Damon's eye nor beauty sees,  
Nor music charms his ear,  
While wandering from the nymph he loves,  
He drops the silent tear.

Adieu the groves, adieu the meads,  
Adieu the purling brook,  
Where late the pensive Damon stray'd,  
Reclining on his crook.

No more may Delia view the youth  
Who pours this humble lay;  
The pangs of absence soon may cause  
Sad Damon to decay.

When mouldering in the peaceful tomb  
Shall be the hand that writes,  
Delia may then with pity read  
The strain that Love indites. O. G.

#### VERSES addressed to Mrs. M. W.

[*A very dirty Woman.*]

*By a celebrated young Barrister. †*

**A** CCEPT, dear Peg, in humble lays,  
The thanks a grateful heart repays;  
Thou useful lesson to defy  
The charms of vain philosophy!  
Oft has my soul, puff'd up with pride,  
The truths of sacred writ denied;  
And to myself I still have said,  
Of dull mankind sure ne'er was made,  
Till thou, dear Peg, revers'd my creed,  
And shew'd me, we are dirt indeed.

\* *Savage* in his prison received a letter full of bitter reproaches from Mr. *Pope*, that threw him into a fever on the spirits, of which he died.

† *The Hon. Thos. Erskine.* HORACE.



HORACE, BOOK I. ODE I.

MODERNISED.

Addressed to the E\*\*\* of \*\*\*\*\*.

\*\*\*\*\*, descendant of an honour'd line,  
Who dost the patron and the friend combine;  
Some men delight to urge the straining steed  
In full career along the verdant mead;  
When the fleet courser puts forth all his  
strength

To pass the goal, just by one quarter's-length,  
Then loud huzzas and shouts are heard again,  
When grown them Lords of all the turf  
plain.

This man to honours and high posts aspires,  
To strut a lord completes his proud desires;  
Another, worn with avarice and care,  
Means up, to pamper a licentious heir;  
A third with joy tills his paternal fields,  
Pleas'd with the sweets that rural plenty  
yields.

Nor will these change their object of delight,  
Though Eastern wealth, or Southern gold  
invite:

The timorous merchant, thinking to retreat,  
Extolls the beauties of his rural seat;  
For rest in vain he pants, no rest he finds;  
What rest can enter in ambitious minds?  
Ambition foils his terrors of the main,  
Ambition builds his shatter'd ships again.  
Some, more luxurious, idle all their days  
In lounging walks, at operas, masks, or  
plays;

Or kill the time in gluttony and wine;  
A day will just suffice to sleep and dine!  
Others, to emulate the warlike fame,  
Deriv'd successive through the \*\*\*\*\* name,  
By valiant deeds of arms their glory raise,  
And gain through death and blood a hero's  
praise.

Ardent they rush, when the proud horse ex-  
His fiery nostrils, midst the armed bands;  
When the loud trump, and cannon's awful  
sound,

The dread of matrons, echoes far around.  
The husband quits his tender wife's embrace,  
Rous'd by the hounds, and eager for the chase.  
Unenvied, let each mortal thus pursue  
The pleasures, cares, or objects in their view:

My happiness consists in other themes,  
In painted meadows, or in purling streams.

To thee, O Muse, to thee I tune my lyre,  
Lend me thy wings, lend thy poetic fire.

Give me thy crown, the crown of learned  
brows;

Adorn thine happy bard with ivy boughs:  
But if thou, \*\*\*\*\*, dost accept my lays,  
And if thy taste afford its well-weigh'd praise,  
'Tis then I'm blest, 'tis then my fame will rise,  
'Tis then my towering head will touch the  
skies.

MR. URBAN, \*

I SEND you a literal translation of the  
Cywydd to Morwydd, an elegiac ode, writ-  
ten about four hundred years ago, by David  
ap Gwylim, who has been called the Ovid of  
Wales. The original works of this poet, are

in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Powell, of  
Lanharan, in Glamorganshire. I have se-  
lected this Cywydd in preference to many less  
exceptionable pieces, because it reminds me  
of those beautiful lines in Shakspeare,

'Tis not the lark, it is the nightingale, &c.

FOR seven long years I had declared my  
passion

To the slender and gentle maid: but in vain.  
My tongue was eloquent in the expression of  
my love: [my cares.

But till last night sorrow was the sole fruit of  
Then I obtained the reward of all my disap-  
pointments [the wave.

From her whose complexion is the image of  
Then, favourably receiving my addresses,  
She admitted me to all the happy mysteries  
of love—

To converse without restraint, [brows,  
To kiss the dear fair-one with the jetty eye-  
And with my arm support her head;  
Bright maid, with the snowy hue:  
How charming the lovely burden!

While I was thus enjoying, with my in-  
estimable jewel,  
The most perfect felicity that love can bestow,  
I prudently mentioned (it was an angry re-  
flection!)

That the appointed day was approaching  
When her jealous husband would return:  
And thus the snowy maid replied.

My mistress. My accomplish'd love, gentle and  
amiable, [chanting bird,  
We shall hear, ere it dawns, the song of the  
The loud clear voice of the stately cock.

David. What if the jealous churl  
Should come in before the dawn appears?

M. David, speak of a more agreeable subject;  
Faint, alas! and gloomy are thy hopes.

D. My charmer, bright as the fields that  
glitter with the gossamer, [door.

I perceive daylight through the crevice of the  
M. It is the new moon, and the twinkling  
stars, [pillar.

And the reflection of their beams upon the  
D. No, my charmer, bright as the sun,  
By all that's sacred it has been day this hour.

M. Then, if thou art so inconstant,  
Follow thy inclinations, and depart.

I arose, and fled from all search,  
With my garments in my hand, and fear in  
my breast:

I ran through wood and brake  
From the face of day into the green thickets  
of the dale. [than ages;

Looking forward, I beheld an absence longer  
Behind me, the folly of my flight.

O D E S I N I C A.

Translated from JONES'S Persian Poems.

SEE where the streamlet of the silver rill  
Glides in soft murmurs thro' the flowery  
vale,

And where the Zephyrs whisper in the reeds,  
Adding to Nature's graces unexpress'd.

'Tis thus fair Virtue, 'mid her social choir,  
In



In envied majesty and beauty shines.  
As art ingenious fashions ruder gems,  
So friendship forms benignity in man;  
Refinement polishes the rustic ore,  
And with its golden splendor charms the soul.  
So we rejoice our city to adorn  
With all the glow of manners most refin'd.  
What noble dignity illumines the eye,  
Which awes, at once, and then benignant  
smiles!

O what transcendence in a virtuous mien,  
And grace appears in every manly deed!  
'Tis thus fair Virtue, 'mid her social choir,  
In envied majesty and beauty shines.  
Mindful of her, shall Plenty never fail,  
And like the fertile Spring pour forth her  
store,  
And every distant age shall gladly smile!

SANCHO, IN DOLEFUL DUMPS,  
TO HIS GOOD FRIEND, MRS. N——N.

*Margate, Aug. 1781.*

A Friend in need's a friend indeed:  
Oh may my humble prayer succeed!  
Poor Sancho is in great distress,  
Disgrac'd, in debt, and penniless.  
Alas! alas! what must he do?  
Unless he finds relief from you.  
'Twas yesterday (O day of woe!  
May I ne'er such another know!)  
A mutton-chop my sense allur'd,  
To which a kidney plump was skewer'd:  
It tempting lay, and cry'd, "Come, eat me."  
'I will,' said I, 'though they should beat me.'  
So up I sprung, and seiz'd the prey,  
And thought to have a happy day.  
But oh! what crosses damp our joys!  
Sweets there are none without alloys.  
My eagerness o'erset the table,  
And made the house a very Babel.  
The noise my mistress forward drew:  
"Oh! Mr. Sancho, is it you?"  
"Ah! Sirrah, I shall make you rue."  
I skulk'd away with timid leers,  
I hung my tail, and eke my ears;  
With panting heart I trembling lay,  
And thus I heard my mistress say:  
"Fine mischief here before my eyes!  
"A China plate there scatter'd lies,  
"And here a pitcher broke in two;  
"The goods not ours;—what shall we do?"  
—"Do—why take the cur, and bang him,  
"Or, if 'twill pay the damage, hang him.  
"My purse shall ne'er make good the loss."  
So off she flounc'd with angry tofs.  
Now, madam dear, since mistress thus  
About two shillings makes a fuss,  
I thought (for night good counsel brings  
To wretched curs as well as kings),  
I thought I would your pity seek,  
To save from woe a dog most meek.  
Think, oft my silken ears you've smooth'd,  
And oft with smiles my fondness sooth'd;

Think, oft my forehead sleek you've patted;  
And strok'd my back with sea-weed matted.  
Then oh! in goodness ope your purse,  
To keep me from a jail, or worse.  
Herein you'll much oblige poor Sancho,  
Who has indeed no cash in banko;  
So once more begs, with due submission,  
You'll grant the sum of his petition.

SANCHO.

# VERÆ MAGNIFICENTIÆ LAUS \*

O Diva, magni prodiga spiritûs,  
Descende, festo te celebrat die,  
Tuamque, parvaos recensens,  
Commemorat Rhedycina laudem.  
Te pompa fulgens, Te sequitur comes  
Tollens superbum gloria verticem,  
Te vidit atque abdit recedens  
Pauperies caput obsoletum.  
Quo tu per hortos cumque moves pedem,  
Impressa tellus prole viget novâ;  
Exoticas mirata plantas,  
Atque Asiam propius virentem.  
Seu tu per urbes tramite lucido  
Incedis, urbes splendidius nitent,  
Aidesque Musarum & Deorum  
Templa, novo decorata saxo.  
Radclivienfem tu potes aream  
Tu matris almæ turrigerum caput  
Attollere. Hoc Sheldonus amplum,  
Diva, tibi posuit theatrum.  
Disrupta turpi moenia vidimus  
Pendere hiatu. Tu simul aureum  
Vultum extulisti, Carolinæ  
Jussa ferens properare saxa  
Pulchræque formam fumere porticus †.  
Non illa vano nomine regis  
Patrona sedis, non Philippæ  
Immemor, illa domûs avitæ  
Decus reponit, munificè pia:  
Dixitque tandem, "Surgite moenia,  
Urbesque felix inter omnes  
Splendidior Rhedycina surgat!  
Sed fausta doctis fata nepotibus  
Hâc lege dico, ne male publicos  
Privata sumptus æmuletur  
Vita gravi peritura luxu.  
Indignus hospes cur monachus domos  
Reliquerit? si mollities nova  
Gallique cultus inquinarent  
Pollicitas meliora Musas.  
Haud talis olim pontificum minas  
Haud talis ausus schismatici gregis  
Retorsit, aut hastâ Juilli  
Nobilis Hookeriive scuto.  
Sed literato pulvere sordida  
Incompta pubes, & docilis pati  
Cultus severos: & modestos  
Magna movens animo futuris  
Legenda sacris: Divitis ingeni  
Laus invidendam pauperiem tulit,  
Et prisca mortales Deosque  
Demeruit pietas faventes."

\* These verses were spoken in the theatre at Oxford by the second Earl of Aylesford (grandfather of the present) when Lord Guernsey,

† Queen's College.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

IN most of the late Dutch Gazettes is the following advertisement:—"His Excellency John Adams will cause to be paid, in Amsterdam, at the office of Messrs. John de Neufville and son, the first half year's interest nearly due on the loan of a million of florins on the credit of the United States of America. The payment will be made at the said office every Wednesday and Saturday in the forenoon, during the whole of the month of September, 1781."

A Spanish cartel ship, with the British prisoners from Pensacola, has been captured by an American frigate. The Spanish Captain remonstrated with the American on the impropriety of his conduct; to which the latter replied, "that he was instructed by the Congress, his masters, to pay no respect whatever to the Spanish flag, until he should be officially informed that the Court of Madrid had acknowledged the independency of the American States." In consequence of which the cartel ship was taken into an American port, and a formal complaint of this extraordinary transaction has been made by the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Versailles.

In a spot supposed to have been a principal part of the antient city of Corinium near Cirencester, a Roman hypocaust has lately been discovered, and is now cleared and opened for the inspection of the curious. The chief part of the building is seven feet beneath the surface of the ground, consists of five rows of brick pillars, three feet two inches high, and placed fifteen inches one from the other, each standing upon a brick ten inches square, as a base, with another square brick at top, by way of capital. These support a roof of brick, each of which is two feet square; and over this roof is a floor of strong mortar or terrace. The whole is a species of building very uncommon in this island.

Aug. 1.

The two Persian merchants, mentioned in p. , left England, where they had spent near six months. The object of their coming hither was as envoys from Ragaboy, one of the petty princes of India, to solicit the assistance of Great Britain against a young lad who had usurped his throne, and was protected by the Company's servants; and to get Ragaboy reinstated and supported by the king of Great Britain. On this commission they set out, accompanied by two Bramins, and travelled over land. On their way one of the Bramins had a difference with them, and made an improper use of their credentials by interlining them, and thereby rendering them unfit to be produced to the King or the Company. The latter, however, though they could not acknowledge them in a public character, condescended to treat them with all the respect and hospitality due to their rank, and the credit of the British nation. They allowed them an handsome weekly appointment,

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with a coach and a servant to attend them, and they were lodged in a house in Abingdon Street, Westminster. No opportunity was neglected to amuse and inform them, and they met with universal civility wherever they went, which they returned with the politeness that distinguishes the natives of the East. They received marks of royal regard at a review, and though they had not a formal audience of leave from his majesty, whom they could not approach in an official character, he was pleased to comply with their request to admit them to a conversation just before their departure. The names of these two gentlemen, who are father and son, the former about 50, the latter about 22, are *Manowar Rutledge* and *Manowar Cassagee*. The elder appeared a man of quick parts and observation; the younger more diffident and reserved. They are to pursue the same route home, and the Company have presented each with 200*l* for their travelling charges, and they are accompanied through Europe by an eminent English merchant. The other Bramin, whose name is *Rimobram*, and who came with them to England, and from indisposition, or from some disagreement among them, was not constantly of their parties though he lived in the same house, has the like travelling appointment, but returns distinct from them.

Sept. 1.

A letter from Bude in Hungary, of this day's date, says, the grapes are already ripe in their vineyards, and the vintage so superabundant that a ton full of wine is offered for two casks of equal measure.

Sept. 4.

By letters of this day's date from Madrid, advice was received of the attack upon Mahon by the Spaniards, who are said to have made themselves masters of the whole island except Fort St. Philip. The account they gave is to the following effect: "That on the 19th of August the army debarked in good order, and the General the Duke de Crillon made dispositions with such celerity that the different posts in the environs of the town were carried with little or no resistance, and the English garrison blockaded, and reduced to the bare possession of Fort St. Philip, with the lines that surround; which were reconnoitred the next morning, and the siege determined.

"While the troops were employed in taking the town of Mahon, the Colonel Marquis d'Aviles took possession of Citadella, and the Colonel Marquis de Penafiel of the forts of Fornellia. They also made themselves masters of the posts destined for the support and defence of the port of Mahon, and at the same time of the arsenal and of the marine magazine, in which was found plenty of all sorts of provisions and merchandize, of timber, and of marine stores.

"To celebrate this happy success, and to give



give thanks to God, the King ordered Te Deum to be sung in the chapel of the Court, and there was a Gala for three days successively, and illuminations each night."

Sept. 15.

Commodore Keith Stewart, with five sail of the line, sailed to the Eastward, supposed to the Texel, where he has ever since remained, being reinforced, as it is said, with a still greater force.

Sept. 18.

The Dutch squadron that had put to sea, to escort the trade to the Baltic, returned into port, not being of force sufficient to encounter the English squadron sent to intercept them. The Prince William, of 74 guns, by the ignorance of the pilot, was run ashore, and has since been beat to pieces.

Sept. 22.

Certain intelligence was received by Adm. Darby, who passed by Falmouth on the 16th, with the grand fleet under his command, that the Spanish fleet under M. de Cordova was gone to Cadiz; and that M. de Guichen's squadron was returned to Brest harbour.

Sept. 25.

*Adm. Office.* The Lords of the Admiralty received advice of the capture of the Trumbull Rebel frigate of 32 guns and 200 men, by the Iris, Commodore Affleck; and of the capture of the Bellifarius, a fast-sailing frigate of 20 guns and 147 men, belonging to Salem, by the Medea, off the Delaware; and both carried into New York.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, to take into consideration the case of the sheriffs holding their office till the termination of the present election of a member to represent the city; when, it being the recorder's opinion that their continuance was absolutely necessary, and yet that the sheriffs-elect would forfeit their bonds if they did not appear to be sworn, it was agreed to make an act of Common Council to indemnify them, which being ready prepared, was brought in, and passed accordingly.

Previous to the election for the city, the foot-guards were removed from the Bank, &c. and the city militia placed in their room.

Sept. 29.

A common hall was called according to annual custom for the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when Mr. Alderman Plomer was declared duly elected.

At the close of the poll at four o'clock, the numbers were,

For Sir WATKIN LEWES, Knt.						
Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
284	687	531	392	296	290	205
For RICHARD CLARK, Esq.						
Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
273	575	519	369	283	245	125
Total for Sir Watkin Lewes						2685
Total for Richard Clark, Esq.						2387

Majority in favour of Sir W. Lewes 298

3

MONDAY, October 1.

Trials were made of an hundred pound carronade, mounted on a battery at Leith. It was loaded with eleven pound of powder, and elevated to 15 degrees, and threw its shot about two miles into the sea. A shot was at the same time thrown from a twenty-four pounder loaded with the same quantity of powder and elevated to the same degree. The carronade threw her ball about thirty yards further than the cannon. Another trial was made at an elevation of four degrees, when the cannon ranged between 3 and 400 yards further than the carronade. Several other experiments were tried, which gave general satisfaction.

Tuesday 9.

*Whitehall.* The original letter from Major Gen. Campbell, commander of his Majesty's forces in West Florida, not having come to hand in due time (see p. ), was this day published in the London Gazette. In that letter are these remarkable words:—"It has been my misfortune to be employed in an ill-fated corner of his Majesty's dominions; but I trust that the calamities that have befallen West Florida will not be imputed to me. My endeavours have unremittingly been exerted for its preservation to the British empire, since I took upon me the military command; and if my labours and exertions to that end shall but find favour with my Sovereign, I shall forget the frowns of fortune, and be happy in the royal approbation."

This day his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland opened the Parliament with a most excellent speech. It was matter of pleasing encouragement, he said, that he arrived at a period auspicious to Ireland, when the substantial effects of the benefits communicated by the British Parliament were already apparent in the increase of her manufactures and the extension of her commerce. He also took notice, in the usual style, of the birth of another prince.

Then addressing himself to the Commons, he recommended the furnishing of adequate supplies for the maintenance of public credit, the honourable support of his Majesty's government, and the safety of the kingdom, for which purpose he had ordered the proper estimates to be laid before them.

Then addressing himself to both houses, he took occasion to call their attention to the encouragement of trade and manufactures, to tillage, the fisheries, the inland carriage and export of corn, and other great and national objects; and then concluded with this solemn declaration:—"His Majesty ardently wishes the happiness of his people of Ireland, in whose affection and loyalty he places the firmest reliance. And though I am not directed to call upon you for any extraordinary supplies, in this time of general hostility, when these kingdoms are exposed to an unnatural and dangerous combination of enemies, I have not the smallest doubt that I shall



shall be enabled to assure his Majesty of your cordial disposition to give him every assistance compatible with your means and circumstances."

*Wednesday 10.*

A dreadful fire broke out at a hatter's near the New Church in the Strand, which extended so rapidly that more than 30 houses were consumed before it could be extinguished, but happily no lives were lost.—The necessity of pulling down some houses to stop the progress of the flames, suggests an improvement to the fire-offices of adding some bricklayers and carpenters to the watermen they employ as firemen.

The following resolution of the House of Lords of Ireland was ordered to be delivered to the sheriffs of the several counties of that kingdom:

"*Die Mercurii, 10th Octobris, 1781.* Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That the thanks of this House be given to the several Volunteer Corps in this kingdom, for the continuation of their efforts in defence of this country, and for their spirited offers to Government, on the late alarm of an hostile invasion meditated against this kingdom."

*Friday 12.*

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 18th instant, was farther prorogued to the 27th of November, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

*Saturday 13.*

At ten at night Capt. Hill, late of the Firebrand fire-ship, arrived at the Admiralty with an account of that ship having taken fire in Carric Road, Falmouth, where she blew up, but the crew were saved. Captain Hill was first lieutenant of the Princess Amelia, one of Adm. Parker's fleet, and for his gallant behaviour had just got the command of the Firebrand.

About the same time Capt. Duncan, of the Medea frigate, arrived at the Admiralty Office with dispatches from Rear Adm. Graves, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in North America, of which the following are the particulars:

"That on the 28th of August Sir Samuel Hood arrived off Sandy Hook with 14 sail of the line, 4 frigates, one sloop, and a fire-ship, from the West Indies, that intelligence was received the same evening that M. de Barras, with the French squadron under his command, had sailed the Saturday before from Rhode Island.

"Sir Samuel Hood having brought intelligence that all the French fleet from the West Indies had sailed from the Cape, Adm Graves determined to proceed immediately to the Southward, in hopes of intercepting either the one or the other before they had joined. With this view the ships in the harbour were buoyed over the bar, and the whole fleet set sail to the Southward. We approached the Chesapeake (says the Admiral in his letter, of

which what follows is an exact copy) on the morning of the 5th of September, when the advanced ship made the signal of a fleet. We soon discovered a number of large ships at anchor, which seemed to be extended across the entrance of the Chesapeake, from Cape Henry to the Middle Ground; they had a frigate cruising off the Cape, which stood in and joined them, and, as we approached, the whole fleet got under sail, and stretched out to sea, with the wind at N.N.E. As we drew nearer, I formed the line first a-head, and then in such a manner as to bring his Majesty's ships nearly parallel to the line of approach of the enemy, and when I found that our van was advanced as far as the shoal of the Middle Ground would admit of, I wore the fleet, and brought them upon the same tack with the enemy, and nearly parallel to them, though we were by no means extended with their rear. So soon as I judged that our van would be able to operate, I made the signal to bear away and approach, and soon after to engage the enemy close. Somewhat after four the action began among the headmost ships pretty close, and soon became general as far as the second ship from the centre towards the rear. The van of the enemy bore away to enable their centre to support them, or they would have been cut up. The action did not entirely cease till a little after sun set, though at a considerable distance, for the centre of the enemy continued to bear up as it advanced, and at that moment seemed to have little more in view than to shelter their own van as it went away before the wind.

"His Majesty's fleet consisted of nineteen sail of the line; that of the French formed twenty-four sail in their line. After night I sent the frigates to the van and rear to push forward the line, and keep it extended with the enemy, with a full intention to renew the engagement in the morning; but when the frigate *Fortunée* returned from the van, I was informed that several of the ships had suffered so much, that they were in no condition to renew the action until they had secured their masts: we however kept well extended with the enemy all night.

"We continued all day, the 6th, in sight of each other, repairing our damages. Rear Adm. Drake shifted his flag into the *Alcide*, until the *Princessa* had got up another main-top-mast. The *Shrewsbury*, whose Captain lost a leg, and had the first lieutenant killed, was obliged to reef both top-masts, shifted her top-sail-yards, and had sustained very great damage. I ordered Capt. Colpoys, of the *Orpheus*, to take command of her, and put her into a state for action.

"The *Intrepid* had both top-sail-yards shot down, her top-masts in great danger of falling, and her lower masts and yards very much damaged, her Captain having behaved with the greatest gallantry to cover the *Shrewsbury*. The *Montague* was in great danger of losing



losing her masts; the Terrible so leaky as to keep all her pumps going; and the Ajax also very leaky.

"In the present state of the fleet, and being five sail of the line less in number than the enemy, and they having advanced very much in the wind upon us during the day, I determined to tack after eight, to prevent being drawn too far from the Chesapeake, and to stand to the Northward.

"Inclosed is the line of battle, with the numbers killed and wounded in the different ships. The ships in general did their duty well, and the officers and people exerted themselves exceedingly.

"On the 8th it came to blow pretty fresh, and in standing against a head sea, the Terrible made the signal of distress: I immediately sent the *Fortunée* and *Orpheus* frigates to attend upon her.

"It being determined in a council of war, on the 10th, to evacuate the Terrible and destroy her, I took the first calm day to effect it, and at the same time distributed the water and provisions. This took up the whole of the 11th; the wreck was set fire to, and I bore up for the Chesapeake about 9 at night.

"The fleets had continued in sight of each other for five days successively, and at times were very near. We had not speed enough, in so mutilated a state, to attack them, and they shewed no inclination to renew the action, for they generally maintained the wind of us, and had it often in their power. I sent Captain Duncan to reconnoitre the Chesapeake, who brought me information of the French fleet being all anchored within the Cape, so as to block the passage. I then determined to follow the resolution of a council of war, to proceed with the fleet to New York before the equinox, and there use every possible means for putting the ships into the best state for service; and I immediately dispatched the *Medea* with this packet for their Lordships' information."

N.B. Capt. Duncan reports, that, before he left the fleet, the *Prudent*, of 64 guns, had joined it; and that an account was just received of Rear Ad. Digby being on the coast.

Monday 15.

*St. James's.* Capt. Home late of his Majesty's ship *Romney*, arrived at the Earl of Scarborough's office from Commodore Johnstone, with dispatches, from which the following are extracts:

"That on the 12th of June, in lat. 26. 9. S. and long. 20. 24. W. the *Jason*, *Active*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Lark*, were ordered to precede the fleet to gain intelligence. That on the 9th of July they rejoined the fleet at the appointed rendezvous, with a Dutch prize, named *Heldwoltemade*, Capt. Vrolok, bound to Ceylon, laden with stores and provisions, and about 40,000 l. in bullion.—From Lieut. d'Avergne, a very promising young officer, the Commodore says, he received a body of intelligence digested, containing a certain ac-

count of the arrival of M. Suffrein in False Bay on the 21<sup>st</sup> of June, with his five ships of the line, and the greatest part of his transports, and of five Dutch East Indiamen lying in Saldanha Bay, about ... leagues from Table Bay; on which he immediately formed the resolution of attacking them by surprise. He took upon himself the pilotage, and ran in shore under cover of the night. At eight next morning we had, he says, a clear sight of land, distance about four miles, and bore up for Saldanha Bay; and though we were forced to enter by traverses, our arrival was so unexpected, and their movements so rapid, that the Dutch had just time to cut their cables, to loose their fore-top-sails, *which were kept bent for this purpose*, and to run their ships on shore, and to set them on fire, as the *Romney* dropt anchor; but our boats boarded them so quickly, and our people behaved so gallantly, that the flames in all of them were soon extinguished, except in the *Middleburg*; she burnt with incredible fury, and becoming light as she consumed, she got a-float, when her masts tumbled, and had nearly drifted on board two of the other prizes. However, by an exertion of the boats of the squadron, she was towed off, stern foremost, in which the General in person assisted. The boats had not left the *Middleburg* ten minutes when she blew up, close by the south point of Hotties Bay.

"At this time also a boat was seen rowing to our ship, filled with people in the Eastern garb, making humble signs of submission. They proved to be the kings of Tarnate and Tidore, with the princes of their respective families, whom the Dutch East India Company had long confined on Isle Robid, with different malefactors, but had lately removed them from that island to Saldanha.

"Before midnight we had got all the prizes a-float, and next day we got them rigged and ready for sea, having brought the principal sails from the *Hooker* which lay concealed under Schapin Island, where the sails had been lodged, in hopes we never should have discovered them.

"This *Hooker* had been seized by the *Rattlesnake* in surprise, according to my order in the disposition of attack.

"The names of the prizes are: The *Dankbaarheyt*, Capt. Steetsef, from Bengal, of 24 guns, burthen 1000 tons; The *Paerl*, Capt. Plokker, from China, 20 guns, 1100 tons; The *Honeoep*, Capt. Laud, from ditto, 20 guns, 1100 tons; The *Hoogearspel*, Capt. Harmeyer, from ditto, 20 guns, 1000 tons; The *Middleburg*, Capt. Van Guenp, which was burnt, came also from China, 24 guns, 1100 tons.

"There were also two large *Hookers* which I could not conveniently bring away; and to avoid leaving any marks of barbarity towards a settlement where our wants had been so often relieved, I would not permit them to be burnt or destroyed."

In



In last month's Mag. the death of Mr. Burford, schoolmaster at Chigwell, was inserted by mistake, he being alive and well.

P. 444. col. 2. l. 30. read "Walkein."

**BIRTHS.**

**T**HE lady of Lord Viscount Weymouth, a daughter.

The lady of J. H. Pakénham, esq; a dau.

The lady of W. S. Coniff, esq; a dau.

The right hon. Lady Paget, a dau.

**MARRIAGES.**

**A**T Leith, Bentley Gordon Bentley, esq; of Kingston, Warwicksh. to Miss Joanna Livingston.

Gen. Power, esq; of Colney Hatch, to Miss Catharine Ellis.

Capt. Hicks, of the navy, to Miss Nicholson.

At Stockport, Chesh. John Slater, esq; to Miss Lees, in the 15th year of her age.

See Foster Cunliffe, of Saighton, bart. to Miss Harriet Kenloch, dau. of Sir David K. of Gilmerton bart.

John Harris, esq; of Bristol, to Miss Good.

At Wyke near Weymouth, the rev. Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Warburton, relict of the late Bp. of Gloucester.

At Cuddesden, Ox. the rev. Hen. Ford, of Christ-Church, to Miss M. L. Yates, niece to the Bp. of Oxford.

Sept. 8. John Hughes, esq; of Batfanger, Kent, to Miss Harly, niece to the late admiral Sir Cha. Hardy.

25. Mr. Geo. Berner, of Enfield Mills, to Miss Mansfield, of St. Alban's.

27. Rev. Henry Knapp, jun. fell. of King's Coll. Cambr. to Miss Hartopp, sister to Edw. H. esq; of Dalby-Wall, Leicestershire.

29. Princess Carolina, 4th dau. of the King of Sardinia, to Prince Anthony, brother to the Elector of Saxony.

Oct. 2. Rich. Hodges, esq; of Woolhope, co. of Hereford, to Miss Gwillim, daugh. of John G. esq; of Heref. city, and niece to Jn. Cam, esq; receiver-general of the county.

3. At Ilsworth church, by his uncle, the hon. and rev. Wm. Neville, under a special licence, the hon. Hen. Neville, eldest son of George Lord Abergavenny, to Miss Robinson, only daugh. of John R. esq; of Ston Hill, co. Middlesex.

Capt. J. Collett, of the Pr. of Wales's Amer. reg. to Miss Dupont, daugh. of Gideon D. esq;

4. Wm. Mount, esq; of Tower-Hill, to Miss Page, of East Sheen, Surrey.

8. Mr. Geo. Barley, attorney at law, of Basinghall-str. Lond. to Miss Bewicke, of Boxley-abbey, Kent, dau. of the late Sir Robt. Bewicke, of Close House in Northumberland.

9. Rev. Mr. George, of Blackheath, to Miss Crosweller

11. Rev. Mr. Beavor, of Norwich, to Miss Eliz. Bullock.

12. Sir Fred. Reynolds, knt. of Hatfield, Herts, to Miss M. Townshend, of Hatton-str.

14. Mr. Fores, lapidary, in Clerkenwell-Close, to Mrs. Marlen, whose ages make 130.

15. Edw. Smythe, esq; eldest son of Sir E. w. S. bart. to Miss Holford, only dau. of Peter H. esq;

17. At Chester, the rev. Wm. Kirkby, B.A. to Miss Bagnall.

18. Rev. Cha. Birch, of Chichester, Suffex, to Miss Anne Seymour, 2d dau. of Hen. S. esq; of Hanford, co. Dorset, and nie. to E. Cowper.

Mr. Roberts, master of the Old Bell, Edmon-ton, to Miss Ansell, of the same place.

Sir Je. n. G. rdon, of Hestford-street, to Miss Hutton, of Northamptonshire.

21. By special licence, at Drayton, Northamptonsh. Col. Herbert, of Killarney, in Ire-land, to the hon. Miss Sackville, 2d dau. of Ed Geo. Germaine.

22. Rev. Mr. Alexander, a dissenting mi-nister, of Rochester, to Mrs. Le Grant, of Canterbury.

By special licence, the hon. Mrs. Erby, bro-ther to Ed-Boston, to Miss Gladman.

**DEATHS.**

**I**N the W. Indies, E. Garner, esq; captain of the Hydra frigate, the gallant defender of the Datchefs of Devonshire in the Fly sloop.

In Argyleshire, J. Mac donald esq; of Sandz.

At Olvestry, in Shropshire, Edw. Bowne, esq; mayor of that corporation.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, Jas. Ceean, esq; one of the representatives in the h. n. house of assembly on that island.

At Clebury-Mortimer in Shropsh. aged 81, Mr. Cha. Holland, an attorney of that place.

A Simondstone, Late S. t. Ev. son, aged 104.

At Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, rev. Mr. Atkinson.

At Portsmouth, of a mortification in his bowels, Ensign Swiney, of the Surrey reg.

At Highgate, Joshua Loring, esq; one of the oldest captains in the navy, and late commodore on the lakes in N. America.

At Barbadoes, the hon. Wm. Hewitt, esq; one of his Majesty's commissioners for the Ce ed Islands, and brother to the lord chan-celler of Ireland.

Major Burke, town-major of Gibraltar, who was sitting in company with two other gentle-men at whist, when an un-ortunate ball fall-ing into the room killed Major Burke instant-ly, and slightly wounded the other gentlemen. The major was an officer of great merit, and much esteemed for his amiable qualities.

Rev. Mr. Kelk, V. of Whatton, co. Nott.

Dr. Tho. Brocke, late physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and fellow of the coll. of physicians.

At Lismore, Irela. H. Eccles, esq; aged 82.

At Bristol, the rev. Sir Robt. Pynsent, bart, a gentleman well known for his contest with the E. of Chatham for the Pynsent estate.

At Stroud, Mr. Alderman Hulke, late mayor of Rochester.

As he was reading a news-paper, J. Killing-beck, esq; of Clayton in the Clay, Yorksh.

Rev. Rich. Graham, M.A. late fellow of Queen's Coll. Oxford, and vicar of Newbold-Pacey in Warwickshire.

At Rowton, near Shrewsbury, aged 86, Mrs. Lytster, relict of Rich. L. esq;

At



At Eyre-Court, in Ireland, the right hon. John Lord Eyre.

Sept. 1. At Dresden, his Serene Highness Prince Charles, brother to the elector of Saxony, in the 30th year of his age.

12. At Naples, aged 30, of a dysentery, Lord Rich. Cavendish, next-brother to the D. of Devonshire, and brother to the Dukes of Portland. His lordship was member in the last parliament for Lancaster, and chosen at the late general election for the co. of Derby.

19. At Port Glasgow, Janet Foord, aged 99.

21. John Stock, esq; of Hampstead, aged 74. He was son of John Stock, citizen and draper, and in 1722 bound apprentice to W. Pilkington, painter-stainer, of Christ Church parish, Surrey. He settled successively in the Borough, on London Bridge, and in Newgate-street. He took up his freedom in the Drapers Company, of which he was chosen warden a few months before his death, and left their poor 100*l.* a legacy to purchase a piece of plate, and another to their clerk. About 40 years ago he undertook a contract with Government for painting in almost all their yards. He had always done much for his relations during his life, and endeavoured to make them follow his example in sobriety, exactness, and industry; and left 9500*l.* in money to his five nearest relations, being four daughters and a son of a sister, nearly in equal proportions, half at their own disposal, and half in annuities, for life, to the Painters Company in case of their selling, mortgaging, or incumbering the same. Being sensible of the ill effects of his profession on many journeymen and others employed in it, he left to the Painter-Stainers Company, for poor, lame, and disabled painters, the interest of 4200*l.* at 10*l.* a year each; to the same Company 3500*l.* stock, to pay the interest to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, for ten poor curates. He bequeathed also, for three scholars, to be brought up at Christ's Hospital, 3000*l.* (in 3 per cents); to the Mercers Company, for an exhibition for a scholar from St. Paul's school, to Benet Coll. Cambr. 1000*l.*; to the parish of Hampstead, for educating and clothing ten poor children, 1000*l.*; to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, for widows and children, 300*l.*; to the poor of Christ Church, Surrey, 200*l.* to be put to interest; to Christ Church, Newgate-street, 200*l.*; to Farringdon Ward Within school, 50*l.*; to the Society for propagating the Gospel, 100*l.*; to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, 100*l.*; to St. Bartholomew's, St. Luke's, Foundling, and Lying-in Hospitals, each, 100*l.*; to the Small-Pox and Magdalen, each, 50*l.* He had neither land, house, nor bad debt, when he died; and

directed to be buried in Christ Church, London, with a monument containing an abstract of his charities. His will contains near 150 legacies; and the general state of the whole, reduced into money, amounts to about 21570*l.* near half of which (9570*l.*) is given to his collateral relations.

22. At Sunderland, in an advanced age, Ralph Lambton, esq; upwards of 40 years collector of the customs at that port, and possessed of a fortune of 16,000*l.* per ann. which devolves to his brot. Lieut.-gen. Lambton, representative in parliament for the city of Durham.

23. At Enfield, the infant dau. of Alex. Hume, esq; of Wimpele-str.

At Bath, Wm. Leman, esq; of Northaw, Hertx, and Warbois, Huntingdonsh.

24. At York, on a journey, Mr. J. Rideal, in partnership with Mr. Adams, of Bread-str. Lond.

At Brough-Hall, Yorksh. Sir Hen. Lawson, bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir John L.

26. At Edinburgh, J. Forbes Leith, esq;

At Brighthelmstone, Christo. Hake, esq; an eminent Lisbon merchant, and one of the directors of the Bank. His lady lost her life in the earthquake at Lisbon 1755.

Suddenly, on-board the Dutton East-Indiaman, at Gravesend, Peter Dore, esq; Norroy King of Arms.

At Lewell-House, Devonsh. Alex. Campbell, esq; of Worton in Middlesex, formerly one of the council at Bengal.

27. At Teston in Kent, aged 74, the rev. Duncan Menzies, 20 years vicar of that parish, and rector of Nettlesd; both in the gift of Mrs. Bouverie.

In Dean-street, Soho, aged 50, the rev. Robt. Richardson, D.D. F.R. and A.SS. prebendary of Lincoln, rector of St. Anne's, Westminster, and of Wallington, Herts, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. The rectory of St. Anne's is in the gift of the Bp. of London; the value of it is about 550*l.* a year, resulting from a very good glebe land and a parish rate of 100*l.* a year in aid to the Easter offerings and surplice fees. The glebe land alone is above 200*l.* a year of the money. Dr. R. was the only son of the late Dr. Wm. Richardson, master of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge, and was some years chaplain to Sir Jos. Yorke at the Hague.

Mr. Stone, builder, in Ratcliffe-Highway.

28. At his seat at St. Osyth\*, in Essex, aged 64, the right hon. William Henry Nassau De Zulestein, earl of Rochford, viscount Tunbridge, knight of the garter, one of his Majesty's privy council, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-House, a governor of the Charter-House, vice admiral of the coast of Essex, lord lieut. and cust. rot. of the county, and col. of the western battalion of the Essex mi-

\* It is not generally known, that the beautiful ballad, "*At St. Osyth by the Mill, &c.*" was written on the late earl's mother, when a dowager, by Mr. Carter, a clergyman, who was afterwards her ladyship's second husband.



**Titia.** He married Lucy, dau. of Edw. Young, esq; of Durnford, Wilts, and one of the maids of honour to the Prs. of Wales, who dying without issue, his titles and estate devolve to his nephew, Wm. Hen. Nassau, esq; eldest son of the late hon. Rich. Savage Nassau, formerly M. P. for Malden in Essex. His lordship had to dispose of, at his death, a landed property of 2000l. a year, which, by his will, he has given as follows: To Mrs. Johnstone, a woman who lived with him, and by whom he had two children, 800l. a year, his house at St. Olyth, with his furniture, plate, carriages, horses, &c. &c. To those two children, and to another natural child, 300l. a year each; and 300l. a year to his nephew, Mr. Nassau, the present Ld Rochford; but his lordship has entered a caveat to the will, and thrown it into chancery.

In great agonies, Mr. King, currier, in the Borough; his death was occasioned by the bite of a mad dog some time ago.

29. At Exeter, Mr. Alderm. Floud, aged 74.

30. Mr. John Weskett, jun. of Gr. Tower-Hill, merchant.

*Oct. 1.* In Tavistock-street, Mr. John Cha. Newby, brother-in-law to the rev. Mr. Bate.

The right hon. Vere Beauclerk, Ld Vere of Hanworth, one of the vice-presidents of the Asylum, and uncle to the Duke of St. Alban's. His lordship was the third son of Charles the first D. of St. Alban's, by his wife the Lady Diana Vere, sole heir of the 20th and last E. of Oxford of that illustrious family. Entering early into a maritime life, he first commanded the Lyme man of war in the Mediterranean from 1721 to 1727; he was afterwards captain of the Hampton-court, one of the squadron under Sir Cha. Wager, which sailed from Spithead in July 1731, to introduce the Spanish garrisons into Tuscany, from whence he returned the December following. In March 1738, he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, in which post he continued, with some intermissions, till July 1749, when he resigned. In 1748, his lordship, after gradual promotions, was constituted admiral of the blue. He served in several parliaments either for New Windsor or Plymouth, till in 1750 his late Majesty created him a peer. During the absence of his nephew abroad, he held the office of lord lieut. and cust. rotul. of the co. of Berks. He married the eldest dau. and coheir of Tho. Chambers, esq; of Hanworth, in Middlesex, and sister to the Countess Temple, by whom he left a son, Aubrey, now Lord Vere, member in the parliament that met in 1768, for Aldborough in Yorkshire, who in 1763 married Lady Catherine Ponsonby, dau. of the E. of Besborough, by whom he has issue; and a dau. Mary, married in 1762 to Ld. Cha. Spencer, next brother to the D. of Marlborough.

At Westbeer, near Canterbury, aged 42, Dan. Newman, esq; barrister at law, recorder of Maidstone, and steward of Faversham.

On the bite of a mad dog in Rathbone-place,

Mr. John Arch. Verner, who, on the death of an aged relation in Berkshire, would have been possessed of about 1400l. per ann.

2. Alex. Maxwell, esq; merchant, son of the late Sir Wm. M. bart. of Calderwood.

3. Mr. Strahan, of Doctors-Commons.

At Hornchurch, in Essex, Mr. Sam. Dickenson, late an eminent brewer in St. Catharine's.

At Witham-Place, Essex, William Lord Stourton, a Roman Catholic peer. He is succeeded in title and estate by his son, the hon. Cha. Phi. Stourton.

Mr. Benj. Didier, attorney at law, master extraor. in chancery, and coroner of Harwich.

4. Sir Rich. Murray, bart. of Blackbarony. He is succeeded in title by his brother, now Sir Arch. Murray.

5. Silas Bradbury, esq; dep. secretary of the Plantation-office.

At Salisbury, Dr. Nesbit, late of Nevis in the West Indies.

6. Right hon. Hen. Fred. Thynne Howe, Lord Chedworth, aged 66. He is succeeded in title and estate by his nephew, Tho. Howe, esq;

Mr. John Bradburne, formerly upholsterer to his Majesty, but had retired some years.

At Reading, on his way from Bristol, Christ. Blackie, esq; formerly a Blackwell-hall factor.

7. Mr. Jas. Jones, master of the King's-Head tavern, opposite the church at Islington.

Lady Honeywood, relict of Sir John Honeywood, bart. of Evington, Kent. Her ladyship was aunt to Sir John Filmer, bart.

8. Mrs. M. Wesley, aged 71, wife of Mr. John W. the celebrated Methodist.

Geo. Irton, esq; of Irton-Hall, Cumberl.

At Kingston upon Thames, R. Stephens, esq;

9. At Kingston upon Thames, Mrs. Steward, wife of John Steward, esq; and sister to Wm. Reynolds Highmore, esq;

10. John Harrison, esq; late of Bread-str.

Mr. Reeve, bricklayer to the King at Windsor, and also to the colleges of Eton and Windsor. On Ludgate-Hill, Mr. Dalmahoy, chemist to her Majesty.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Howson, sister to the rev. Dr. Sharp, Greek professor at Oxford.

11. Of a mortification in his bowels, Tho. Watson, esq;

12. Mr. G. Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland.

Rev. Mr. Hubbard, many years rector of Sunning, co. Berks.

13. Levett Blackborne, esq; F.A.S. benchor of the hon. soc. of Lincoln's-Inn, steward of the Marshalsea, and of his Majesty's palace courts.

Rev. John Cott, B.D. aged 53, rector of G. Braxted and Reutendon, both in Essex, and formerly fellow of Benet Coll. Cambr. who present to the former, as does the Bp. of Ely to the latter. He held the vicarage of Ceggeshall during the minority of the present incumbent, and printed an assize sermon, preached at Chelmsford Mar. 1, 1769. He married, 1771, Miss Eyre, niece to the late Bp. Keene.

Near Christ Church, Surrey, Peter Primm, glass-blower, aged 101.

Cha.



7. Cha. Miller, esq; brother to Sir Tho. M. and to the Countess of Albemarle, and equerry to his R. H. the D. of Gloucester.

14. At Dulwich-college, the rev. Tho. Williams, one of the fellows of the said coll. and chaplain to Mr. Steriff Nicholson. He read prayers on Saturday afternoon in the chapel, and was, to all appearance, in his usual health, but was taken with a fit next morning, in which he expired.

Suddenly, Mr. Horn, master of the London Spa, Clerkenwell.

At Beckenham, in Kent, Sir Piercy Brett, *knt.* admiral of the blue, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and one of the directors of Greenwich Hospital. [*Some memoirs of him in our next.*]

Peter Shakerley, esq; of Somerset-Hall, in Cheshire.

15. At Brussels, the rt. hon. Alex. Erskine, earl of Kelly, in Scotland, viscount Fenton, &c. &c. His lordship was one of the finest musical composers of the age, and esteemed by the cognoscenti as the first man of taste in the musical line, of any British subject, and ranked all over Europe in the first musical form. He loved his bottle, but was a worthy social character. He is succeeded in title and estate by his brother, the hon. Major Arch. Erskine, of the 11th reg. of foot.

Of a broken heart, owing to losses in trade, Mr. Ketcher, late a linen-dra. in Smithfield.

16. At Sunbury, in Midd. the right hon. Edward Ld Hawke, K. B. vice admiral of G. Britain, admiral of the fleet, president of the maritime school, and an elder brother of the Trinity-House. [*Some memoirs also of his lordship in our next.*]

At Bath, Mrs. Harris, relict of the late Jas. Harris, esq; of Salisbury, and M. P. for Christchurch, Hants.

17. At Hackney, Mr. John Barnardiston, formerly an attorney in Lincoln's-Inn.

At Fulbourn, co. Cambr. the rev. Dr. Wilson, R. of that parish, and formerly fellow of St. John's Coll. in whose gift the living is.

18. Mr. Champion, grocer, the corner of St. Sepulchre's Church-yard, and one of the common-council for Farringdon Without.

Mr. Jn. Burnell, formerly a timber-merch. in Fleet-Market.

At his brother's, at Carwell, Berks, Nath. Southby, esq;

19. In Fifeshire, Sir Robt. Henderson, of Fordell, bart.

20. At Trelowarren, in Cornwall, Sir Ri. Vyvyan, bart. who is succeeded in title and estate by his brother, now the rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan.

At Greenwich, Jas. Gordon, esq; upwards of 40 years a lieut. in the navy.

21. At Canterbury, aged 84, Mrs. Anne Parker, moth. of the late Mr. Alder. P. of that city.

22. Suddenly, at Burford, Oxfordsh. aged 75, Wm. Lenthall, esq; one of the justices

of the peace for that county, and gr. grandson to Lenthall, speaker of the long parliament in Cromwell's time.

In Argyle-street, Edw. Garththwaite, esq; At Ealing Dean, Mrs. Blackman, aged 82, relict of G. Blackman, esq; late of Westm.

25. In Charles-st. aged 89, the rt. hon. Lady Gray, dowager countess of Stamford.

27. At Nackington, near Canterbury, Mrs. Milles, mother to Rich. Milles, esq; late M. P. for that city, and to the lady of Sir Edw. Atley, bart.

B—NK—TS.

JOHN Boasgrave, Chingford, Essex, higgler.

John Marlar, Rob. Boyd, and Edw. Stewart, Ironmonger-lane, Lond. merchants.

Jn. Minton, Wm. Prince, and Wm. Parey, Wych-st. St. Clement Danes, merchants.

Robt. Sharp, Shafton St. James, Dorsetshire, dealer

Geo. Maule, Stamford, Lincolnsh. linendrap.

Sam. Peach, Bread-st. Lond. merchant.

Wm. George, Newington, Surrey, coal-m.

John Gurling, Halefworth, Suff. merch.

Dan. Flowerdew, Hauxton, Cambr. merch.

Tho. Ettricke Cary, of Bath, hatter.

Tho. Ford, of Southampton, bookfeller.

Jn. Wellings, Bridgenorth, Salop, butcher.

Rowl. Taylor, Swansea, Glamor. scrivener.

Edw. Leedes, Bradford, Yorksh. scrivener.

Wm. Bindley and Sam. Bateman, Shore-

ditch, ribbon weavers.

Sam. Holden and Josiah Phipps, Alder-

gate-st. Lond. upholder.

*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*

Sam. Courtauld, Lothbury, Lond. merch.

\*\*\* *The Lists of Promotions, Ecclesiastical and Civil, are unavoidably deferred.*

# PRICES of STOCKS.

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 29.
Bank Stock, —	—	—
India ditto, —	—	139 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
South Sea ditto, —	—	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
3 per Ct. Conf. 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	—
Ditto 1726, —	—	—
Ditto 1751, —	—	—
India Ann. —	—	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—	—
Ditto New 1777, 71 $\frac{1}{8}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
India Bonds, 2s. a 3s. Pr.	2s. a 4s. Pr.	—
Navy & Vict. Bills, 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ct.	—
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	—
Short ditto, 1777, —	—	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. —	—	—
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—	—
Omnium —	—	—
Annuity 1778, 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Lottery Tickets, 141 7s 6d	141 14s	—
Exchequer Bills — Pr.	Par a 1s. disc.	—

\*\*\* *Our being under the necessity of omitting many of the material Occurrences of the month, will be an excuse for postponing the many Favours of our Correspondents.*



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For NOVEMBER, 1781.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Meteorological Diary for November, 1780, *ib.*  
Debates in Parliament on the Dutch War 495  
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Bruce 499  
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Enlarged with Eight Pages of Letter-Press extraordinary; and embellished with a striking  
Portrait of Sir WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, Chief Justice in the Reign of Henry IV.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 12, to Nov. 17, 1781.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans												COUNTIES upon the COAST.																				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.																						
London	5	0	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	3	Essex	5	0	0	0	1	9	2	0	2	3	Suffolk	4	6	2	6	1	10	1	7	2	4
COUNTIES INLAND.												Norfolk	4	6	2	6	1	10	1	4	0	Lincoln	4	3	2	6	2	0	1	5	2	8
Middlesex	5	3	0	0	2	3	2	1	3	1	York	4	5	3	0	2	2	1	6	2	10	Durham	4	7	3	1	2	2	1	6	3	3
Surry	5	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	7	Northumberland	4	6	3	3	2	1	1	6	2	11	Cumberland	4	5	2	1	2	0	1	5	2	10
Hertford	5	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	2	Westmorland	5	3	3	0	0	0	1	5	2	8	Lancashire	5	6	0	0	2	3	1	9	3	4
Bedford	4	1	2	9	1	1	1	9	2	10	Cheshire	5	4	4	0	2	5	1	8	0	0	Monmouth	6	2	0	0	2	4	1	4	2	7
Cambridge	4	8	2	8	1	9	1	4	2	7	Somerset	6	5	3	3	2	3	1	9	2	8	Devon	6	4	0	0	2	5	1	4	0	0
Huntingdon	4	6	0	0	1	10	1	5	2	10	Devon	6	4	0	0	2	5	1	4	0	0	Cornwall	5	1	1	0	0	2	7	1	5	0
Northampton	4	9	2	8	2	0	1	7	3	1	Dorset	6	5	0	0	2	3	1	10	3	4	Hampshire	5	5	0	0	2	1	1	10	2	1
Rutland	4	7	2	9	2	2	1	7	3	0	Suffex	5	2	0	0	2	2	1	10	2	8	Kent	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	10	2
Leicester	4	7	2	10	2	2	1	7	3	2	South Wales	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2											
Nottingham	4	9	2	9	2	3	1	9	3	4																						
Derby	4	1	0	0	2	3	1	10	3	6																						
Stafford	5	3	3	7	2	4	1	10	3	7																						
Salop	5	2	3	7	2	3	1	7	3	2																						
Hereford	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	6	2	8																						
Worcester	5	4	0	0	2	3	1	10	3	0																						
Warwick	5	5	0	0	2	0	1	11	2	10																						
Gloucester	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	2	11																					
Wilts	5	10	3	9	2	3	1	1	1	3	7																					
Berks	5	4	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	9																					
Oxford	5	2	0	0	1	10	1	8	2	11																						
Bucks	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	1																						

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for DECEMBER, 1780.

December, 1780.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1 N W	fresh	30 2	45	a black, cold, churlish day
2 N E	ditto	30 2	48	ditto
3	Ditto	30 3½	48	ditto
4	Ditto	30 3½	47	ditto, with bright gleams at times
5	Ditto	30 3	47	a black cold day
6	Ditto	30 2	48	ditto, sun appeared a little at noon
7	Ditto	30 2	43	a black, cold, moist day
8	Ditto	30 2	43	ditto
9 N N E	little	30 4	44	cloudy in general, a little bright about noon
10 S W	little	30 3	44	a heavy, dull, black day
11 N W	ditto	30 2	45	great part of the day bright and clear
12 S W	ditto	30 3	47	a dull, heavy, moist, mild day
13 W N W	ditto	30 3	49	a cloudy heavy day
14 S W	ditto	30 2	48	ditto
15 W	ditto	30 3	48	cloudy morning and evening, very bright mid-day
16 N E	ditto	30 4	47	cloudy hazy day
17	Ditto	30 3½	46	ditto
18	Ditto	30 3½	42	frosty cloudy morning and evening, bright mid-day
19 E	fresh	30 4	42	smart frost, a good deal of sunshine
20 E N E	little	30	40	ditto, scattering fleet most part of the day
21 E S E	ditto	29 6	40	strong frost, a prodigious fall of snow
22 S W to N W	ditto	29 8	38	a gentle thaw, dull morning, bright afternoon
23 N W	ditto	30 ½	33	very hard frost, exceeding bright and clear
24 N E	little	30 1	38	a gentle thaw, misting rain in the evening
25	Ditto	30 1½	42	ditto, cloudy morning, bright afternoon
26	Ditto	30 2	40	frosty, ditto, ditto
27	Ditto	30 2	36	frost at a stand, a very dull day
28 S W	fresh	30 2½	38	a gentle thaw, ditto
29	Ditto	30 ½	42	ditto, heavy morning, fine bright afternoon
30 W N W	little	29 9	48	a fine soft day, in general bright
31 S W	ditto	29 9	50	ditto

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 30, to Nov. 20, 1781.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	663	Males	791		
Females	610	Females	793	2 and 5	165
Whereof have died under two years old 516				5 and 10	57
				10 and 20	51
				20 and 30	105
				30 and 40	132
Peck Loaf 2s. 3½d.				40 and 50	188
				50 and 60	142
				60 and 70	117
				70 and 80	77
				80 and 90	32
				90 and 100	2
				100	





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1781.

*Debate on the Dutch War continued  
from p. 452.*



ORD L--*sh--m* seconded Ld N--th's motion for an address. He said, all the world be-  
held with astonish-  
ment the States of  
Holland leagu-  
ing

themselves with the enemies of Great Britain. Their subjects had long been employed in furnishing France with military stores, which, from the constitution of their government, and the genius of the people, it was thought hardly possible to prevent; but when it became visible that every art was made use of to evade the execution of the most solemn treaties with this country on the one hand, and to give every possible assistance to her revolted Colonies on the other, it became no longer a matter of doubt which course to take; and it was in every point of view judged most consistent with the dignity of G. Britain no longer to submit to be insulted by their High Mightinesses under the mask of friendship, but to declare the Republic our open enemy. No gentleman, he said, in that House could lament the cause which had rendered that measure unavoidable more than himself. He deplored the abject state into which the majority of the members of the Republic had fallen, who had neither viriue enough to resist the influence of French gold, nor wisdom sufficient to direct them in the proper use of it. The war with Holland was therefore the more necessary, as it would open

the eyes of the people of that country to their true interest. They would no longer submit to be governed by a French faction; but adhere to those noble patriots, who, foreseeing the calamities that were likely to follow a departure from the old and experienced system, stood firm to the true interests of their country. He therefore most heartily concurred in the motion.

Right hon. T. T--*nsb--d* inveighed against the practice of ministers, who, having work upon their hands which they did not chuse to do in the face of Parliament, settled matters during the recess, and then called upon Parliament to support them through all the consequences. In this manner was the nation led into the American war; in this manner was the French rescript announced, and soon after that of Spain. Thus year after year has the noble Lord apprised the House of a new enemy; but during the whole period of his administration has he ever brought the welcome tidings of a new ally? The noble Lord has been very copious in recounting the provocations that have led to the present war, ascribing all to the conduct of the Dutch; but have there been no provocations on the part of ministry? Have the States never been insulted? Had the noble Lord forgotten the memorial of 1777, commonly called Ld Suffolk's Memorial? a memorial, which, the Dutch declared, contained language which no independent state ought to bear from another. From the instant of the delivery of that memorial may be dated the prevalency of the French faction in Holland. The noble



noble Lord who spoke last had ascribed the increase of that faction to French gold. He wished, he said, that French gold had not had its influence nearer home. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon had charged the Dutch with breach of faith in not complying with former stipulations. Was the noble Lord to learn, that their compliance would have brought ruin on themselves, and entailed upon us an insupportable charge? The moment the States had furnished their quota to G. B. their country would have been invaded; and what power on earth could they have called to their defence, but that very power which itself wanted their assistance? He must be a shallow politician indeed, who could not discover the justice of this policy. For his part, he declared, he could no otherwise account for this new war, than by supposing ministry actuated by the common notion that Amsterdam would instantly take the alarm, and that all who abetted the supposed treaty would be massacred. He knew, he said, how vain it was to oppose ministers; but he thought it his duty to adhere to his friends, who were still willing to stand forward in behalf of the people. He lamented our want of alliances, and predicted, that this new war would still be productive of more new enemies. He remarked on the style of the noble Lord, *that the words he had moved, were the fittest for the House to adopt*; a style so new and dictatorial to a British H. of C. that he could scarce credit his ears when he heard it.

Ld N—th rose to explain. If any thing, he said, had dropt from him improper, he begged to be indulged with leave to correct himself. It was foreign to his meaning to prescribe forms or words to that House; he meant no more than to express his wishes that no asperity might be used against the Dutch, as his wishes were not to aggravate, but if possible to heal the breach between the two countries. He justified the language of the memorial of 1777, admitted it was strong, but not too strong for the occasion.

He spoke to other matters not immediately connected with the argument; said, our having no allies was incidental, depending on times and circumstances, and a variety of events that human policy could neither foresee nor direct. He took some pains to convince the House, that the system was the same now as directed the councils of the preceding reigns, and the views the same, the same ardent zeal for the glory and interests of G. Britain. He asked, if the ministers of K. William, K. Geo. I. and II. would have been afraid to have exerted the rights of their country over America? He insisted, that the Dutch had causelessly provoked the war.

Mr. Ayre was convinced, that the Dutch was the sole cause of the war, and that government would have shown the most dastardly pusillanimity had they not resented their insolence. They had openly countenanced the American revolt, and had with unremitting industry endeavoured to supply both them and the French with all kinds of military stores. He mentioned one fact in proof of many, that at St. Eustatia the Dutch admiral ordered all the American prizes made by English privateers then in harbour to come under his stern, and without any formal trial released them all. He appealed to the House, whether such an unexampled instance of injustice should be patiently borne?

Mr. W—x—ll said little of the war, but spoke chiefly in favour of an alliance with the H. of Austria. He recommended alliances with all the powers of elocution. Impediments, he acknowledged, there were in the way, but they were not insuperable. Great minds conquered obstacles—they were made for them. The destruction of France was incontestable, if the Emperor joined us, and marched 50,000 men over the Rhine, which Prussia was incapable of preventing; England would be saved, restored to her ancient glories, and able to destroy the marine both of France and Spain, and of all the world. He complimented, in terms of the highest panegyric,



gyptic, the abilities of the King's servants; urged in what estimation they were held in foreign courts; and concluded with recommending to them vigour, firmness, celerity, and dispatch, on all which our safety depended.

Mr. *S—nd—r* expressed the strongest indignation at the late conduct of the Dutch; while so many powers were leagued against us, that Holland should join the general confederacy was truly astonishing! He declared from his soul his hearty resolution to resist, to the last drop of his blood, all the enemies of his country.

Mr. *S—wb—e* was for lenient means; he saw no impropriety in endeavouring to reclaim an old and natural ally, now become an unnatural enemy. He laid the blame on the haughtiness of ministers, who in the wantonness of power had combined the whole world against us.

Ld *J. C—nd—sh* did not relish the war with Holland; wished that if French gold had had so powerful an effect as to sow discord among friends, a little English gold had been used to counteract its operation. He moved an amendment to the address, that, instead of the words, "*unavoidable necessity of carrying on hostilities*," "*rupture with Holland*" might be inserted. This was moved as leading to another amendment, the purport of which was, "That the House would take the papers before them into consideration, and if it should appear that the war with Holland was unavoidably necessary, then the House would support it."

Sir *E. A—tl—y* held forth the increasing burdens of the people as a cogent reason against the war. He asked courtiers and placemen, if they would contribute to its support out of their lucrative emoluments?

Mr. *F—x* followed Mr. *T—nsh—d* in ascribing the origin of the Dutch war to Lord Suffolk's memorial of 1777. It alarmed the pride of the Dutch, he said, and furnished the French faction with a pretext to treat the English with little ceremony. These are the friends, said they, on

whom you rely; who, instead of respecting you as a free state, treat you with the haughtiness of mere dependents. He entered into a wide field of argument on the evils that have originated from the change of political opinion; and in his progress remarked, that the Empress of Russia and his present Majesty mounted the throne of their respective empires much about the same time. But how different their reigns! G. Britain has declined with a suddenness equal to the rapidity with which Russia has risen to her present eminence. He glanced as if Russia was not in the very best humour; and asked, if ministry was sure the war with Holland might not draw other more formidable powers to league against us? The noble Lord in the blue ribbon tells us, indeed, that we have nothing to fear, because we have given no provocation. We gave no provocation to France nor Spain, yet both these powers became our enemies. And what certainty is there, that Russia and Portugal may be less hostilely inclined? The Sec. at War boasted, that we had lost nothing last year (see p. —). Are so many lives sacrificed, and so many millions spent, nothing? And if we have gained no advantages, how is the point for which we are contending to be obtained? How are the fleets of France and Spain to be annihilated, and America to be reduced to unconditional submission?

Ld *G. G—rm—ne* made a short reply. He answered what the former speaker had thrown out, as if Russia and Portugal were adverse to this country. On the contrary, ministry had every reason in the world to believe them friendly. He declined saying a word on the origin of the American war, and charged those with ignorance and folly who could entertain an idea that Great Britain could make peace with America when she pleased. As to the war with Holland, if the gentlemen in opposition are of opinion that it might have been avoided with honour, why not impeach ministry for embroiling the nation with our old and



and natural ally? For his part, he could not help thinking it not only necessary but unavoidable.

Mr. B—*ke* lamented the situation into which the nation had been plunged by the arrogance of ministers, who neither knew how to advance with dignity, nor to retract with honour. In the natural course of things, that which carries the semblance of evil is often productive of much good. The armed neutrality, hostile in appearance to G. B. might in case of extremity have been its support; but now that we have rushed on precipitately to attack one of its members, the others connected by the same alliance will of course unite their force against the aggressor. Holland, he said, was to be considered as a kind of free market, to which all the powers of Europe at all times might resort. In this light one might view it occasionally furnishing warlike stores to enemies at war against itself. It was universally known that the Dutch made no distinction; but carried on a kind of commercial neutrality with foes as well as friends. He could not therefore approve of war with a state whose interest was so closely connected with our own.

Mr. D—*nn—g* insisted, that the cause of the war originated with ourselves; that it was assuming an unjustifiable right to call upon the States to punish a member of their Republic for forming and forwarding a project which he thought for the good of the community. With as much propriety might their High Mightinesses call upon his Britannic Majesty to punish the member who first proposed in council that haughty manifesto by which they thought their dignity insulted, as the Court of London demand the exemplary punishment of the pensionary of Amsterdam for devising a treaty which his Britannic Majesty judged an insult to his crown. He knew of but one instance of such a demand, and that was from Peter the Great, just emerging from Gothic rudeness, who, on hearing of his ambassador's being arrested for debt, sent

to demand the heads of the officers who confined him, by way of reparation. He could not, he said, approve of a war with our old ally, till more amply informed of the motives that led to it.

The question being put on the amendment, the House divided, 101 for it, 180 against it.

Ld M—*h—n* moved another amendment, which was negatived without a division. Upon which the main question was put, and agreed to.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

IN the list of *extinct* peers, in p. 208, many are inserted that were so before 1770. The following are also omitted, who are become so since that period: Among the

ENGLISH DUKES,  
Cleveland and Southampton.

BARONS,  
Ligonier\*. Botetourt\*.

IRISH EARLS,  
Ligonier\*. Castlehaven.

BARONS,  
Hatley.

Has your correspondent in p. 270 consulted the "Marmora Oxoniensia," published in 1763 by Chandler? I only throw out this hint, as I know not whether the Arabic inscription, described as being in the Ashmolean Museum, is printed in that magnificent work.—P. 285, col. 2, l. 20, r. "Ramsbury in Wilts."

In Fitzosborne, Let. XXVI. the "*milkiness of blood*," enquired after in p. 309, col. 1, is to be found in Dryden's "*Cleomenes*." In Let. LXXI *Eusebes* was always supposed to represent Dr. Stephen Hales; a beautiful character of whom is printed in p. 266 of your last volume.

May not the word "*actual*," objected to in p. 331, 332, mean "*real*?" And is it not frequently so used?

In p. 342, col. 2, "with his mitre on his head," should surely be erased.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN,

IN a quarto MS. of Mr. John Coniers, apothecary, in Sir H. Sloane's library in the British Museum, is this printed slip pasted; with the King's arms and C. R. 1682.

"At the sign of the Woolfack in Newgate market is to be seen a strange and wonderful thing, which is an elm board, which being touched with a hot iron doth express itself as if it was a man dying with groans and trembling, to the great admiration of all the hearers. It hath been presented before the King and his nobles, and hath given them great satisfaction. *Vivat R. x!*"

\* Lord Ligonier was an English *Earl* and Irish *Vicount*; and Botetourt is not extinct, the present Dutchess Dowager of Beaufort (the late Lord's sister) succeeding to that title. EDIT.



MR. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

IN your Magazine for Feb. pp. 83, 4. a new publication, intituled, "The Mirror," is announced to your readers as a valuable addition to the stock of sensible and entertaining essays already in the possession of the public. To justify the commendation bestowed, some well-written extracts are given, and in particular some Anecdotes of *Michael Bruce*, an ingenious but little-known author, as a specimen peculiarly interesting to curiosity and to learning. Of sentiments coinciding with those of your Reviewer is a candid and judicious critic in another literary journal\*, who, more lately, I observe, has noticed *The Mirror* in the same respectful manner, and distinguished the Anecdotes of *Michael Bruce* with equal marks of attention. To a coincidence of selection, so remarkable in the extracts of these journalists, besides the attraction between good writing and competent judges, it is natural to suppose the gratification of a sensibility and a curiosity common to the liberal and inquisitive, arising from a benevolent attempt to rescue from oblivion the name and writings of an amiable young poet, contributed in no inconsiderable degree. I had the pleasure, Mr. Urban, some years ago, of perusing the little poetical volume which it appears gave occasion to those affecting and well-written anecdotes, communicated in *The Mirror*. As its contents and character are but little known, at least on this side the *Tweed*, the following particulars, from memory, may serve to gratify curiosity, and assist enquiry. It is a thin duodecimo, printed, I think, at *Edinburgh* in 1769, probably by subscription, as the copies, I was told, are only to be met with in private hands. The pieces of which it is composed are chiefly rural and descriptive; one in particular, intituled, "Lochleven," of considerable length, and a few of a moral and elegiac kind. As I write from memory, I cannot specify the titles of the pieces, nor point out the particular expressions of a tender fancy, and a benevolent mind, which struck me on a transient reading. My recollection is still less equal to an analysis of the sentiments and imagery of any particular poem. All I retain is, the general impression of an amiable simplicity and elegance, free from levity, and the affectation of an inflated diction, so common in juvenile productions, which seemed to characterise the contents of the agreeable little Miscellany. Of *Michael Bruce* I could obtain no particulars, but that he was of *Kinross-shire*, that he received an academical education at *St. Andrew's*, and was intended for the church. With regard to that part of the volume of which it appears he was not the author, I was informed the several additional pieces not distinguished by any particular mark, together with the Preface, are the production of

the Rev. *John Logan*, minister of *Leith*. Corresponding with this information I see, in a volume of Poems by Mr. Logan, published a few months ago, an "Ode to a Cuckoo," reprinted, I think, from the Miscellany in question. Of the poetical merit of Mr. Logan, thus presented to observation, I will not here anticipate your judgement. How well he is qualified to rank with the more elegant and pathetic of our poets you will have an opportunity to judge when his Poems (which have hitherto escaped your notice †) fall under your impartial review. It is with pleasure I seize the opportunity of acquainting your readers, that a specimen of his talents in the historical department of writing will, in a few weeks, proceed from the press. The work is intituled "Elements of the Philosophy of History;" and is expected to display the deep penetration, comprehensive views, and animated composition, which distinguished his public lectures on Ancient and Modern History, delivered last winter at *Edinburgh*. These hints, for the sake of curiosity, I could wish, Mr. Urban, had been more ample and less imperfect. To atone in some measure for intruding them, I will present your readers with some biographical and literary anecdotes of an ill-known author of the same country, resembling *Michael Bruce* in the fortune of his life and the fate of his writings, and equally amiable and ingenious. Previous to which let me observe, his short life, past in obscurity and in the silent acquisition of knowledge, is marked with no vicissitudes or occurrences interesting to the historical reader. The memoirs of a young man of genius, depressed by situation, yet aspiring to literature and to poetry under the pressure of indigence, can have no higher pretensions than to awaken the feelings of benevolence, and engage the attention of the lovers of literary biography. As in this number, I include the greatest part of your readers, I flatter myself the following particulars of his life, and specimen of his writings, may furnish no unacceptable article in your entertaining department of anecdotes of the learned and ingenious. Examples of cultivated talents successfully applied to composition, as they tend to excite emulation, and to stimulate industry, deserve the preservation they receive in your useful collection; and they cannot find a more suitable repository.

Yours, &amp;c. OTHO.

[The Memoirs of Mr. Græme, and those received from O. R. in our next.]

MR. URBAN,

AS I am a very old admirer of your valuable Collection, I love to see it as perfect as possible, and therefore I would fain contribute my mite towards making it so. I have a veneration for Mr. Row's definitions, but I would willingly add mine con-

\* Monthly Review for June, 1781.

† See Select Poetry, p. 436.



cerning the word *Cash*, which term I understand to have been introduced among us together with the Italian method or art of book-keeping; and whether directly from Italy, or at second-hand from France, is not material. *Cassa*, Italian, *Caisse*, French, a Chest; *Cassero*, or *Cassier*, the Keeper of such Chest. Accordingly, in the Ledger, accounts are made Debtor or Creditor, to or by *Cash*, that is the *Chest*, for all parcels of money put in or taken out of the same; and though it has happened with us that *Cash*, the *Chest* or *Container* has become synonymous with *Money*, the *Contained*, it is not so in the other languages; nor indeed altogether so here, for in book-keeping we can say with propriety, Thomas Debtor to *Cash*, for *Money* paid him; and we say, to be in *Cash*, not to be in *Money*. In that sense *Cash* or *Chest* is the Creditor opposed to Thomas the Debtor, and money is the medium by which they become so. As to altering the original meaning of the word *Cash*, it is no more than we have done with many other terms; and in particular the word *Bank*, which now is used as synonymous with *Paper-Money*, &c. In short, I think it more natural to suppose, that we received the term in the same manner as other European nations, than that it was introduced from the East Indies; and the more so, as we have also admitted the derivative *Cashier* in common with them.

In addition to what has been mentioned by your correspondents concerning *Maundy Thursday*, you will please to inform them, that it is a general practice of people of all ranks in the Roman Catholic countries to dress in their very best cloaths on that day. The churches are unusually adorned, and every body performs what is called the *Stations*; which is, to visit several churches, saying a short prayer in each, and giving alms to the numerous beggars who attend upon the occasion. M. H.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY-LANE.

- Oct. 2. The West Indian—Robinson Crusoe.  
4. The Hypocrite—Ditto.  
6. The Lord of the Manor—Ben Ton.  
9. School for Scandal—The Camp.  
11. Lord of the Manor—Robinson Crusoe.  
12. Artaxerxes—The Critic.  
13. The Way of the World—Comus.  
15. Beggars Opera—Robinson Crusoe.  
16. Ditto—All the World's a Stage.  
17. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.  
18. The Way of the World—Ditto.  
19. King Arthur—Who's the Dupe?  
20. School for Scandal—Robinson Crusoe.  
22. King Arthur—The Apprentice.  
23. Way to keep Him—Robinson Crusoe.  
24. King Arthur—Catherine and Petruchio.  
25. Trip to Scarborough—The Critic.  
26. King Arthur—The Citizen.  
27. The Runaway—Robinson Crusoe.  
28. The Gentle Shepherd.

30. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Ditto.  
31. The Way to keep Him—Ditto.  
Nov. 1. School for Scandal—Ditto.  
2. Hamlet—Ditto.  
3. Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.  
5. Macbeth—Ditto.  
6. Love for Love—Ditto.  
7. The Wonder!—Ditto.  
8. King Arthur—Ditto.  
9. The Way to keep Him—Ditto.  
10. King Arthur—The Divorce.  
12. Oroonoko—Ditto.  
13. The Tempest—Ditto.  
14. School for Scandal—Gentle Shepherd.  
15. Dissipation—The Divorce.  
16. King Arthur—Gentle Shepherd.  
17. The Wonder!—The Divorce.  
19. The Way to keep Him—Ditto.  
20. Maid of the Mill—Ditto.  
21. The Stratagem—The Gentle Shepherd.  
22. King Arthur—The Divorce.  
23. Dissipation—Gentle Shepherd.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

- Oct. 1. Romeo and Juliet—Harlequin Freemason.  
3. The Chances—Ditto.  
5. The Man of the World—Ditto.  
8. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.  
10. The Duenna—Ditto.  
11. The Man of the World—Ditto.  
13. Duplicity—The Flitch of Bacon.  
15. Romeo and Juliet—Harleq. Freemason.  
16. Beggars Opera—The Apprentice.  
17. Duplicity—Harlequin Freemason.  
18. Beggars Opera—Ditto.  
19. Duplicity—Midas.  
20. Maid of the Mill—Norwood Gypsies.  
22. The Duenna—Ditto.  
23. The Suspicious Husband—Comus.  
24. Artaxerxes—The Deaf Lover.  
25. Man of the World—Golden Pippin.  
26. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
27. Jupiter and Alcmena—Norwood Gypsies.  
29. Ditto—Ditto.  
30. Duplicity—Tom Thumb.  
31. King Lear—The Jovial Crew.  
Nov. 1. Duplicity—Tom Thumb.  
2. She stoops to conquer—Touchstone.  
3. Artaxerxes—Ditto.  
5. Tamerlane—Ditto.  
6. Duplicity—Flitch of Bacon.  
7. Love in a Village—Touchstone.  
8. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
9. George Barnwell—Touchstone.  
10. Duenna—Three Weeks after Marriage.  
12. Romeo and Juliet—Poor Vulcan!  
13. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
14. King Lear—Tom Thumb.  
15. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
16. Duenna—Touchstone.  
17. The Count of Narbonne—The Deaf Lover.  
19. Ditto—The Jovial Crew.  
20. Ditto—The Flitch of Bacon.  
21. Ditto—Touchstone.  
22. Ditto—The Jovial Crew.  
23. Ditto—The Golden Pippin.



MR. URBAN,  
**W**HEN Dr. Fothergill's character had been attacked in your magazine, I did not mean to refute every idle insinuation of a hasty writer, in the compilation of what he has intitled, "*The Life of Dr. Fothergill*," the first paragraph of which contains at least four mistakes: the public could scarcely be so grossly imposed upon, as to treat this performance with any thing but contempt. No less censure is due to this writer for that part which he calls "*Dr. Fothergill's Works*," for, besides the omission of upwards of thirty printed essays, it contains prescriptions ascribed to the doctor, which, if adopted in practice, would be more likely to kill the patient than to cure him—This may be deemed a serious charge; but I subscribe my name to the assertion.

When the transaction respecting Dr. Leeds was introduced, it appeared as a criminal charge against my deceased friend, whose memory I respect too ardently, to remain a silent witness to an insult upon it, equally malevolent and groundless; and I, therefore, stated this transaction with such impartiality and caution, that I did not expect any thing further would have been urged upon the subject; but in your Magazine for July, a writer, under the signature of a *Committee-Man*, has resumed the matter so fully, and since dispersed it in the news papers so generally, that I am constrained to request again a place in your useful miscellany.

I regard not the censure of an anonymous writer in attributing my opinion of Dr. Fothergill's merits to a beneficial partiality. To say that a physician who enjoyed the most extensive practice for thirty years successively, in families of the first character and fortune, and exhibited a life of undeviating virtue, forms "*an elevated character*," is certainly no panegyric; and whoever intends to speak of him with justice and truth, will be apt to adopt a still more encomiastick language. This, however, is foreign to the matter in dispute respecting Dr. Leeds, which, in justice to Dr. Fothergill, as well as to my own veracity, I wish I were not obliged to resume, as the process of this narrative brings me among my contemporaries, "*where I feel myself walking upon ashes*," "*under which the fire is not extinguished* \*," and where I hope to tread lightly. I know much might be said to no purpose, perhaps on either side of the present contest; but, to bring it to a decision with more certainty, and with the least waste of time, I shall conclude with lord Mansfield's opinion upon it, accurately taken in short hand: though it will take up some space in your valuable

pages, yet it may prove a very ample recompence to your numerous readers.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.  
 Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, Nov. 1.

*The Substance of a Speech delivered by Lord MANSFIELD on setting aside the Award given against Dr. FOTHERGILL, taken in Short-Hand by J. BLANCHARD and W. C.*

"Mr. Dunning †, you need not give yourself any trouble; we are satisfied from hearing the affidavits. This, in the shape of an arbitration, is a friendly mode of trial by this sect (Quakers): it is stated by the counsel on both sides, that they must begin at least in this friendly mode of trial: on the present occasion it is too friendly a mode; because from the beginning, and throughout to the end, the arbitrators list under different sides, and W. is the agent of Leeds, and E. of Fothergill, and this appears from Leeds's affidavits; for the one says, 'If you call no more evidence for Dr. Fothergill, I will not for Dr. Leeds;' which was like acting as if they had been attorneys to the parties.

"Then the whole question, or at least a great part of it, turning on transactions that happened at Edinburgh, the bonds being signed in June, and the time for making the award being in July, and there not being a possibility of getting the witnesses from Edinburgh, who could speak materially to that head in time, Dr. Fothergill, after several times attending, desires the opportunity of having some other witnesses produced, which he could have from Edinburgh; and at the same time positively offers to renew the bonds: that is refused; he then says, 'I have a witness in town, you have four days to make your award in, I have sent to him this very day, a messenger is come back, that he was not at the place sent to, but gone to some other, you have still four days to make your award in, and I will attend you any other day.' They said 'NO;' they would not give him time to examine this single witness. The three arbitrators who make the award affirm, that, if that witness had been examined, it would have had no influence on them whatsoever, and most undoubtedly what he swears is excessively material; he swears to the consummate ignorance of the man; that when he went to take up his degree, the professors answered every question for him: he swears further, that the thesis, which was to have been his own exercise, was not his own performance; and he was thoroughly satisfied, from his behaviour and appearance, that he did not understand the language in which his own thesis was written; that he knew

\* Dr. Johnson, or rather Horace,

*Incedo per ignes*

*Suppositus cineri doloso.* EDIT.

† Mr. Dunning was counsel on the part of Dr. Fothergill; but lord Mansfield thought it unnecessary for him to plead upon so obvious a matter.

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nothing



nothing of it, and yet gave himself out to be the author of it. When the depositions come to be considered, I shall state it—and Brown not examined, but left at Edinburgh, who made this thesis for him? Was it not of some consequence whether that evidence would turn them or not? but the arbitrators say, it would have had no influence on them, if produced.

"They having but a month in all to examine into this affair, the opportunity of having time to send for more witnesses was thought a material part by the other arbitrators: E— refused to call any more; says he, 'It will signify nothing at all, we will call no more witnesses, because it will have no influence upon us.'

"They never met to examine their notes—They never conferred together—It was impossible for them to conclude in a proper opinion, without hearing all the evidence that could be produced; but the two arbitrators\* said, it signified nothing, they would give it up. They ought not to have given it up: they were judges: if other evidence were to be produced, they should have insisted upon that evidence being produced, unless it was clear that the party desiring to produce it meant to make an unjust use of the time granted for enlarging the bonds: but they go further, and affirm, that there was no further evidence in their opinion, that could have any influence upon them; and they affirm that the award thus made *was a partial and unjust award*—This is what they affirm.

"Now let us see whether there is not, in this award, either a gross mistake in law, or that sort of proceeding, which, if it be not a mistake, amounts to evidence of corruption and partiality; for it is not necessary to corruption in an arbitrator that he should receive money; if he be bluffed or influenced on one side or the other, that is corruption.

"The two first grounds alone I think sufficient to set aside this award—That is, the arbitrators set out one of them the agent on one side, and the other on the other side; and they refuse the most reasonable request that was made to them, that of having a further examination of witnesses.

"But to go further, and consider how they have understood the law in this case, according to which they were to give damages. It is an action of defamation, and the charge is reduced into writing. The second charge, which I shall begin with first, because it comes first in order of time, is that Dr. Fothergill said to Dr. D—: "That, a few days after he was elected physician to the hospital, he never was more mortified in all his life than to think that Dr. Leeds should get the election; as the public concluded he had got it by his interest, and bid Dr. D take care of him, that he did no harm to his patients," or words to that effect.

This conversation was proved by Dr. D. before the arbitrators; with this further addition, that he was asked, whether Dr. Fothergill ever said this to any body else? He answered, that he did not know that he ever said it to any body else, or he did not believe he ever said it to any body else.—Then see under what circumstances this was spoken, supposing what now must be taken for granted, that this Dr. Leeds is totally incapable of being a physician; for *that is a fact* that must now be taken for granted; there is no doubt with regard to that, for the hospital have put it on him to be examined by the college of physicians; they have put it on him to *ask* it on pain of deprivation, and these have a right by their charter to examine all that apply to them, and ask it, in order to obtain their licence to practise. It appears that he never had a licence to practise, in London, or within seven miles of it: he attends the college, they put questions to him, and remit him; and he himself is so sensible that it was absolutely impossible for him to answer the examination, or go through it, or to get the approbation of the college of Physicians, or obtain a licence, that he gave judgment against himself, and applied to the hospital for leave to resign: so here he stands under his own judgment, under the circumstances of not being able to go through an examination; and, if he was not fit to be a physician at all, surely he was not fit to have the care of an hospital.

"This man, being a Quaker as well as Dr. Fothergill, somehow or other was so recommended to him, that the doctor was rather friendly to him; and, when he applied to him for his assistance, in procuring him to be physician to the hospital, the doctor very candidly refused it, and told him he was engaged, but as he was a candidate he should not stickle much for the other. "If you have a mind, says he, to make yourself known, by standing a candidate, you may;" and there was an end of it; he had no mind to shock him by saying "You are totally unfit."

"It is said in Leeds's affidavit, that Dr. Fothergill had favoured and encouraged him when with V—. If he was thus unfit, it would have been a very unworthy thing, from any friendship whatsoever, for Dr. Fothergill to have recommended him to be physician to an hospital, the consequence of which might have been fatal to a great number of people. Why then, what does he say to his colleague (who was to act as the other physician to this hospital) in private? And how it came not always to continue private does not appear by the evidence: he gives a hint "Do not let this man do any hurt from his ignorance." Was not he right in that? Supposing the fact to be true, would he have been an honest man if he had let him have gone on with the business of the hospital, or

\* These two arbitrators refused to sign the award, declaring the other arbitrators to have been partial, &c. waited



waited till deaths, or some great misfortunes, had roused them? Could he have given a more friendly hint?

"There is not, through the whole examination before the arbitrators, the least intimation of any pique or malice in Dr. Fothergill towards this man, or of any reason, motive, or inducement he could have for it; there is not a colour of proof that he ever spoke to one governor of the hospital; and as to what Dr. D—— says with regard to L——, L—— denies it, and says, whatever was spoken against him was not till after he had resigned the hospital, and then it was general talk and discourse; and not one person is produced, that ever heard these expressions to Dr. D—— previous to his resignation.

"There are many cases where a man is bound to speak the truth, though it bear a reflection on another, and I have heard it several times confirmed in Westminster-hall. If a person wanting the character of a servant applies to a former master or mistress, and they tell him in confidence, that he has this or that fault, that is a censure on him; and if the person applying be base enough to repeat it again, the servant might bring an action; and, I believe, two or three of those cases have come before me; but an action does not lie; for the former master did justice, and was right in it; and there are many other occasions in which it is justifiable to say many things, particularly where you give a character of a man to qualify him for an office. Now in this particular case, this appears to be a private speech to Dr. D——, which never could have hurt Leeds, except Dr. D—— had thought fit to defame him by publishing it, and still the words being true would be a justification.

"What are the other words that Dr. Fothergill is charged with?" That Leeds got his degree of Doctor of Physick surreptitiously at Edinburgh. As to that, there is no evidence at all. There is no evidence that Dr. Fothergill ever said so, but his own confession; he confesses he did say so, but absolutely denies he said so till after the hospital was resigned. By way of palliation and excuse which the Doctor wanted to make for the professors of the university in which he had been bred, he said; "he had got it surreptitiously." Let us see how this is: Can there be a doubt of his having obtained a degree surreptitiously, when he got his thesis made by another? And that thesis passed as his own, and prevailed on the professors, in compassion to him, to pass him over on a very slight examination, as appears from many witnesses.

"The next, and the only other charge is, that, after he was turned down by the College of Physicians, Dr. Fothergill, in conversation with a gentleman, said, "This would be a lesson to the college at Edinburgh to take more care in conferring their degrees; and that he hoped they would take warning by his case." What defamation is there in

that? It was made public, for he himself had submitted to the rejection of the college of physicians. The whole of it was, he could not pass the examination: what a reflection this is on the university of Edinburgh, to confer a degree on a person who could not stand the examination of the college here!

"There is no ground in this case to recover damages on. I should think the apparent taking sides of the arbitrators, both on one side and the other, and the refusing evidence, would be a ground sufficient for setting aside this award. But, on the whole of this case, respecting the damages, it does not appear that he suffered any thing by Dr. Fothergill.

"There are a great many examined who prove the contrary; and that Dr. Fothergill never said one word to any body, that was a ground for his being required by the hospital to undergo that examination. All the gentlemen of the hospital say, it arose from "his consummate ignorance," and the frequent complaints in the hospital, and not from any thing spoken by Dr. Fothergill—he was not the person, when Leeds was admitted into the hospital, who took notice of his bad spelling. Was it Dr. Fothergill that first took notice of his spelling the word *Fistula*? which he called *Phistolo*, P—H—I—S—T—O—L—O, and some other words equally bad spelt. The Governors, on this, call on Dr. Leeds; he is proved to be a man of not much learning; they call on him about these particular objections; "Oh!" says he, "they are nothing, your greatest scholars spell the worst, and men of letters are famous for bad spelling; do you think, that, when I am intent on curing my patients, I can attend to such trifles as spelling?" However, that did not satisfy the governors, they insisted on his being examined. Dr. Fothergill does not apply to the college of physicians; he does not say a word about it; what he did say was only a friendly hint to Dr. D——, who did wrong if he repeated it. Whatsoever damages therefore he may have sustained from not going on in the hospital, or whatever benefit the patients in that hospital may have been deprived of, there is no proof that what Dr. Fothergill said was the cause of it.

"Therefore, under all these circumstances, I am of opinion, that it is such an award as ought not to stand."

The three other judges, Aston, Wills, and Athhurst, were of the same opinion.

MR. URBAN,

THAT the pedigree of the ancient family of Fynney, of Fynney, in Staffordshire, is neither ideal, unauthentic, or chæotic; that the house was anciently wrote Fynney only; that it is large and remarkably strong; that they were never called Fynney's o'th Lane; that the house was never called Fynney's Lane, but hath of late years been vulgarly called Fynney-Lane, by sen-



son that a long avenue or lane leads up to it; that in the reigns of Philip and Mary the family had estates in the county of Stafford, of the yearly value of two thousand pounds and upwards; that this estate now lets for 85l. per ann. clear to the landlord, besides all taxes; that it was never let to tenants until after Samuel Fynney sold it, which he did a year or two before his decease, which happened in 1753; except betwixt 1683, and the time that William, the third son of Sir John Fenys, came to reside there; but what it let for then, neither I nor your correspondent, in your Magazine for August, p. 365, can tell; and that much more land formerly belonged to it; may all be fully proved from deeds, and other authentic vouchers, now in the possession of Fielding-Best Fynney, surgeon, at Leek, in Staffordshire; which the Earl Marshal or his deputy, the kings of arms, heralds, pursuivants, or any other real gentleman, interested in the affair, may see; and which, I am persuaded, will be credited before the vague narration of your correspondent's acquaintance, who, if he be a relative to the family, they have an indelible right to be thoroughly ashamed of him for his behaviour; and if any or all the families, with whom, I have said, the Fynneys are connected by marriage, disavow the alliances, I now challenge them to do it in the most public manner.

To be brief, Mr. Urban, it is an unfortunate circumstance for your correspondent L. that I positively know him; few people were more meanly born than he was; it is pride or envy that prompts him to level ancient families with his own, and to be such a meddling fellow; for he is not deserving of the name of husbandman; in my time he wore wooden clogs, blacked his neighbours' shoes, and wore second-hand cloaths; and all the estate his father had, which was purchased by the family in the 16th century, cost only ten pounds. This is saying of him what he can never say of the Fynneys family, who always appeared like, and were esteemed, gentlemen by all who were acquainted with them. Would it not appear a droll contrast indeed, to any disinterested person, who may look over the pedigree, and imagine to himself a nobleman, a knight, a doctor of divinity, or a justice of peace, with a pick or a shovel upon his shoulder in the character of a husbandman?

I respect the college of arms as much as any man that ever did or does now exist, but defy and laugh at any proceedings that court can make use of against this family; the first arms they bore long before there was a college, and the others when it was in embryo. Your correspondent, I am told, hath lately had arms entered in the college for him, which brings to my mind what Hudibras says, part II. canto 3. page 209. line 669.

“Cause a hérald  
Can make a gentleman, scarce a year old,

To be descended of a race  
Of ancient kings, in a small space;  
That we shou'd all opinions hold  
Authentick, that we can make old.”

\*\*\* Our Correspondent should remember, that in controversy, when the parties begin to grow angry, the good-natured by-stander always wishes to put an end to the dispute.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 10.

THE authors of the *Critical Review*, speaking of *Trinder's Essay on English Grammar*, give the following quotation from it, as a happy elucidation of a difficult passage in Shakspeare, viz.

“Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost [flesh, Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and blood-Being all descended to the lab'ring heart, Who, in the conflict which it holds with death, Attracts the same for aidance gainst the enemy.”

part, Hen. VI.  
“This whole passage is a strong proof of Shakspeare's vast genius; taste, and judgment, particularly in his beautiful applications of the pronouns *who* and *it*; for he speaks of a ghost, and as it was certainly the ghost of some human creature, he properly assigns it the personal pronoun *who*, but not presuming to ascertain the gender of the ghost, or even suppose that the ghost was of any, he most judiciously in another place marks it with the pronoun *it*, which implies a negation of gender. This charming passage has been strangely misrepresented by commentators, and it has even been considered as a monster of Shakspeare's pen.”

Now, Sir, with great deference to such superior judgments, I must own, that, so far from seeing any ingenuity in the criticism, it appears to me to be far-fetched and absurd in the highest degree. Mr. T. makes the ghost to be the person or thing which conflicts with death, when it appears perfectly plain that Shakspeare means the heart, to which the blood has all descended, it attracting the same for aidance gainst the enemy, *death*. The word *who* is certainly improper; but is there any thing very violent in supposing it a mistake for *which*? The line will then read thus;

*Which* in the conflict that it holds with death; and the whole will be intelligible, except that I do not exactly know what is meant by *timely-parted*. S. H.

MR. URBAN,

THE bas relief of the *Taurocataphsia*, inserted in your magazine for Sept. p. 413, is also to be found in Mr. Upton's letter to Gilbert West, esq. concerning a new edition of Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, 1741, 4to. p. 17. Among Spenser's imitations from romance-writers, Mr. U. adduces one passage, copied from Heliodorus, where describing Sir Saryfane's education,

And



And ekewyl doring bulles he would him make  
To tame, and ryde their backes not made to  
bear. B. I. c. vi. ff. 24.

Which, however strange in the education of a young prince, we find practised by Theagenes. If it be asked why Spenser took this exercise for his young hero from *Heliodorus*, and not rather from *Pliny* and some of the Roman historians, Mr. U. answers, because he, as well as his patron Sir P. Sydney, was a great reader of this romance-writer, and both of them were great imitators of him, and the exercises and education of a hero of the mance would not appear improper for a Knight in Faery Land. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

AS your magazine is now an excellent repository of anecdotes, which, being preserved there, may be of great service to any antiquary or historian; permit me, in addition to the biography of that truly great man Judge Blackstone, to observe, that, besides Dr. Priestley, who published remarks on his commentary, Dr. Furneaux, another dissenting teacher, printed seven letters, being observations on some objectionable passages in that excellent work\*. The learned Judge did not answer this pamphlet: he did what was more truly admirable; he expunged some, and altered other passages in a subsequent editions, whether from a conviction produced by the acute reasoning of those letters, or from more deliberately weighing the subject in his own mind, is known to none but the divine searcher of hearts. Such conduct however does him the highest honour. Dr. Furneaux's pamphlet is worthy the perusal of any thinking mind, exclusive of the immediate subject of controversy, especially at this time, when genuine ideas of toleration seem to be losing ground, from the mistaken pitch to which they have been pushed on the one hand, and the indiscreet zeal of certain enthusiasts on the other. The author was a man much known among the Dissenters, a man of surprising talents, and great acquired learning; he was noticed by men of eminence in the establishment, particularly by the noble Lord whose speech in the famous Shrievalty cause, Evans against the City, he obtained leave to publish at the close of the abovementioned work. He still lives, a melancholy proof of the imbecillity of human nature, being laid aside from his studies and labours as a Christian minister by an unhappy disorders which overcomes human help. A regard to surviving friends prohibits my mentioning any further particulars, than that Yours, &c. D. MORVILLE.

A short Memoir of Sir MICHAEL FOSTER.

THE following summary of the progressive advancement of Sir Michael Foster,

ter, and the account of his writings, are sent to your valuable miscellany as the tribute of an Englishman, who, unconnected, contemplates, with reverence and affection the character of an eminently upright and truly constitutional judge; and who, from the respect he has for his memory, wishes to invite further information of the history of his valuable life, beyond the limited acquaintance and opportunities of a retired private man.

Nov. 1.

N. Y.

MICHAEL FOSTER, esq. was chosen Recorder of Bristol on the resignation of the hon. Mr. Scrope in 1735, (*Gent. Mag.* vol. V. p. 501.) and was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, together with thirteen other gentlemen, June 5, 1736, the motto upon the rings distributed on the occasion being, *Nunquam libertas gratior*, (*Ib.* vol. VI. p. 353.)

In 1745, Mr. Serjeant Foster was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, on the death of Sir William Chapple, and at the same time was knighted, (*vol. XV. p. 221.*) and died November 7, 1763, (*vol. XXXIII. p. 365.*) full of years and honours. He was succeeded in the Court of King's Bench by the late Sir Joseph Yates, a gentleman every way worthy of the seat of his worthy and upright predecessor.

In the Gentleman's Magazine (*vol. XII. p. 595.*) for Nov. 1742, is a letter from the corporation of Bristol to the right hon. Edward Southwell, their then surviving representative in parliament, desiring him to concur in granting forthwith effectual supplies for the carrying on the war with Spain, Mr. Serjeant Foster, their Recorder, being one of the committee for drawing up the same.

In the State Trials, new edit. vol. VI. No. cxcvii. is republished the trial of Capt. Samuel Goodere and others, for the murder of Sir John Dinely Goodere, bart. in March 1741, before Mr. Serjeant Foster, then Recorder of Bristol, and published with his approbation. And in vol. IX. of the same edit. No. xlv. are given the proceedings on a special commission for Sussex, in January 1748-9, before Mr. Justice Foster and two other judges. In both these trials may be observed his penetration and candor; but they may be further and more fully seen in his *Report and Discourses upon the crown law*.

Churchill did not omit to avail himself of the name of Judge Foster, when he wanted a name emphatic to place on the seat of justice.

'Each Judge was true and steady to his trust. As Mansfield wise, and as old FOSTER just.' He published in 1735 an octavo pamphlet, entitled, *An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in the CODÆ JURIS ECCLESIASTICI*, (printed for Roberts). This examination, endangering the foundation and design of the massive superstructure

\* This work is entitled "Letters to the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackstone, concerning his exposition of the Act of Toleration; and some positions relative to Religious Liberty, in his celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England. By Philip Furneaux, D. D." 8vo. EDIT.



of Dr. Gibson, then bishop of London, the zealous advocate of high-churchism, and patron of its retainers, was replied to, in the course of the same year, in another tract, entitled, *An Answer to a late Pamphlet, entitled, An Examination, &c. shewing the unfair Representations and groundless Reflections made by the Author of that Pamphlet; and that the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in the Codex is in Support and Maintenance of the Royal Supremacy, and agreeable to our Laws and Constitution.* The respective merits, however, of the *Examination* and *Answer*, being measured by different standards, are differently valued. Mr. Foster has been said to have written his *Examination* with the approbation, if not at the request, of the late Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and the *Answer*, if not written by Bishop Gibson himself, was not without the knowledge of certain dignified accessories before the fact\*. It is sufficient here to observe, that the *Codex* was republished about twenty years ago (1761) from the Clarendon press; and the *examination* was also republished in 1761. And some remaining copies of this last edition of the *Codex* were re-advertised A. D. 1780, 20 George III. *Valeat, quantum valere potest.* In 1762 Sir Michael Foster published in folio some very valuable and judicious notes and arguments in the crown law, entitled, *A Report of some Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of the Rebels in the Year 1746, in the County of Surrey; and of other Crown Cases: To which are added, Discourses upon a few Branches of the Crown Law.* Of which learned work a second edition, corrected, was published in 1776, in octavo, by his nephew, Michael Dodson, esq. of the Middle Temple, with additional notes and references.

These reports and discourses have met with the high respect they deserve, and are classed in their proper place of honour and authority, which the learned, in the liberal profession of common law, are ever ready to give to distinguished abilities†.

*Remarks on Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*  
(Continued from p. 467.)

In the former remarks the two following passages were omitted at the beginning.

ONE who pretends to give his opinion on such a work as the *Lives of the Poets*, ought to fancy himself qualified to prefix a somewhat satisfactory definition of genius. He therefore denominates it briefly; A mind endowed with curiosity and susceptibility of impression.

Vol. I. p. 5. "The true genius is a mind of large and general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction." "The true genius is a mind of large and general powers" would perhaps have been a good general definition. By what the Dr. adds, he

supposes there is no natural bent of the mind, which experience proves to be unjust. If it were not, parents are right in disregarding the early indications of their children, and in determining them to the most convenient occupations; and much observation and pleasantries have been ill bestowed respecting education. If the mind be a *carte blanche*, any thing may be written upon it. But it rather be compared to a field, the kindliness† of which for particular cropping, farmers very well know, is to be regarded; a kindliness for one particular crop often marking it. On the other hand, the knowledge of some things may be imprinted on almost every mind; as some plants will thrive in almost any soil.

DRYDEN.

Vol. II. p. 7. "An horrid stillness first invades the ear." Dryden.

"Death is also privation, yet who has made any difficulty of assigning to death a dart and the power of striking?"

Death, indeed, is represented as an allegorical person even in Scripture, some kinds of which very justly give the idea of striking; but a "privation" of sounds "invading the ear" is mere nonsense."

P. 55. "This, as Lamotte relates himself to have heard, was the real practice of the poet."

This is a strange relation indeed, that Dryden should think phlebotomy useful when he described a hero, or a fit of the gripes necessary to enable him to be merry.

P. 58. "Considering himself as hidden in a crowd." This ill agrees with the previous observation, that "his reputation in time was such, that his name was thought necessary to the success of every literary performance."

P. 60. "My father, an old bookseller." An odd description this. One would suppose the son was born when the father was an years.

P. 111. "It was more eligible to go wrong with one than right with the other" is a dangerous assertion. If it had been said, that "one would not regret the not going right with a pleasant writer," it might possibly be admitted.

P. 112. "To write *con amore*, with fondness for the employment, with perpetual touches and retouches, with unwillingness to take leave of his own idea, and an unwearied pursuit of unattainable perfection, was, I think, no part of his character." Evidently it was not. I apprehend he was the reverse, and has not the excellence of accuracy and a crowded style, resembling the assiduity of a painter. I will venture to affirm, that a duodecimo, on most subjects, that employs its author a twelvemonth, is of more value than a folio composed in the same time. If

\* It was written by Dr. Andrews of the Commons. EDIL.

† Mr. Justice Foster's argument in the case of Evans against the City (communicated by his nephew Mr. Dodson) is annexed to Dr. Furneaux's Letters, mentioned by Mr. Morville, p. 265. EDIL.

‡ A term of husbandry.



a writer's first thoughts are best, it is by chance, and they may be compared to a lucky throw of dice; but if he depends upon them for his reputation, it is odds but he loses it. Imagination is like a net, that is seldom disentangled immediately.

P. 116. "He could not, like Milton and Cowley, have made his name illustrious merely for his learning."

It was almost impossible for a man, who was continually writing poetry and plays for money, to dive into the depths of science. But indeed it is difficult to collect from our author, whether Dryden was learned, or not. He seems to allow him an intuitive knowledge; that he had a wide range, though he kept the high road; that "his literature, (p. 117) was either obvious, superficial, or erroneous;" that he hatched the egg without sitting on it.

P. 125. "A translator is to be like his author; it is not his business to excell him."

This assertion, though true in general, can hardly be admitted in its full extent. As a translator will never equal some beauties, should he not soften some blemishes? Pope perhaps may be justly blamed for refining the language of Homer so as to derogate from his simplicity. The same translator, who, I apprehend, is the best that ever appeared in the world, quality and quantity considered, improved Ovid's *Sappho to Phaoon*, especially in the pathetic (in which he much excelled his master Dryden), and has avoided some puerilities. Addison, in his excellent specimens from the *Metamorphoses*, conforms to the turn both of the original thought and poetry. His English beats time to the Latin.

P. 143. "I suppose here is not one term which every reader does not wish away."

"To try new *sprouds*, one mounts in the wind" is a good line, in which "*sprouds*" is not so much technical as to be disagreeable, especially as it is a word of a good mien.

P. 148. "Allegories drawn to great length will always break. Charles could not run continually parallel with David."

One would conclude that David and Charles were allegorical personages.

P. 149. "Personal resentment, though no laudable motive to satire, can add great force to general principles."

Much has been said on both sides concerning the propriety of "personal" satire, which often goes by the name of "lampooning." It is certain that a person, labouring under the injuries of one that is powerful, has often no possibility of redress, except from the privilege of the press. A robber of the public may feel the force of general satire; but a private oppressor must expect payment in kind. A sarcasm must be to the sufferer instead of an action, and a point of wit be substituted for a point of law.

P. 174. "The works of Chaucer, upon

which this kind of rejuvenescence has been bestowed by Dryden, require little criticism."

Chaucer seems no favourite of our author; but his wit was brilliant, and his humour forcible, very extraordinary at that time of day, but sometimes indecent. Dryden undoubtedly is very partial in setting *Palamon and Arcite* on a level with the *Aeneid*. Nevertheless he was a great genius; and his *Flower and the Leaf*, which is here passed over entirely, is beautifully modernised. The nineteen first lines, in particular, are so delightful, that I can hardly forbear transcribing them.

P. 183. "Bright as young diamonds in their infant dew." Dryden.

Diamonds, I believe, are not formed in "dew."

P. 189. "In examining their propriety, it is to be considered, that the essence of verse is regularity, and its ornament is variety."

An excellent, and, I think, new observation!

P. 190. "The English Alexandrine breaks the lawful bounds, and surprises the reader with two syllables more than he expected."

This reminds me of a fine instance of surprise in Pope's *Temple of Fame*, occasioned by an Alexandrine:

Around a thousand winged wonders fly,  
Borne by the trumpet's blast, and scatter'd  
through the sky.

I imagine, verses of twelve syllables were so named from the eccentricity of Alexander; which, however, is a mere conjecture.

Our author has, on the whole, written this great poet's life with candour, and analysed his character with great ingenuity, as usual; dismissing him with a genteel and just eulogium.

SMITH.

P. 244. Why are we not favoured with the reason of his changing his name?

P. 249, 251. How do "his play pleased the critics, and the critics only" and "the learned reject it as a school boy's tale," and then again, "it is a scholar's play," agree?

Neale, alias Smith, alias Rag, is altogether an odd character.

P. 266, DUKE's life contains one striking thought,—"an age when he, that would be thought a wit, was afraid to say his prayers."

SPRAT.

P. 282. "By Cowley's recommendation, was made chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham."

It is remarkable that a poet, who was neglected himself, should lay the foundation of the preferment of another.

P. 283. Qu. ? "An yearly."

HALIFAX.

P. 298. "Addison began to praise him early, and was followed, or accompanied, by other poets; perhaps by almost all, except Swift and Pope."



Lord Halifax has been always esteemed the patron of learned merit, which Pope testifies, in strong terms, in a letter to his lordship. He is said to have first projected parliamentary loans, which scheme, though seemingly a good one, both to establish the Revolution and ease the subject, gave rise to our accumulated national burden.

I am at a loss to discover why our author should give the history of this nobleman, whose poetry he despises, as of an "eminent poet." He has one verse, however, in his poem "on the battle of the Boyne," that I am tempted to retrieve from oblivion,

"He hung upon their rear, or lighten'd in their face."

PARNELL.

P. 368. "The description of *barronness*."

I have been often surprised at the smallness of Irish crops;

And half an acre's corn is half a sheaf.

But Parnell's genius was far otherwise, the excellence of his "verses to Pope" appearing plainly from their superiority to the others.

Ibid. "The *Allegory on Man*, the happiest of Parnell's performances." Many prefer his *Hermit*.

P. 309. "I can only say that I know not whence they \* came, nor have ever enquired whither they are going."

I cannot see much humour in this quaint, windy simile. Our author seems to blow where he listeth.

ROWE.

P. 326. "The character of *Lothario* seems to have been expanded by Richardson into *Lovelace*, but he has excelled his original in the moral effect of the fiction," &c.

This observation is equally just and forcible. I do not scruple to prefer *Clarissa*, as Richardson's capital work, fearing that *Grandison* is above nature; notwithstanding there is such an excellent simplicity in the character of Clementina as "Richardson alone" was capable of drawing.

P. 338. "This censure time has not left us the power of confirming or refuting."

I can easily "confirm" my hope that this character of Rowe [by Pope] was not true. It can hardly be imagined, that a poet could "lay hold upon the heart," if he wanted one himself.

P. 339. "His *Biter* is not inserted in his works."

It is a pity his "*Biter*" has no teeth, as he had critics to bark at him. Rowe has escaped well, considering he was a Whig.

ADDISON.

P. 346. Addison, by this account, was at four schools, Ambrosbury, Salisbury, Litchfield, and the Chartreux.

P. 348. "But Addison, who seems to have had other notions of a hundred pounds, grew impatient of delay, and reclaimed his loan [from Steele] by an execution." I am sorry our author has acquainted us with this action of such a pattern of virtue and beneficence; but am willing to think it either a mistake, or a misrepresentation; otherwise it is scarcely possible that Steele should have cordially forgiven him. The Dr. mentions "an execution" as if it were the first, instead of the last, legal process.

P. 351. "Essay on the Georgicks, juvenile, superficial, and uninstruative."

Dryden was of a different opinion.

Ibid. "In this poem is a very confident and discriminative character of Spenser, whose work he had then never read." Spence.

Spence must surely be mistaken, as it seems impossible for a critic to give a "discriminative character" of a poem without having "read" it. Addison compliments Cowley with an admirable line of seven feet, or fourteen syllables, in imitation of some of his of that measure in his Pindarics:

"He plays in more unbounded verse, and takes a nobler flight."

P. 356. "While it was yet advanced no further than the simile of the angel."

It is striking to observe the noble imitations to which two flights of the Psalmist, viz. *He came flying upon the wings of the wind* (xviii. 10.) and *He maketh the clouds his chariot, and walketh upon the wings of the wind* (civ. 3.) have given rise: viz. the last couplet of this simile of Addison,

And, pleas'd th' Almighty's orders to perform,  
Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm.

And in Pope's *Essay on Man*,  
Not God alone in the still calm we find;  
He mounts the storm, and rides upon the wind.

These two rival poets seem to have had the xviii. more especially in view; but Shakspeare the civ. in *Romeo and Juliet*, speaking of an angel, who

Bestrides the lazy-paced clouds,

And sails upon the bosom of the air.

The description in this last psalm is much sublimer than the other, but Sternhold has versified the xviii. much better, so that Dryden is said to have bestowed the highest commendation on it;

On Cherubs and on Cherubims

full royally he rode,

And on the wings of mighty winds

came flying all abroad.

He seems to have been particularly inspired to describe the Supreme Being.

P. 350. "The Opera of Rosamond." This has by no means the reputation it deserves†. The character given of it by Tickell is very just, as it conveys much fine sentiment in an

\* Parnell's Posthumous poems.

† It was "borne down," Sir J. Hawkins observes, by the execrable badness of Clayton's music "preponderating against the elegance and humour of the poetry." See vol. XLIX. p. 591, and vol. L. p. 368.



enchancing variety of numbers. It is dashed with Sir Trufty and Grideline—*ad populum phalaras*, p. 378, “The present state of the war, &c. has naturally sunk by its own weight into neglect” is so oddly expressed, that it is difficult to determine whether it is a compliment or a disparagement.

P. 379. “This cannot be said of the few papers entitled *The Whig-Examiner*.”

Our biographer does full justice to this paper written by Addison in answer to the *Examiner*, composed by Swift, Prior, and other Tories. Of “the superiority of his wit” there cannot be a clearer proof than his numbers in the *Spectator*, in which he may be compared to *Diana* among the nymphs.

“She walks majestic, and she looks their queen.”

He is the primary star in a constellation.

P. 384. “It neither found them nor made them \* equal.”

I cannot think, that Dr. J. would, on all occasions, yield to blood so great a superiority over brains as is here implied.

P. 395. “He was oppressed by an improper and ungraceful timidity.”

I am surprised to see “timidity” blamed as “improper,” when it is clear that a man can as easily alter his stature, as overcome native bashfulness.

P. 399. “He demanded to be the first name in modern wit; and, with Steele to echo him, used to depreciate Dryden, whom Pope and Congreve defended against him.” *Spence*.

Dryden and Pope, as well as Swift, were endued, I presume, with a keener edge of wit. Addison’s was generally triturated into elegance. His thoughts, as well as style, were expanded into sentiment; they were not plain drams, but were made into punch. “Most wits,” as he observes, “will bespatter a friend when their fancy bubbles.” “But the tenderness of his nature often repressed his satire even upon miscreants. Wit should be worn in a scabbard, like a sword:

For wit and judgment ever are at strife.  
I am likewise doubtful whether he did not pretend to be above point, which, he often informs us, was very sparingly used by capital writers.

*Ibid.* “Of very extensive learning he has given no proofs.”

I do not pretend to judge of his “learning.” But in the *Spectator* only he has given conviction of his studies being far from confined to the classics; as it appears from these, that he had a competent knowledge in several branches of natural philosophy. With what dexterity has he dissected the beau’s head and coquette’s heart! He speaks scientifically of painting and architecture, and has comprised various kinds of learning in his speculations. Pope addresses him thus, on his *Dia-*

*logues on medals*: “Thine is the learning.” And Fielding speaks of him as of great learning, calling him emphatically “the Critic.”

P. 398. “He would alter,” says Pope, “any thing to please his friends before publication; but would not retouch his pieces afterwards: and, I believe, not one word in Cato to which I made an objection was suffered to stand.”

The continuance of a mistake (remarked by Pope) in the 253d *Spectator*, in asserting that “none of the critics have taken notice of some verses in the *Odyssey*, describing the motion of Sisyphus’s stone,” is a proof of this †.

Such a condescension in so eminent an author indicates his modesty, and that he could not justly be taxed with conceit and arrogance.

*Ibid.* “Of the next couplet, the first verse, being included in the second, is therefore useless.” If the latter of these,

“Tis this that shakes our country with alarms,  
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,”

be construed into tautology, it is almost impossible to write a poem without it, amplification being one of the beauties of poetry. The new ministry could not have desired a better conclusion, it manifestly tending to put a stop to the jars of party, and reconcile the nation to the peace.

P. 400. “Who, that ever asked succour from Bacchus, was able to prevent himself from being enslaved by his auxiliary?”

It is reported of the two friends, that Steele, who certainly had pleasantry, would entertain the company till he grew mellow; and that then Addison would take up the conversation. Generous liquors are of service to constitutions whose fluids want accelerating.

P. 401. “His delight was more to excite merriment than derestation; and he detects follies rather than crimes.”

In this he complied with his genius, which was more Horatian than Juvenalian.

P. 405. “He has said, not very judiciously, in his character of Waller,  
Thy verse could shew ev’n Cromwell’s innocence,

And compliment the storms that bore him  
O! had thy muse not come an age too soon,  
But seen great Nassau on the British throne,  
How had his triumph glittered in thy page!

“What is this but to say, that he who could compliment Cromwell had been the proper poet for king William?”

Our author has given a turn to these lines that Addison never intended. “If thy verse could shew such an usurper as Cromwell in a favourable light, in what bright colours wouldst thou have painted king William, who has rescued us from popery and slavery!” The first couplet ought not to be taken literally, and as a compliment to Cromwell, but means that Waller threw a gloss on him, and that, considered as an excellent

\* Addison and his Countess.

† This passage is omitted in Tickell’s edition of his Works, 4to. 1721. EDIT.  
GENT. MAG. November, 1781.



poet, he would have been proper to celebrate king William. But it does not follow that Addison meant to compare him with Cromwell, though he gave, inadvertently, a handle for such an insinuation.

P. 406. "That longs to launch into a nobler strain." Addison. Be the metaphor good or bad, the poet soon after galloped, launched, or sang himself into a place of three hundred a year.

P. 408. "It is not easy to paint in song, or to sing in colours."

Our author here strikes at the root of metaphor, with a thought borrowed from Addison in his remarks on a letter of lord Bolingbroke. Poetry and painting, as Pope observes, are "sister-arts;" the business of both being description, the latter may be metaphorically used, instead of the former, to illustrate it. Our author himself has these words in vol. I. p. 235: "To put these materials to poetical use, is required an imagination capable of painting nature, and realising fiction." I could produce a hundred instances of metaphor more open to ridicule than this. Two pages ago he talked of a *broken metaphor*. What, it might be said, is a metaphor a faggot or a fiddle-stick? It is observable that he has given metaphor a metaphorical epithet.

P. 416. "For not only Cato is vanquished by Cæsar, but the treachery and perfidiousness of Syphax prevails over the honest simplicity of Juba." Dennis.

How does it prevail? Why Syphax is slain, and Juba gains his beloved Marcia.

P. 423. "Sempronius, who but just before had acted like an unparalleled knave, discovers himself, like an egregious fool, to be an accomplice in the conspiracy." *Ibid.* Dennis has allowed Addison no small skill in being capable of drawing "an unparalleled knave."

P. 440. "An instructor, like Addison, was now wanting, whose remarks being superficial might be easily understood, and being just might prepare the mind for more attainments."

I presume this does not mean that Addison wanted depth; but that he had the art of smoothing learning, of adopting intelligible and general terms instead of technical, of explaining \* mysteries into sense, and, according to a simile of his own, of resembling the moon instead of a lanthorn. He was master also of a wonderful variety of style.

I am happy to find our author's sentiments exactly agree with mine in the conclusion of Addison's life.

HUGHES.

P. 456. "He judged skilfully enough of

his own interest." From what follows, it seems that our author speaks this ironically. —Hughes was a Whig.

P. 454. "The character of his genius I shall transcribe from the correspondence of Swift and Pope."

I cannot help thinking, that to fix this poet's character on so slight a foundation is very injurious. It does not appear what Swift meant by saying, "He is too great a poet for me," † which, taken by itself, is rather a compliment, and was the truth, for Swift could hardly be called better than a doggerel poet. The character of a plain honest man, though undoubtedly a good one, is nevertheless a negative one, and does not come up to that of Hughes, whose "reputation was so far advanced, that the public began to pay reverence to his name," p. 449, and who may be justly ranked with the best second-rate geniuses, Steele, Congreve, and Prior. There is a groupe of beautiful verses at the end of the ivth act of *The Siege of Damascus*, which I am tempted to transcribe:

"Think that ye all to certain triumph move,  
Who falls in fight yet meets the prize above!  
There, in the gardens of eternal spring,  
While birds of Paradise around you sing,  
Each, with his blooming beauty by his side,  
Shall drink rich wines, that in full rivers glide,  
Breathe fragrant gales, o'er fields of spice  
that blow,

And gather fruits immortal as they grow:  
Ecstatic bliss shall your whole powers employ,  
And every sense be lost in every joy."

Quin used to speak these lines with the true gusto of a Mahometan enthusiast.

SHEFFIELD.

The life of the duke of Buckinghamshire is such as might have been expected. In his answer to king William (p. 465) he discovered a blunt honesty. Literature, though not Milton ‡, is indebted to such a student.  
Aug. 5, 1781. W. B.

See p. 561.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 12.

BY letters from New York, which speak of prince William Henry in terms of the highest panegyric, it is said, that the prince attended church on Sunday September 7, the sermon was preached by Dr. Inglis our rector; his text was Deut. xxiii. ver. 9, and the discourse was adapted to the present situation of our affairs. Near the conclusion the doctor took notice of the king's late unexampled instance of regard in sending a favourite son to our relief, and how unworthy of his royal attention we should be, were we not deeply sensible of the obligation. Y. Z.

\* In all nice explanations words should be used in their proper and strict sense, if possible as a figure of speech is making use of one ambiguity to clear up another. Addison was well apprised of this secret. His language was a neat unincumbered undress: *simplex munditiis*

† Dr. Johnson has misquoted this passage from Swift, which was noticed by us in the first, and has not been corrected in this edition. Swift's words are "He is too grave a poet for me." See some strictures on this passage, vol. XLIX. p. 457. EDIT.

‡ In the first edition of his *Essay on Poetry*, Tasso and Spenser were set before Milton. This was afterwards corrected, and Milton is now advanced to the highest place.



*Account of a peculiar Species of Grass found at Orcheston, in Wiltshire; extracted from Letters and Papers in Agriculture, &c.*

**T**HIS grass is found at Orcheston St. Mary, about nine miles from Salisbury, in a meadow belonging to lord Rivers, now in the occupation of Farmer Hayward. The meadow, being situated on a small brook, is frequently overflowed, and sometimes continues so a great part of the winter. It bears the greatest burthen in a wet season.

‘When I was there, it was too early in the spring to make any particular observation on the blade, but the farmer’s account is as follows, viz. ‘That it generally grows to the height of about eighteen inches, and then falls, and runs along the ground in knots, to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, but that he has known instances of its running to the length of twenty-five feet.’

‘The meadow contains about two acres and a half. It is mowed twice in a season, and the average quantity is generally about twelve loads (tons) of hay the first mowing, and six the second; though sometimes considerably more. The tithe of the meadow has been compounded for at nine pounds a year. The grass is of a very sweet nature, all cattle, and even pigs, eat it very eagerly. When made into hay, it is excellent, and improves beasts greatly. The farmer says, his horses will eat it in preference to corn mixed with chaff, when both are set before them together.’

‘This account appeared to us so singular, and the crop of grass so very extraordinary,

that our Secretary went to Orcheston, to examine more particularly into it. The farmer, and divers other persons in the village, confirmed the account contained in this letter, of its amazing produce in summers when the meadows had been overflowed in the preceding winter and spring; but when the winter had been dry, and the meadow not overflowed, the crop of grass was not near so large. There did not appear to be any thing peculiar in the soil; nor were the other plants or weeds growing on it more luxuriant than in many other similar situations. Some of this grass was sent to the Society at Norwich; some ingenious members of which inform us, that they think it is a species of the *Agrostis Polymorpha*, mentioned by Hudson in his *Flora Anglica*, of which there are several varieties.

‘Camden mentions, in his *Britannia*, a grass growing near the place where this is found, which he calls *trailing Dog’s-grass*, and says, that “hogs were fed with it.”

‘From all the enquiry made, we have not found this species of grass growing in any other part of the kingdom; hence it is possible that there may be something in the soil of this meadow peculiarly favourable to its growth. We shall not, however, determine on this point, but recommend trials to be made of propagating it, by sowing the seed in other places subject to be overflowed in the same manner. If it can be propagated generally, it must turn out the most profitable to the farmer of any grass yet discovered, and be of great benefit to the community.’

MR. URBAN,

Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1781.

**O**N the evening of the 8th inst. accidentally taking a view of the heavens, I saw something like a nebulous star near Ursa Minor, which, on viewing it with a telescope, appeared to be a comet. As soon as I had taken its distance from several stars, and marked its place on the globe, the sky became cloudy, and I saw it no more that evening. This happened to be the case the three following nights, but on the 12th inst. I saw it again, near the northern wing of Cygnus. The comet had moved above thirty degrees in four days, and passed very near the pole of the ecliptic into the sign Aquarius. It has since crossed the neck of Cygnus, the neck and left four foot of Vulpecula, and, on the 22d inst. at five in the evening, it passed within 10' of the star  $\rho$  in the tip of the northern wing of Aquila. By the following particulars, any of your readers may describe its course on the globe, and see the gradual decrease of its apparent motion:

	h	R. Asc.	N. Decl.
1781, Nov. 8	— 10 —	254 — 20'	73° — 0'
12	— 11 —	290 — 40'	44 — 30
15	— 5 —	295 — 20'	31 — 20
18	— 6 —	298 — 0'	22 — 30
22	— 5 —	300 — 20'	14 — 45

By the velocity of this small comet’s apparent motion, it seems to have passed not very far from the earth, and it is remarkable for having its course so nearly at right angles with the Ecliptic. In making an arc of 55° from the Pole of the Ecliptic, it varied its longitude very little. On some nights, the 22d inst. in particular, I perceived a faint appearance of a tail, its coma extending about 15' in a direction opposite to the sun. It is likely to be visible some time longer, appearing to the naked eye like a small nebulous star. Though this comet resembles, in some particulars, that of the year 1770, (which I had the pleasure to see both approaching and returning from the sun, and of which I gave an account in your volume for that year, pp. 319, 352); yet, as it crosses the northern hemisphere in a contrary direction, it is certainly not the same.

JAMES SIX.

P.S. Any farther observations that I may make I will communicate to you next month.

Ms



MR. URBAN,

OE. 9.

WE are naturally desirous to know somewhat of those persons by whose writings we have been amused. Hence many persons collect and preserve the portraits of celebrated authors with great care. In this pursuit I have found some difficulties, from not being able to ascertain, of many English writers, whether the portraits were ever engraved. Mr. Granger's book (of which a continuation is much wanted) is extremely useful, as far as it goes; but it does not come

lower than the Revolution. It is hoped that some person, conversant in engravings, will continue that entertaining work down to the present reign. In the mean time, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents if they can inform me whether portraits of the following persons were ever engraved, or, if not engraved, whether there are any pictures of them extant, and where they are to be found. Of a few I shall add such notices as I have met with. Those marked \* are living.

## A NEW COLLECTOR.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| + Arbuthnot, John, M. D. Eusden, Laurence.<br>[There is a picture of this Fenton, Elijah. 2. gentleman at Ld Bristol's in Flecknoe, Richard. St. James's Square.] Francis, Philip, [translator of Horace.] | * Murphy, Arthur.<br>Pack, Major.  |
| Barber, Mrs. * Beattie, James, [author of <i>The Minstrel</i> , &c.]   | + Phillips, Ambrose.<br>+ Pitt, Christopher.                                     |
| * Bickerstaffe, Isaac, [author of <i>Love in a Village</i> , &c.]  | + Rattcliffe, Captain.   |
| Blacklock, [the blind Scotch poet.]  | 4 Roscommon, Wentworth, Earl of.   |
| Bourne, Vincent, [usher of Westminster School.]  | + Rowe, Elizabeth.<br>Rymer, Thomas.   |
| + Boyle, Roger, Earl of Orrery.  | 3 Hammer, Sir Thomas, [editor of <i>Shakspeare</i> .]                            |
| Boyle, Samuel.   | + Hervey, Lord, [There is a picture of this nobleman at his son lord Bristol's.] |
| + Brown, Thomas.   | * Home, John.  |
| + * Brown, Moses.  | Howard, Hon. Edward.   |
| Brewne, John, LL.D.  | + * Jennyns, Soame.  |
| + Budgell, Eustace.  | Maine, Jasper, D.D.  |
| Collins, William.  | Mallet, David.   |
| Cooper, John Gilbert.  | Manley, Mrs.   |
| Crown, John.   | Mendez, Moses.   |
| I. Davies, Sir John, [attorney general to king James I.]   | Miller, John.  |
| Edwards, Thomas.   | Moore, Edward, [author of <i>The World</i> .]                                    |

*Account of a singular Custom kept up for many Years, and still prevailing in Picardy.*

(From the Countess De Genlis's "Theatre of Education.")

THERE is still a part of the world where simple genuine virtue receives public honours. It is in a village of Picardy, a place far distant from the politeness and luxury of great cities. There, an affecting ceremony, which draws tears from the spectators, a solemnity, awful from its venerable antiquity and salutary influence, has been preserved, notwithstanding the revolutions of twelve centuries; there, the simple lustre of the flowers with which innocence is annually crowned, is at once the reward, the encouragement, and the emblem. Here, indeed, ambition preys upon the young heart, but it is a gentle ambition; the prize is a hat, decorated with roses. The preparations for a public decision, the pomp of the festival, the concourse of people which it assembles, their attention fixed upon modesty, which does itself honour by its blushes, the simplicity of the reward, an emblem of those virtues by which it is obtained, the affectionate friendship of the rivals, who, in heightening the triumph of their queen, conceal in the bottom of their

worthy hearts the timid hope of reigning in their turn: all these circumstances, united give a pleasing and affecting pomp to this singular ceremony, which causes every heart to palpitate, every eye to sparkle with tears of true delight, and makes wisdom the object of passion. To be irreproachable, is not sufficient; there is a kind of nobleness, of which proofs are required; a nobleness, not of rank and dignity, but of worth and innocence. These proofs must include several generations, both on the father and mother's side; so that a whole family is crowned upon the head of one; the triumph of one is the glory of the whole; and the old man with grey hairs, who sheds tears of sensibility on the victory gained by the daughter of his son, placed by her side, receives, in effect, the reward of sixty years spent in a life of virtue.

By this means, emulation becomes general, for the honour of the whole; every one dreads, by an indelicate action, to dethrone either his sister or his daughter. The crown of roses, promised to the most prudent, is expected with emotion, distributed with justice, and establishes goodness, rectitude, and morality, in every family; it attaches the best people to the most peaceful residence.

Example, powerful example, acts even at

of the poets above marked thus + there are engraved portraits. 1. An orig. picture of him at Mr. Soame's in Cambridgeshire. 2. A picture of him probably in the Cork family. 3. Picture probably in the family of Charles Barry. 4. Carlo Maratti painted him.



a distance; there the bud of worthy actions is unfolded, and the traveller, on approaching this territory, perceives, before he enters it, that he is not far from Salency. In the course of so many successive ages, all around them has changed; they alone will transmit to their children the pure inheritance they received from their fathers: an institution truly great, from its simplicity; powerful, under an appearance of weakness; such is the almost unknown influence of honours; such is the strength of that easy spring, by which all men may be governed: sow honour, and you will reap virtue.

If we reflect upon the time the Salencians have celebrated this festival, it is the most ancient ceremony existing. If we attend to its object, it is, perhaps, the only one which it dedicated to the service of virtue. If virtue is the most useful and estimable advantage to society in general, this establishment, by which it is encouraged, is a public and national benefit, and belongs to France.—

According to a tradition, handed down from age to age, Saint Médard, born at Salency, proprietor, rather than lord, of the territory of Salency (for there were no fiefs at that time), was the institutor of that charming festival, which has made virtue flourish for so many ages. He had himself the pleasing consolation of enjoying the fruit of his wisdom, and his family was honoured with the prize which he had instituted, for his sister obtained the crown of roses.

This affecting and valuable festival has been transmitted from the fifth century to the present day. To this rose is attached a purity of morals, which, from time immemorial, has never suffered the slightest blemish; to this rose are attached the happiness, peace, and glory of the Salencians.

This rose is the portion, frequently the only portion, which virtue brings with it; this rose forms the amiable and pleasing tie of a happy marriage. Even fortune is anxious to obtain it, and comes with respect to receive it from the hand of honourable indigence. A possession of twelve hundred years, with such splendid advantages, is the fairest title that exists in the world.

MR. URBAN, OF. 19.

ONE of your correspondents lately addressed you "On the Gender of Ships," (p. 419): I have somewhat to offer on their names. And, 1. it seems very absurd to give new English ships French names; of which there are several instances at present in our navy; viz. the *Alcide*, *Belliqueux*, *Magnanime*, and *Raisnable*. To every English ear the words *Alcides*, *Warlike*, *Magnanimous*, and *Reasonable*, must surely sound much better; and what purpose these foreign appellations can serve, except puzzling our sailors\*, I cannot conceive. That ships taken from the

enemy should retain their names is indeed proper and honourable. And such are the *Foudroyant*, *Courageux*, *Bienfaisant*, &c. Of which I wish there were many more. But frenchifying a new ship is like equipping a seaman with a bag and muff.

2. I have at least an equal objection to the presumptuous names frequently adopted in our fleet, and cannot help comparing it to the crime of Salmoneus. Let our enemies style themselves, if they please, *Triumphant*, *Conquerant*, *Victorieux*, &c. but let us content ourselves with the more humble but honourable names of our heroes and victories, the *Marlborough* and the *Ruffel*, the *Blenheim* and *Culloden*; or of our cities and counties, the *London*, *Dorsetshire*, &c. And our pride cannot but be mortified and checked by observing that the ships which have borne these objectionable names have usually been unsuccessful. Thus the *Victory* and *Invincible* were lost in two former wars, the *Thunderer* and *Defiance* in this; and the only ship of the line that has been destroyed by the enemy was the *Terrible*.

A few mistakes and omissions in the "elucidations" of the "Constant Reader" who communicated Mr. Harris's letter to Mr. Young in p. 353, I can correct and supply.

"Sydenham," note 9. "Who was this gentleman?" *Ans.* Mr. Floyer Sydenham, the translator of several of Plato's Dialogues, with elaborate annotations, well known to the literary world. Whether he is yet living I am not certain.

"My brother," note 10. "John Harris, Esq. of Salisbury." This is a mistake. Mr. H. had no such brother: He meant certainly Thomas Harris, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, now one of the masters in chancery. Mr. H. had another brother, George, a clergyman.

Note 11. "What Dialogues are meant?" *Ans.* Mr. Harris's three treatises on Art, Music, Painting and Poetry, and Happiness.  
Yours, &c. CRISO.

P. S.—P. 320. Mag. for July. I have heard, from good authority, that St. André was at first a dancing-master; and that one evening, as he was escorting one of his lady-scholars home, they were attacked by a ruffian in the Strand, and in her defence he was so much wounded as to be obliged to be conveyed to the nearest surgeon's in Northampton-Court. There he remained some time, and from looking over his surgical books first imbibed the idea of studying surgery, and at length succeeded his host in his business.

*Ibid.* "He was the first in London who read any lectures." This must be a mistake. An earlier lecturer was M. Buffiere, the French refugee, who is mentioned in the Supplement to Swift; and Buffiere was not the first.

\* It is well known that they always call the *Bienfaisant* the *Good Phoenix*.

2. *Where now is the picture?* 5. *2. whether any picture of him at Oxford.* 6. *His son who is a clerk in the Exchequer says that no picture of his father was ever painted.* AN EC.



ANECDOTES of the late Miss HARROP,  
now Mrs. BATES.

**T**HIS English musical phenomenon was born in an obscure place in Lancashire, of poor though industrious parents, who bred their daughter, as most poor people do in that part of England, to the female branch of the occupation of the loom and spinning. Our heroine was, at a very early period, as is common both in Lancashire and Leicestershire, put to a publick school, where church and other vocal music is taught; but however she might be admired; as other girls in the first musical form are, she was never distinguished for a pre-eminence in natural taste, voice, and execution, till discovered by the celebrated Dr. Howard, who heard her in publick at Leicester. The Doctor was so struck with her vast natural abilities, that he exclaimed on the spot to some friends, "That the female he had just heard would one day far surpass all the English, nay, even Italian, female singers; for he had never heard such a natural delicacy of taste, and such surprising musical excellence, in any Englishwoman, and but very few foreigners." The Doctor, after the performance was over, was introduced to her; and although he complimented Miss Harrop with all the enthusiasm that any musical connoisseur would do on discovering a prodigy in vocal music, yet it very little affected her, as in a few days she returned into Lancashire to her parents, where, for some time after, she unambitiously chanted at her work, as the other girls do in that country.

Dr. Howard, however, much to his honour as a man, to elevate such talents to their proper sphere, and much to his critical judgement as one of the cognoscenti, spread the fame of the Lancashire St. Cecilia, wherever he went; till at length, on its reaching the Sandwich Catch Club, one of their members, we believe her present husband, was deputed to wait on her, and bring her to London. Here, soon discovering the invaluable ore they had acquired, her natural abilities were polished by the best masters, and she continued to enrapture and astonish the musical world for several years, till Hymen snatched her from the eye and ear of the public, by a marriage with Joah Bates, Esq. one of the commissioners of the Victualling Office.

The success of Miss Harrop, who acquired (like Mrs. Sheridan) a very considerable fortune by her amazing vocal powers, has had the same effect in Lancashire and Leicestershire as a twenty thousand pound prize falling to the lot of a poor labourer would have on the people of the village where he resided; every one there, who has a daughter, being emulous of having her instructed in vocal music; and Miss Harrop's first master, who is still alive, and follows his profession, holds up his pupil Harrop (as well he may) to his

young scholars as a pattern to imitate, which has proved a very great stimulative to the females in that part of England, who have since attained to great perfection in executing the most difficult pieces of music with taste and correctness.

It is delightful to observe them at work, with their musical tasks stuck up before them, where they practise all day with indefatigable zeal and attention; and many of them can sing at sight the most difficult pieces of music. At eve you may see them trudging along in their stuff gowns, singing all the way what they are to perform before their master, where, if the traveller of taste should chance to pop in, he will be convinced that the Lancashire witches are not more remarkable for their beauty than for their astonishing vocal powers, as they may well vie with the rural nymphs in the most musical provinces of Italy. GABRIELLI.

MR. URBAN, *of the City of London.*  
**T**HE cheats of Swindlers cannot be too openly exposed, nor tradesmen guarded against their frauds. During the course of the last month, one of them having casually fallen into company, at an inn in London, with a person who had absconded for debt, is said to have gone down to Winchester where the man's family lived, and under pretence of making up his affairs, called all his creditors together, and having made the best terms with them he could, presented a draught on Mess. Drummonds, bankers, for considerably more than he had agreed to pay them, for which cash was readily procured. The Swindler then paid every man his dividend, and next day decamped with the remainder of the money. Qu. How far the unfortunate man, who was privy to no part of this transaction, could avail himself of his debts being so paid, supposing proof to be made of the payment? Whether the case really did or did not happen as here related, it may serve as a caution.

Yours, &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN, *of the City of London.*  
**T**HE parable against persecution, published by Lord Kaimes as Dr. Franklin's in his "Sketches of Man," since inserted in the Doctor's Miscellanies, and reprinted in your last year's Magazine, p. 27, and which, it is said, Dr. Franklin often imposed on his friends and acquaintance as part of a chapter of Genesis, has been much and deservedly admired. The style of the Old Testament is finely imitated, and universal toleration inculcated in a most pleasing and forcible manner.

I was, however, not a little surprised, some time since, at finding a passage in a most respectable writer, exactly resembling the foregoing quotation, — In the folio\* edition of Br. Taylor's Polemical Discourses, at the end of

\* This passage is omitted in the octavo edition.



the 22d section, of *The Liberty of Prophecy*, p. 1070, is the following passage.—“I find with a story which I find in the Jews books, When Abraham sat at his tent door, according to his custome, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travell, coming towards him, who was an hundred years of age: he received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, caused him to sit down: but observing that the old man eat and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven. The old man told him, that he worshipped the fire onely, and acknowledged no other God. At which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night, and an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham, and asked him where the stranger was. He replied, I thrust him away because he did not worship thee. God answered him, I have suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonoured me, and couldst not thou endure him one night, when he gave thee no trouble? “Upon this,” saith the story, “Abraham fetcht him back again, and gave him hospitable entertainment, and wise instruction.” Go thou, and doe likewise, and thy charity will be rewarded by the God of Abraham.”

To what cause shall we attribute this strange coincidence in thought and expression? to dissimilarity in Dr. Franklin in concealing his obligation to Taylor, or to a similar turn of mind, that led him not only to think, but to express his thoughts almost in the same manner, as the other had done? or shall we suppose, that Franklin found the story in some Jewish book, and cloathed it in the language of Scripture, without acknowledging where he discovered the foundation on which he erected so elegant a superstructure? Whatever it might be, it seems a literary curiosity, and on that account is communicated to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine by H. S.

MR. URBAN,  
NO parts of your useful miscellany are more entertaining than those literary remarks and anecdotes which you frequently of late have inserted. Such is the original letter (p. 353) of Mr. James Harris to Mr. Young, the Parson Adams of Fielding; which letter I know to be genuine; and have heard Mr. Harris, who among intimates had much humour, relate a thousand instances of the marvellous absence of mind into which this learned man more frequently fell than even *Lia Fontaine*. Your correspondent in p. 407 rightly reminds you that Mr. Sydenham was the very learned translator of Plato, whose want of encouragement and patronage Mr.

Harris always lamented. Mr. Upton, another friend mentioned in this letter, was looked upon by Mr. Harris as one of the best critics and accomplished scholars of this age. For which he used to appeal to his edition of Spenfer, and Arrian; to which last work Mr. Harris essentially contributed, by giving him several manuscript notes of Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury on this admirable Greek moralist. Mr. Harris always spoke with an indignation unusual to him of the treatment which his friend Upton met with from Bishop Warburton; of whose learning, as inaccurate and indigested, he had a very low opinion. Nay, I have heard him declare, that he thought there never were three works so full of crude opinions, far-fetched, and tortured meanings, misrepresentations, and absurdities of every kind, as the *Divine Legation of Moses*, the *Notes on Shakspeare*, and the *Remarks on Pope*. As to his interpretation of the sixth book of Virgil, so talked of in its time, he frequently rallied his friend Dr. Warton for inserting such a groundless and unsubstantial piece of criticism in his work. And he used to add, that the learned quotations with which this discourse is loaded, are transcribed verbatim from Meursius's *Eleusinia*, published in the seventh volume of Grævius and Gronovius's *Grecian Antiquities*, p. 109. This I know to be the reason of what has surprised many readers, why Mr. Harris, in the catalogue he gives of English critics, in his last work, has omitted the name of Bishop Warburton, and also of Bishop Hurd, whom he thought the defender, disciple, and imitator of the former\*.

Yours, &c.

K. L. M.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

THE following authentic dates will essentially clear up a circumstance in which the ingenious editor of the “*Select Collection of Miscellany Poems*,” (see p. 432), has been misled by an unusual similarity of names.

“John Dryden admitted from Westminster school into Trinity College, Cambridge, 1650. Took the degree of B.A. 1654.”

“Jonathan Dryden admitted from the same School into Trin. Coll. 1656. B.A. 1660. Elected fellow 1661. M.A. 1663.”

You will see from the above, that *Jon.* Dryden means *Jonathan* Dryden, at the bottom of the Latin verses which have been supposed to be *John* Dryden's, and it is not impossible that they were written by him, supposing *Jonathan* Dryden to have been his kinsman, and not so ready a versifier.

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

E R R A T A.

P. 308, col. 2, l. 25, read “*Let. I.*”

l. 35, “*Let. II.*”

309, col. 2, l. 29, “*greatly.*”

322, col. 2, l. 59, “*prolong.*”

\* Though he has “omitted their names,” he has celebrated them both (with Bp Newton) “as divines of rank,” who “have bestowed their labours upon Shakspeare, Milton, Cowley, Pope.” Vol. I. p. 25. EDIT.

Mr.



MR. URBAN,

Oct. 18.

THE late biographical work of Dr. Johnson has given infinite disgust to many who, like myself, feel themselves wounded through the sides of their favourites. The cruel assault on Gray (a poet whose verse no man, unblinded by ignorance or envy, could ever read without somewhat more than approbation) particularly pains your present correspondent. Surely there is no one objection alleged by the critic against Gray's poems, which might not militate, with equal force, against those of Pindar, Homer, or Virgil. Which of these have not been used to "select a singular event, and swell it to a giant's bulk by fabulous appendages of spectres and predictions?" Do not The Siege of Troy, The Voyage of Ulysses, and the Migration of Æneas, as clearly range under this banner as The Slaughter of the Bards by Edward the First? Milton despised not, though Dr. Johnson despises, "the puerilities of obsolete mythology." He availed himself of these "puerilities" in his most admired passages. Dante too, who has many admirers, eagerly embraced these puerilities. Indeed, I scarcely recollect any favourite poet who has disdained their assistance. As to our critic's sarcasm on "initial resemblances," I shall only say, that should any Zoilus arise, whose antipathy to *Antithesis* may equal that of Dr. Johnson to *Alliteration*, then, woe be to the writer of "The Lives of the most eminent English Poets."

"Language remote from common use"—  
"Words arbitrarily compounded"—  
"Glittering accumulations of ungraceful ornaments"—  
"Language laboured into harshness"—  
"Strutting dignity"—  
"Art and struggle too visible"—  
These objections are brought by Dr. Johnson, the author of The Rambler, of The Idler, of Rasselas, by the Lexiphanes of Campbell, by the Pomposo of Churchill, against the author of the Elegy in a Country Church Yard!—*Credite Posteri!*  
Yours, &c. KASTRILL.

P. S. How came the Doctor to apprehend that Blackmore's Eliza had not been attacked by the critics? Had he never read "Prais'd great Eliza; in God's anger,  
"Till all true Englishmen cry'd 'Hang her!'"

He blames Lord Lyttelton for too nice an attention to punctuation. The noble historian had his peculiarities as well as the Doctor, but they were not unamiable ones. Had the Doctor known that the peer actually refused to admit into his Henry a curious anecdote reflecting on the character of the Empress Matilda, because he thought it ungenerous to take away the character of a woman, although so long departed; had the Doctor known this, I say, Lord Lyttelton had surely felt the most poignant edge of his ridicule.—The critic, who could, in his Life of Ham-

mond, so wantonly, at one stroke of his pen, destroy the character of a guiltless lady, merely perhaps that the paragraph in which he has introduced her story might end roundly, and not close "on a weak word," such a critic must have held the scruples of the peer in the most ineffable contempt. K.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

IN Mr. Granger's Biographical History, vol. III. p. 307, 8vo edition, article COLINGS, it is observed that "Mr. Boyle, in his 'Occasional Reflections on several Subjects,' published in 1665, seems to have led the way to spiritualising the common objects, business and occurrences of life." This is a mistake; as Bishop Hall published his 'Occasional Meditations' several years before, viz. in 1633. S.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

WE are told by Sir Thomas Elyot in his Book entitled *The Governour*, 1533, that King Henry IV. on hearing that the Prince of Wales (afterwards the illustrious Henry V.) was committed to prison by Sir William Gascoigne, chief justice of the King's Bench, for an affront offered to him on the seat of judgement, thanked God that he was blessed with a judge who feared not to administer, and a son who scorned not to obey, justice.

Of this deservedly celebrated judge, whom Shakspeare has immortalised by introducing him in the second part of *King Henry IV.* there is, I believe, no portrait extant.—Inclosed I send you a drawing taken from the effigy on his monument in Harwood church in Yorkshire, by a learned and ingenious gentleman who resides in that county. The rage for collecting the portraits of eminent persons is now so high, that an engraving of this upright and intrepid lawyer will, I imagine, be an acceptable present to the numerous purchasers of your literary Magazine.

Mr. Oldys, in his *British Librarian*, mentions that he had seen a gold medal, struck in commemoration of this transaction, with the image of the Judge, and his name written round it in old English characters. It is hoped that the possessor of this medal, if it be still extant, will enable you to gratify the publick with a representation of it.

Sir W. Gascoigne was promoted to the bench by K. Henry IV. soon after his accession to the throne, and died in the last year of that monarch's reign, A. D. 1412. Shakspeare therefore has availed himself of a poetical licence in making King Henry V. after his father's death, acknowledge to the judge the propriety of his conduct. John Trussel, the historian, without our poet's excuse, has equally deviated from historical truth. Yours, &c. M. E.

\* In Mr. Oldys's life of this Judge in the *Biographia Brit.* Vol. III. it is proved from records, that he lived a year longer. There is also an account of his monument, and other antiquities relating to the family, by Mr. Knight, vicar of Harwood, 1742.—Qu. If the medal above-mentioned be not mistaken for a seal there described? EPI T.





SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE.

*Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the time of*

King Henry IV.







MEMOIRS OF SIR PIERCY BRETT.

THE late Sir Piercy Brett first signalised himself in the expedition to the South Seas, &c. under Lord Anson, being commissioned as third lieutenant on board the *Centurion*, the Commodore's ship. The late Sir Charles Saunders and Captain Saumarez were the first and second. In particular, Mr. Brett commanded the detachment that attacked and took Payta, Nov. 10, 1741, and the most valuable drawings referred to in Mr. Walter's, or rather Mr. Robins's, History of that Voyage, "though done (as the author justly observes) with such a degree of skill that even professed artists can with difficulty imitate them, were taken by" him. When the Commodore determined to go to Canton on a visit to the Viceroy, he appointed Mr. Brett, then his first lieutenant, captain of the *Centurion* under him, Sept. 30, 1743, from which he took post. Lieut. Saunders had before been commissioned to the *Tryal*, and Lieut. Saumarez to the *Centurion's* prize. From this circumnavigation he returned June 15, 1744. Soon after he was appointed to the command of a sloop, and in April 1745 to that of the *Lion*, of 58 guns, in which, on July 9, he had the memorable engagement with the *Elizabeth*, of 64 guns, which was convoying the young Pretender in a small ship to Scotland, but was obliged to return to Brest totally disabled\*. Capt. Brett had 45 men killed, and 107 wounded, himself among them. The *Elizabeth* had her captain and 64 men killed, and 136 dangerously wounded†. In the engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, May 3, 1747, Capt. Brett commanded the *Yarmouth*, of 64 guns, in Adm. Anson's fleet. On Dec. 21 he was one of the court martial that tried and censured Capt. Fox. In January 1753 he received the honour of knighthood; and was appointed commander of the Royal Caroline yacht. In the succeeding year he was captain of the *Cambridge*, of 80 guns. In December 1757 he was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. On March 22, 1760, he was appointed colonel of the Portsmouth division of marines, and in that year and the next commanded as commodore in the Downs. In the last parliament of the late, and the first of the present King, Sir Piercy Brett was chosen representative for Queenborough in Kent. In 1761 he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral, and rose gradually to that of Admiral, of the Blue; but we do not find him engaged in any active service after he became a flag-officer, owing, we suppose, to infirm

health, and much to the loss of his country. He died at his seat at Beckenham in Kent, Oct. 14, 1781. He left one daughter, but of whom he married we profess our ignorance.

MEMOIRS OF LORD HAWKE.

THE late Right Honourable Edward Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton in Yorkshire, a place heretofore memorable for a bloody battle, in the wars of York and Lancaster, between Henry VI. and Edward IV. on March 29, 1461, was the son of Edward Hawke, Esq. a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, by the relict of Col. Ruthven, sister of Col. Martin Bladen, the translator of Cæsar's Commentaries, and a commissioner of trade and plantations. Entering early into the profession‡ in which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished, he was made captain of the *Flamborough* in March 1733-4, and in the same year commanded the *Wolf*. In June 1743 he was appointed captain of the *Berwick* of 70 guns, and in the indecisive engagement with the combined fleets off Toulon, Feb. 11, 1743-4, had the honour of taking the *Poder*, a Spanish 60 gun ship, the only one that was taken on either side, by breaking the line without orders, and engaging her within half musket shot, while seven of our ships were firing at her at a great distance. "Several officers boarded the *Poder*," says an eye-witness, "claiming the honour; but the captain pointed to the *Berwick*, and delivered his sword to her lieutenant, saying he held the others in the highest contempt." He was afterwards indeed obliged to abandon her, but the next day she was retaken by our fleet and burnt§. This gallantry recommended Captain Hawke to his late Majesty, who styled him *His own Admiral*, when he was appointed Rear of the White, July 15, 1747. He had soon afterwards the command of a squadron of 14 ships, intended to intercept the French outward-bound West India fleet, having his flag on board the *Devonshire* of 66 guns. With this fleet, convoyed by eight ships of the line, commanded by M. de l'Etenduere, in the *Tonant* of 80 guns, our Admiral fell-in off Cape Finisterre, Oct. 14, and after a close and obstinate engagement, in which the *Devonshire* had the largest share, took six of them, viz. three of 74, two of 64, and one of 56 guns, the *Tonant* and *Intrepide* only escaping. Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir John) Moore was his captain, and brought home the express. The "*drubbing*" which the Admiral observed "the enemy's ships took, being large," was a phrase

\* See vol. XV. pp. 352, 387, 441. † "In his memorable engagement with the *Elizabeth*," says the author abovementioned, ("for the importance of the service, or the resolution with which it was conducted, inferior to none this age has seen) he has given ample proof that a proficiency in the arts I have been here recommending, is extremely consistent with the most exemplary bravery and the most distinguished skill in every function belonging to the duty of a sea-officer." *Introduction to Anson's Voyage*.

‡ At his first going to sea his father exhorted him to behave well, and he hoped in time he might rise to be a Captain. "A Captain!" replied the boy, "if I did not think I should come to be an Admiral, I would never go."

§ See vol. XIV. pp. 172, 383.



much noticed at the time, as, on its puzzling the late King, he was referred by one of his ministers for an explanation to the Duke of Bedford, who had not long before experienced a severe chastisement at Litchfield races. Two of his captains who particularly distinguished themselves in the Eagle and Tilbury were the present Admirals Rodney and Hatland. Capt. Saumarez was killed in the action. And all his other captains (since dead) were afterwards made either admirals or commissioners, except Capt. Fox, who was tried and superseded, though afterwards made a superannuated admiral. For this service, in November following, Adm. Hawke was created a Knight of the Bath, choosing for his motto, STRIKE. He was also elected into parliament for Portsmouth, in the room of Commodore Legge, deceased. In January 1748 he commanded the Channel fleet, and during his cruise the *Magnanime* of 74 guns was taken by two of his squadron, the *Nottingham* and *Portland*. In May he was promoted to be Vice Admiral of the Blue, and continued his cruise till the preliminaries of peace were signed at Aix la Chapelle.

At the commencement of the last war, in 1755, he commanded again the Channel fleet; and on June 16, 1756, as soon as the account of the disgraceful action off Minorca reached England, was sent out with Rear Adm. Saunders in the *Antelope*, to supersede the Admirals Byng and West. But before they could reach that island Gen. Blakeney had been obliged to capitulate.

In 1757, being then Admiral of the Blue, he commanded the fleet on an expedition against Rochefort, in which the small isle of Aix only was taken, Sir John Mordaunt and the other general-officers not thinking it advisable to land on the continent\*. In 1758 he commanded in the Bay under Ld. Anson. And on Nov. 20, 1759, it will never be forgotten that neither a rocky lee-shore, stormy weather, nor a short winter's day, prevented his attacking, pursuing, and defeating the French armament commanded by Marshal Conflans, off Belleisle, destroying five of his largest ships, taking one, and forcing eight up the river Vilaine, where they broke their backs, and were rendered unserviceable†. At his return to England in January 1760, he received the thanks of his Sovereign and the House of Commons, and had 2000*l.* a year settled on him for his own life, and those of his sons, and the survivor of them. He commanded the fleet again that summer, and continued his cruise, or station in Quiberon Bay, from August 26, 1760, to March 10, 1761, having his flag on board the *Royal George*, and Sir Charles Hardy, as in the former action, commanding under him.

In April following, Sir Edw. Hawke was

elected one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in the room of Sir Cha. Molloy, deceased. In June he was presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin, in a gold box, by the hands of Lord Farnham. In 1762 the late Duke of York served under him as Rear Admiral in the command of the Channel fleet till the preliminaries of peace were signed. In January 1763 he was appointed Rear Admiral, and in November 1765 Vice Admiral, of Great Britain. In December he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which post he held till 1771. He was one of the Admirals who supported the canopy at the Duke of York's funeral, Nov. 3, 1767. In 1776 he was advanced to a peerage. His lordship died at his seat at Shepperton in Middlesex, Oct. 16, 1781. His only surviving son, Martin Bladen, now Lord Hawke, was born April 20, 1744, and married on Feb. 6, 1771, a daughter of Sir Edw. Turner, bart. by whom he has three sons and a daughter. His second son, Edward, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, died in 1773; and his third son, Chaloner, a cornet in the Scotch Greys, was unfortunately killed at Knightbridge, Sept. 17, 1777, by his horse running against the pole of a post-chaise‡, a shock that was severely felt by his father. His lordship has also left a daughter. A print of the Admiral was inserted in vol. XXX. p. 52.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 24.  
THE devastation made this year in our turnip-fields induces me to request that you will submit this letter to your ingenious correspondents in agriculture.

In the northern part of this county (Hants) in which I live, the black caterpillar has made most unusual ravages. Some acres of my stubble-turnips have been entirely devoured by these pernicious maggots; though, till lately, my neighbours, as well as myself, had the most flattering appearance of an excellent crop. This insect is as black as soot, and, at full growth, about three quarters of an inch in length. What is extraordinary, they have infested some parts of my fields more than others, and where they have been numerous, they have devoured all before them.

If any gentleman is possessed of a method to destroy these noxious vermin, the communication of it may be a general benefit, and will in particular oblige

AN HAMPSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

MR. URBAN,  
IN your Magazine for September you have presented to your readers a curious account of the Roman and Thessalian bull-fights; I could wish to be informed whether there be any earlier trace of bull-baiting in England, than that on the abbey-gate of St. Edmund's Bury. A. M. Z.

\* See vol. XXVII. p. 486.

† See vol. XXIX. p. 578. It is proper to observe, that M. Conflans's letter, p. 637, is spurious, being a *jeu d'esprit* of an officer of the *Torrey*, though it has been printed as genuine in some of our modern naval histories.

‡ See vol. XLVII. p. 458.



## PROFESSIONAL ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE LATE LORD HAWKE.

THE late Lord Hawke went to sea at a very early period, being but twelve years old, and was a Post Captain before he was twenty-two. His mother was sister to Colonel Bladen, one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, a person well known in the political world during a considerable part of the reign of George the Second, being at once very opulent, and perfectly skilled in the whole system of our trade laws, and of course frequently consulted by persons in power.

His uncle sent one morning for young Hawke, and said, "Ned, would you like to be a sailor?" "Certainly, Sir," replied the little hero. "Are you willing to go now, or wait till you grow bigger?"—"This instant, Sir," said young Hawke.

In a few days his friends were consulted; but his father, who, we believe, was a merchant in the city, seemed totally averse to the sending an infant to encounter all the dangers and fatigues necessarily attendant upon such a profession. Young Ned was not, however, to be diverted from his purpose; he continually teased his mother, and she, who possessed equal spirit and sensibility, was not proof against her son's perpetual entreaties. At length Mr. Hawke was prevailed upon, and the first cruise we believe our little Midshipman made, was under Sir Charles Wager, who was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, at that time besieged by the Spaniards, in the year 1726, or the beginning of 1727.

The morning of his departure to go aboard, his mother summoned all her fortitude, and addressed him with great calmness, or rather with a degree of pleasantry; "Adieu, Ned!" says she, "I shortly expect to see you a Captain." "A Captain!" replied he—"Madam, I hope you will soon see me an Admiral;" and instantly stepped into a coach which was waiting for him, to convey him to his inn, whence he was to proceed to Portsmouth, where the fleet lay, without the least apparent emotion.

Through the interest of his uncle, as we have observed before, he soon was made Post Captain; and at the breaking out of the war with Spain, was appointed to a ship of the line, being then esteemed, though so very young, one of the most skilful seamen of any standing in the navy.

When Matthews and Lestock were sent into the Mediterranean, in 1743, Hawke was appointed to the command of the *Berwick*; and distinguished himself in a very gallant manner, beating three of the enemy's ships successively out of the line, and taking the fourth, the *El Poudre*, though she was afterwards abandoned, and ordered to be burnt or destroyed.

November, 1781.

His conduct in that affair, which, by the disagreement and jealousies which subsisted between the Admiral and his next in command, and the extreme bashfulness, if not rank cowardice, betrayed by several of the Captains, reflected double lustre on Hawke, specially recommended him to the notice and protection of the late King; insomuch that when a list of Captains who were to be advanced to the Flag, was delivered to the King by the First Commissioner of the Admiralty, his Majesty, who preferred merit to mere military etiquette, seemed disappointed not to behold the name of his favourite Captain in the list. The First Commissioner, we believe the late Duke of Bedford, observed, that there were only so many Admirals to be made; and that as the number did not reach down so low in the list as Captain Hawke, it was impossible to appoint him to a flag, without departing from every established rule of service, which would spread matter of serious discontent through the whole navy.

The late King was inexorable; he said, there should be no promotion of Captains, if Hawke was not included. In fine, the promotion was extended so as to take in Mr. Hawke, and the King ever after called him *his* Admiral.

He had early conceived a fixed aversion to forming *regular lines* of battle, when the service required expedition and vigour, from being a witness to the fatal effects which were produced by it during the engagement in the Mediterranean, where the combined fleets of France and Spain consisting of *twenty-eight* ships of the line only, were permitted to escape a British Squadron composed of *forty-two*; Lestock having stood aloof during the whole engagement, with *twelve* ships, under a pretence that he acted *agreeably* to the signals made by the Commander-in-Chief, which were, to *keep* in a line of battle.

Whether Mr. Hawke might have verged towards the other extreme, is a point of speculation which has never been satisfactorily cleared up. But certain it is, that as far as we can judge, he fully *confirmed* by his *own* conduct, and by the success which uniformly followed it, that he was *not* mistaken.

He has been often heard to say, that when an enemy seems desirous of avoiding an engagement, particularly if the force on our side was superior, nothing decisive could ever be effected, if we waited to form a *regular line*; if, on the contrary, the enemy seemed willing to stand, it would be madness to engage them at a disadvantage, which sometimes would be the case, when each division and each ship wanted to push on and get into their respective births: and as to signals, they were liable, he said, to be mistaken in the heat of an engagement;



agement; they were frequently not clearly discernible on account of the smoke, fog, &c. and some degree of discretion ought to be lodged in the breasts of the respective Commanders of divisions, as many circumstances frequently happen in the several scenes of action; the van and the rear, which the Commander in Chief could not properly be acquainted with.

The first or second time he went out as Admiral, was in the year 1747, when he was sent to cruise in the Bay, in order to intercept a Squadron of French men of war, with a valuable convoy. Here he carried his *speculative* opinions into practice; for, instead of forming a regular line, he threw out a signal for a general chase, and to engage as fast as the ships came up: the consequence of which was, after an obstinate engagement, he captured seven French men of war of the line, and the eighth only escaped under favour of the darkness of the night; and that in a most shattered condition. This was the first blow the naval power of France had hitherto received in the course of the war; and, with the other blow given shortly after by Anson and Warren, completed the destruction of the French navy, which was what accelerated the following peace, and restored the Austrian Netherlands, and the Dutch barrier, for those two ungrateful powers, the House of Austria and the Republic of Holland.

This victory gave birth to a well known circumstance. In his dispatch to the Admiralty Board, he informed the Lords Commissioners, "that the French ships being *large*, took a *great deal* of DRUBBING." When Lord Chesterfield, then Secretary of State, read the dispatch to his Majesty, his Majesty wished to know what *drubbing* meant; he presumed it was some technical phrase peculiar to the profession. At this instant, the late Duke of Bedford came into the closet, when Chesterfield wittily replied, "I do not know, Sir; but here is his Grace of Bedford, who is, I dare say, able to inform your Majesty."—His Grace, but a few weeks before, had been horsewhipped, and otherwise maltreated, by a mob, on the race-course at Litchfield.

The peace soon followed, and we hear of course very little of our hero, till the breaking out of the late war, when he was sent out to supersede Admiral Byng, then commanding the British Squadron at Gibraltar. The three next naval campaigns were spent in the Bay, in blocking up and intercepting the French fleet and merchant ships, except that about the latter end of the year 1757, he commanded a Squadron destined to cover the descent of a body of troops, under Sir John Mordaunt, near Rochefort. Several Councils of War were held as to the practicability of making a descent; and being asked whether he would undertake to cover the disembarkation, he answered in the affirmative. Nothing was, however, done in consequence.

others were either captured or destroyed. As in the preceding war he struck the first blow which laid the foundation for the destruction of the French naval power; so, upon this latter occasion, he fully effected it; for although the war continued three years longer, the French never ventured to send a Squadron to sea, not even a Commodore's pendant.

His late victory further strengthened him in his former opinion respecting *close* quarters and regular lines of battle when the enemy wished to decline an engagement, and perfectly convinced him, that waiting to form a regular line, answered no other end but that of affording the enemy an opportunity of *escaping*.

On his return to England, we believe, he was invested with the ensigns of the order of the Bath, and had a pension of two thousand pounds a year granted to him on the Irish establishment, for the particular services he had rendered that country, by defeating the designs of the enemy, whose intention it was to invade it. It was granted for thirty-one years, or, for the lives of himself and two sons—the only pension which had been granted on that establishment for several years that the Irish deemed to be founded on the claim of *merit*. Indeed they expressed themselves very fully on this subject, on a subsequent occasion; for, in a few years afterwards, when there was an enquiry set on foot respect-

sequence of this opinion. In two or three days afterwards, this question was put to him: "Whether, if the troops should meet with a powerful resistance, he would undertake to cover their re-embarkation, and effect it with safety?" That question, he feared, he said, had been put *too late*; but if the troops could reach the water-side in safety, he made no doubt but he should thenceforward be able to afford them effectual protection.

Being sent out to watch the motions of the enemy in the Bay, during one of those stationary years, with six ships of the line only, he wrote to the Admiralty, that he understood the enemy would soon proceed to sea with fourteen sail of the line, and wrote home for a reinforcement; but added, "If you cannot spare any ships, I shall remain on my station as long as I can, and shall not stir until I am obliged to quit it by a superior force."

In the memorable year 1759, Sir Edw. Hawke had been backwards and forwards off Brest for upwards of five months, and was blown off his station in a storm, a few days before the grand French armament, consisting of sixteen ships of the line, and twenty thousand land forces, were to sail, supposed to have been destined for the invasion of the southern coasts of Ireland, while Thurot was to make a diversion in the northern part of that kingdom. He lay for several days tossing and tumbling in Torbay, cursing his stars, lest the French should get out in the mean time; but a similar storm to that which blew him into Torbay, helped to blow him out into the ocean; and just as he got off Ushant, he met Commodore Duff, who had been stationed to watch the motions of the enemy, who informed him, that the French were at sea, and within a few hours sail of him.

Here he gave notice to his officers of the approach of the enemy, and threw out the signal for a general engagement, giving directions to the Master to put him directly on board the French Admiral. About four o'clock he descried the enemy beating up against the wind, it being foul weather, the wind having shifted in the course of the day to the North-West.—The Master obeyed the Admiral's directions, and after receiving the fire of the two sternmost ships, he came alongside the French Admiral (Conflans) in the Royal Louis of an hundred guns, whom he beat out of the line in about thirty five minutes. The engagement was now extended to every part of the fleet; but as soon as it was perceived by Beaufremont, the French Vice-Admiral, that the Commander in Chief had been beaten out of the line, he immediately tacked, and stood for the river Villaine, with eight ships, which he made with great difficulty, and which he could never have effected, if there had been an hour more day-light. Two of the French ships were taken in the battle; the Royal Louis ran on the rocks, was abandoned, and went to pieces; and four

ing the pension list, the most zealous promoters of it declared, in one voice, that the pension granted to Sir Edw. Hawke was clearly excluded from the object of their enquiry; agreeing that nothing gave them so much satisfaction as that it was in the power of their country to promote the domestic happiness of so distinguished an hero, to whom every part of the British empire was under such infinite obligations. If we mistake not, when the Bill passed for laying a tax of four shillings in the pound upon pensions, that granted to Sir Edward Hawke was expressly excepted.

After the peace Sir Edward returned into domestic retirement, which he preferred to every thing else, when not upon his *proper* element; where he remained till Nov. 1766, when he was applied to by Lord Chatham to assist in the Public Councils, in the capacity of First Commissioner of the Admiralty. He continued to fill this post till December 1770, or January 1771, when he made way for Lord Sandwich.

He now took his final adieu of public life, and retired to the country, where he mostly resided till the time of his death.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that his present Majesty advanced him to the Peerage in 1778, as a testimony of the opinion he entertained of his very important, distinguished, and meritorious services.



96. Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, concluded from p. 332.

TO the account we have heretofore given of this History we will now add some miscellaneous extracts from the notes, by no means the least valuable part of this work. And the minuteness and precision of the references add much to the pleasure of every learned and intelligent reader. An Index alone is wanting, which a Table of Contents, however full, (not being alphabetical) but ill supplies.

"There are very few conjectures so happy as that of Le Clerc (*Bibliothèque Universelle*, tom. I. p. 248), who supposes that the *barpies* were only locusts. The Syrian or Phœnician name of those insects, their noisy flight, the stench and devastation which they occasion, and the North wind which drives them into the sea, all contribute to form this striking resemblance.

"The oblique distance between Sestus and Abydus was thirty stadia. The improbable tale of *Herp* and *Leander* is exposed by M. Mahudel, but is defended, on the authority of poets and medals, by M. de la Nauze. See the *Académie des Inscriptions*, tom. VII. *Hist.* p. 74. *Mém.* p. 240.

"Mr. Wood seems in general to have disappointed the expectation of the public as a critic, and still more as a traveller. He had visited the banks of the Hellespont; he had read Strabo; he ought to have consulted the Roman Itineraries: how was it possible for him to confound Ilium and Alexandria Troas (*Observations on Homer*, p. 340, 341), two cities which were sixteen miles distant from each other?

"The annual average of births throughout the whole kingdom of France (collected by public authority), taken in five years (from 1770 to 1774, both inclusive), is 479,649 boys, and 449,269 girls; in all, 928,918 children. . . . From the ordinary proportion of annual births to the whole people (about 1 to 26), France contains 24,151,868 persons, of both sexes and of every age. From that of 1 to 25, the whole population will amount to 23,222,950. The diligent researches of the French government are not unworthy of our own imitation.

"Eusebius (*Orat. c. 5*), alledges that Constantine dressed for the public, not for himself. Were this admitted, the vainest coxcomb could never want an excuse.

"The nine books of Poetical Epistles which Ovid composed during the seven first years of his melancholy exile, possess, beyond the merit of elegance, a double value. They exhibit a picture of the human mind under very singular circumstances; and they contain many curious observations, which no Roman, except Ovid, could have an opportunity of making.

"The *Notitia* (f. 6. 20. 38. edit. Labb.) mentions three several legions which bore

the name of *Thebæan*. The zeal of M. de Voltaire to destroy a despicable though celebrated legend, has tempted him, on the slightest grounds, to deny the existence of a Thebæan legion in the Roman armies. See *Ouvrages de Voltaire*, tom. XV. p. 414, quarto edition.

"The *Abbé le Bœuf*, an antiquarian, whose name was happily expressive of his talents.

"The political system of the Christians is explained by Grotius, *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, l. 1. c. 3, 4. Grotius was a republican and an exile, but the mildness of his temper inclined him to support the established powers.

"Buchanan is the earliest, or at least the most celebrated, of the reformers, who has justified the doctrine of resistance. See his Dialogue *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, tom. II. p. 28, 30. edit. fol. Ruddiman.

"In the beginning of the last century the Papists of England were only a *thirtieth*, and the Protestants of France only a *fifteenth* part of their respective nations, to whom their spirit and power were a constant object of apprehension. See the relations which Bentivoglio (who was then a nuncio at Brussels, and afterwards cardinal) transmitted to the Court of Rome (*Relazioni*, tom. II. p. 211, 241.) Bentivoglio was curious, well-informed, but somewhat partial.

After quoting some lines on Constantine from "a profane poet," "The poem which contains these lines [*La Pucelle*] may be read with pleasure, but cannot be named with decency." [Can it then please a decent reader?]

"Dr. Fortin examines the Arian controversy with learning, candour, and ingenuity. . . . Compare his *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. IV. p. 3, with a certain genealogy in *Candide* (ch. IV.) which ends with one of the first companions of Christopher Columbus.

"Under the reign of Lewis XIV. his subjects of every rank aspired to the glorious title of *Convertisseur*, expressive of their zeal and success in making profelytes. The word and the idea are growing obsolete in France; may they never be introduced in England!

"The *Olympic Jupiter* was 60 feet high, and his bulk was consequently equal to that of 1000 men. See a curious *Memoire* of the Abbé Gedoy (*Académie des Inscriptions*, tom. IX. p. 198.)

"The people of Antioch ingeniously professed their attachment to the *Cbi* (Christ) and the *Kappa* (Constantius.) *Julian in Misogon*, p. 357.

Dr. Smith's *Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* I am proud to quote as the work of a sage and a friend.

"The Roman traveller *Pietro della Valle* (tom. I. lett. XVII. p. 650—780), seems to be the most intelligent spectator of that famous province [*Perſia*]. He is a gentleman and a scholar, but intolerably vain and prolix.

"The *Abbé de la Bletterie* has composed an elaborate history of his short reign (*Histoire de Julien*, t. m. I. p. 1—238); a work remarkably



ably distinguished by elegance of style, critical disquisition, and religious prejudice.

"The *Cyropædia* [of Xenophon] is vague and languid: the *Anabasis* circumstantial and animated. Such is the eternal difference between fiction and truth.

"Guichardt's analysis of the two campaigns in Spain and Africa (in *Nouveaux Memoires Militaires*) is the noblest monument that has ever been raised to the fame of Cæsar.

"The medals of *Jovian* adorn him with victories, laurel-crowns, and prostrate captives. *Ducange, Famil. Byzantin.* p. 52. Flattery is a foolish suicide; she destroys herself with her own hands.

"In the dark and doubtful paths of Caledonian antiquity I have chosen for my guides two learned and ingenious highlanders, whom their birth and education had peculiarly qualified for that office. See *Critical Dissertations on the Origin, Antiquities, &c. of the Caledonians*, by Dr. John Macpherson, 1768, in quarto, and *Introduction to the History of Great Britain*, by James Macpherson, Esq. London, 1773, in quarto, 3d edition. Dr. Macpherson was a minister in the Isle of Sky; and it is a circumstance honourable for the present age, that a work, replete with erudition and criticism, should have been composed in the most remote of the Hebrides.

"The Irish descent of the Scots has been revived in the last moments of its decay, and strenuously supported, by the Rev. Mr. Whitaker (*Hist. of Manchester*, vol. I. p. 430, 431; and *Genuine History of the Britons asserted*, &c. p. 154—293). Yet he acknowledges, "1. That the Scots of Ammianus Marcellinus (A. D. 340) were already settled in Caledonia; and that the Roman authors do not afford any hints of their emigration from another country. 2. That all the accounts of such emigrations which have been asserted, or received, by Irish bards, Scotch historians, or English antiquaries (Buchanan, Camden, Usher, Stillingfleet, &c.) are totally fabulous. 3. That three of the Irish tribes which are mentioned by Ptolemy (A. D. 150) were of Caledonian extraction. 4. That a younger branch of Caledonian princes, of the house of Fingal, acquired and possessed the monarchy of Ireland." After these confessions, the remaining difference between Mr. Whitaker and his adversaries is minute and obscure. The *genuine history*, which he produces, of a Fergus, the cousin of Ossian, who was transplanted (A. D. 320) from Ireland to Caledonia, is built on a conjectural supplement to the Erse poetry, and the feeble evidence of Richard of Cirencester, a monk of the fourteenth century. The lively spirit of the learned and ingenious antiquarian has tempted him to forget the nature of a question, which he so vehemently debates, and so absolutely decides.

"In the thirteenth book of the *Iliad* Jupiter turns away his eyes from the bloody fields of Troy, to the plains of Thrace and

Scythia. He would not, by changing the prospect, behold a more peaceful or innocent scene.

"See the *History of Nader Shah*, p. 145. The public must lament that Mr. Jones has suspended the pursuit of oriental learning.

"The modesty of *Ammianus* has suppressed the adventures of his own life subsequent to the Persian wars of Constantius and Julian. We are ignorant of the time when he quitted the service, and retired to Rome, where he appears to have composed his history. He was the last subject of Rome who composed a profane history in the Latin language. The first 13 books, a superficial epitome of 257 years, are now lost: the last 18, which contain no more than 25 years, still preserve the copious and authentic history of his own times." In the text Mr. J. takes "leave of him with the most sincere regret," as "an accurate and faithful guide," free from "the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary."

"The poetical fame of *Ausonius* condemns the taste of his age. His servile and insipid piece of flattery [to his pupil, the Emperor Gratian] (*Actio Gratiarum*, p. 699—736), has survived more worthy productions.

"Dr. Lardner (*Credibility*, &c. part II. vol. IX. p. 256—350) has laboured this article [*Priscillianists*] with pure learning, good sense, and moderation. Tillemont (*Mem. Eccl. tom. VIII. p. 491—527*) has raked together all the dirt of the fathers; an useful scavenger! ... The scandalous calumnies of Augustin, Pope Leo, &c. which Tillemont swallows like a child, and Lardner refutes like a man, may suggest some candid suspicions in favour of the older Gnostics.

"The resemblance of superstition which could not be imitated might be traced from Japan to Mexico. Warburton has seized this idea, which he distorts by rendering it too general. *Divine Legation*, IV. 256, &c.

"The imitation of Paganism is the subject of Dr. Middleton's agreeable *Letter from Rome*. Warburton's animadversions obliged him to connect (vol. III. p. 120—132) the history of the two religions, and to prove the antiquity of the Christian copy.

"*Claudian* and *Ovid* often amuse their fancy by interchanging the metaphors and properties of liquid water and solid ice. Much false wit has been expended in this easy exercise. ... The *Old Man of Verona* is one of the earliest and most pleasing compositions of Claudian. Cowley's imitation has some natural and happy strokes; but it is much inferior to the original portrait, which is evidently drawn from the life.

"The fable of *Theodore and Honoria*, which Dryden has so admirably transplanted from Boccaccio, was acted in the wood of *Chiassi*, a corrupt word from *Glassis*, the naval station, which, with the intermediate road or suburb, constituted the triple city of Ravenna.

"Instead of compiling tables of chronology,



and natural history, why did not *Mr. Gray* apply the powers of his genius to finish the philosophic poem, of which he has left such an exquisite specimen?

"I have disdained to mention a very foolish and probably a false report (*Procop. de bell. Vandal. l. i. c. 2*), that *Honorius* was alarmed at the loss of Rome, till he understood that it was not a favourite chicken of that name, but only the capital of the world which had been lost. Yet even this story is some evidence of the public opinion.

"*Salvian* has attempted to explain the moral government of the deity; a task which may be readily performed by supposing that the calamities of the wicked are judgements, and those of the righteous, trials.

"It should seem that *Ætius*, like *Belisarius* and *Marlborough*, was governed by his wife; whose fervent piety, though it might work miracles (*Gregor. Turon. l. ii. c. 7. p. 162*), was not incompatible with base and sanguinary counsels.

"If I prosecute this history, I shall not be unmindful of the decline and fall of the city of Rome; an interesting subject, to which my plan was originally confined.

"In the poetical works of *Sidonius*, which he afterwards condemned (*l. ix. epist. 16. p. 285*), the fabulous deities are the principal actors. If *Jerom* was scourged by the angels for only reading *Virgil*; the Bp of *Clermont*, for such a vile imitation, deserved an additional whipping from the Muses.

"I have somewhere heard, or read, the frank confession of a Benedictine abbot: "My vow of poverty has given me 100,000 crowns a year; my vow of obedience has raised me to the rank of a sovereign prince." I forget the consequences of his vow of chastity.

"*Pior*, an Egyptian monk, allowed his sister to see him; but he shut his eyes during the whole visit. (See *Vit. Patrum, l. iii. p. 504*.) Many such examples might be added.

"*Mosheim* has slightly sketched the progress of Christianity from the IVth to the XIVth century. The subject would afford materials for an ecclesiastical, and even philosophical, history.

"The three following truths, however surprising they may seem, are now universally acknowledged (*Gerard Vossius, tom. VI. p. 516—522. Tillemont, Mem. Eccl. tom. VIII. p. 667—671*). 1. *St. Athanasius* is not the author of the creed which is so frequently read in our churches. 2. It does not appear to have existed, within a century after his death. 3. It was originally composed in the Latin tongue, and consequently in the Western provinces. *Gennadius*, patriarch of *Constantinople*, was so much amazed by this extraordinary composition, that he frankly pronounced it to be the work of a drunken man. *Petav. Dogmat. Theologica, tom. II. l. vii. c. 8. p. 687*.

"The three witnesses (1 *John, V. 7*) have

been established in our Greek Testaments by the prudence of *Erasmus*; the honest bigotry of the Complutensian editors; the typographical fraud, or error, of *Robert Stephens*, in the placing a crotchet; and the deliberate falsehood, or strange misapprehension, of *Theodore Beza*.

"*Mariana* [the historian of Spain] almost forgets that he is a Jesuit, to assume the style and spirit of a Roman classic. *Ferreras* [his French translator], an industrious compiler, reviews his facts, and rectifies his chronology.

"*The Duke of Nivernois*, a noble statesman, who has managed weighty and delicate negotiations, ingeniously illustrates (*Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscriptions, tom. XX. p. 147—184*) the political system of *Clovis*.

"Within the ancient walls of *Vindonissa*, the castle of *Habiburgh*, the abbey of *Königsfeld*, and the town of *Bruck* have successively arisen. The philosophic traveller may compare the monuments of Roman conquest, of feudal or Austrian tyranny, of monkish superstition, and of industrious freedom. If he be truly a philosopher, he will applaud the merit and happiness of his own times.

"The style of *Gregory of Tours* is equally devoid of elegance and simplicity. In a conspicuous station he still remained a stranger to his own age and country; and in a prolix work (the five last books contain ten years), he has omitted almost every thing that posterity desires to learn. I have tediously acquired, by a painful perusal, the right of pronouncing this unfavourable sentence.

"Spain, in these dark ages, has been peculiarly unfortunate. The Franks had a *Gregory of Tours*; the Saxons, or Angles, a *Bede*; the Lombards, a *Paul Warnefrid*, &c. But the history of the Visi-Goths is contained in the chronicle of *Isidore of Seville* and *John of Biclar*.

"The Code of the Visi-Goths, regularly divided into twelve books, has been correctly published by *Dom. Bouquet* (in tom. IV. p. 273—460.) It has been treated by the President de *Montesquieu* (*Esprit des Loix, l. XXVIII. c. 1*) with excessive severity. I dislike the style; I detest the superstition; but I shall presume to think, that the civil jurisprudence displays a more civilised and enlightened state of society than that of the Burgundians or even of the Lombards.

"The laborious *Mr. Carte*, and the ingenious *Mr. Whitaker*, are the two modern writers to whom I am principally indebted. The particular *Historian of Manchester* embraces, under that obscure title, a subject almost as extensive as the general history of England.

"*Nennius* imputes to the Saxons the murder of 300 British chiefs; a crime not unattainable to their savage manners. But we are not obliged to believe (see *Jeffrey of Monmouth, l. VIII. c. 9—12*) that *Stone-henge* is their monument, which the giants had formerly transported



transported from Africa to Ireland, and which was removed to Britain by the order of Ambrosius, and the art of Merlin.

"As I am a stranger to the Welsh bards Myrdhin, Llomarh, and Talieffan, my faith in the existence and exploits of *Arthur* principally rests on the simple and circumstantial evidence of Nennius (*Hist. Brit.* c. 62, 63. p. 114). Mr. Whitaker (*Hist. of Manchester*, vol. II. p. 31—71) has framed an interesting, and even probable, narrative of the wars of Arthur; though it is impossible to allow the reality of the round table.

"The progress of romance, and the state of learning, in the middle ages, are illustrated by Mr. Thomas Warton with the taste of a poet, and the minute diligence of an antiquarian. I have derived much instruction from the two learned dissertations prefixed to the first volume of his *History of English Poetry* \*.

"Dr. Johnson affirms, that few English words are of British extraction. Mr. Whitaker, who understands the British language, has discovered three thousand, and actually produces a long and various catalogue (vol. II. p. 235—329). It is possible, indeed, that many of these words may have been imported from the Latin or Saxon into the native idiom of Britain.

"From Bp Nicolson (*English Historical Library*, p. 65. 98) I understand, that fair copies of *John of Finemouth's* ample collections are preserved in the libraries of Oxford, Lambeth, &c.

"Mr. Pennant's *Tour in Wales* (p. 426—449) has furnished me with a curious and interesting account of the Welsh bards. In the year 1568 a session was held at Caerwys, by the special command of Queen Elizabeth, and regular degrees in vocal and instrumental music were conferred on fifty-five minstrels. The prize (a silver harp) was adjudged by the Mostyn family.

"*Giraldus Cambrensis* confines the gift of bold and ready eloquence to the Romans, the French, and the Britons. The malicious Welshman insinuates, that the English taciturnity might possibly be the effect of their servitude under the Normans.

"*Sallust* heard the generous professions of P. Scipio and Q. Maximus (*De Bell. Jugurth.* c. 4): yet these noble brothers were dead many years before the birth of *Sallust*. But the Latin historian had read, and most probably transcribes, *Polybius*, their contemporary and friend.

"While Canthage was in flames, *Scipio* repeated two lines of the *Iliad*, which express the destruction of Troy, acknowledging to *Polybius*, his friend and preceptor (*Polyb. in Excerpt. de Virtut. et Vit.* tom. II. p. 1455—1465) that while he recollected the vicissitudes of human affairs, he inwardly applied them to the future calamities of Rome. (*Appian. in Libyis*, p. 136. *dit. Toll.*)

"A valiant tribe of Caledonia, the enemies, and afterwards the soldiers, of Valentinian, are accused by an eye-witness [Jerom, tom. II. p. 75] of delighting in the taste of human flesh. If in the neighbourhood of the commercial and literary town of Glasgow, a race of cannibals has really existed, we may contemplate, in the period of the Scottish history, the opposite extremes of savage and civilised. Such reflections tend to enlarge the circle of our ideas, and to encourage the pleasing hope that New Zealand may produce, in some future age, the Hume of the Southern hemisphere."

97. *Anecdotes of Olave the Black, King of Man, and the Hebridian Princes of the Somerled Family. To which are added, XVIII Eulogies on Haco King of Norway, by Snorro Sturlson, Poet to that Monarch; now first published in the original Icelandic; from the Flateyan and other MSS; with a literal Version, and Notes. By the Rev. James Johnstone, M.A. Chaplain to his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark. Small 8vo. 1780.*

"THE work from which this fragment is taken," we are told in the Preface, "was composed by Thorder, an Icelandic writer of the XIIIth century, and is extant in the celebrated MS of Flatey, now in his Danish Majesty's library, where the poems of Snorro are likewise preserved."

The fragment contains the Annals of "MCCXXIX," when Olave, the son of Godred, was King of Man, and holding his principality for Haco King of Norway, defended it gallantly against Allan Earl of Galloway, and of "MCCXXX," when he was driven from Man by that Earl, but, returning with an army of Norwegians, fought many battles with the Scots in the Sudureys, or Southern division of the Western Islands, particularly in Bute, where the Scots were commanded by a Steward of Scotland, who was killed. But on the whole, as the work has not the elegance of a Homer or an Addison, and the translation, being literal, is necessarily uncouth, these battles, whatever the Danes may think of them, are much less interesting to an English reader than those of the frogs and mice, or of the cranes and pygmies. The "Poems by Snorro Sturlson, Scald, or Bard, to Haco IV. King of Norway," which are, 1. "A Description of a Norwegian Battle;" 2. "On King Haco's Generosity in rewarding Merit;" 3. "On his Patriotism;" 4. "His Bravery;" 5. "On his Care of the Army," and thirteen more, are all in the same predicament. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

\* The second had not then appeared.



"On his Patriotism.

"His lands guards our hero with the sword,  
Asunder rives the spear wounds.  
The shaft is cut in battle varnished.  
Drops the head off the trunk sever'd.  
Fall the folk in the field;  
Rouses the generous monarch the combat.  
The edge of his blade bites into limbs wounds.  
They lie in pieces cut with his sword."

98. Jones's *Physiological Disquisitions*, concluded from p. 429.

"On Style and Method in Music.

P. 350. Rapid execution does well as a matter of curiosity and surprise when we wish to see how far it may be carried; in which case we admire a musician as we admire a rope-dancer or a fire-eater; but music is intended to charm the ears rather than the eyes. When mere execution is the object, it is destructive of true taste and judgment."

After quoting a passage to the same purport from "the judicious Dr. Beattie\*," he thus proceeds:

"They who travel post through a country, with four horses, and a troop of attendants scampering after them, may give the people an idea of their own importance; but will seldom improve themselves, or edify others, with the observations they make upon the journey. Besides, as moderate wholesome liquors have neither taste nor spirit to those whose palates are vitiated with the practice of dram-drinking; so this appetite for hurry and precipitation has had the unhappy effect of banishing almost entirely that sort of music with which the mind is most deeply affected. The violent *allegros* of the age have in a manner expelled the good old *adagio*, with its deep and sober harmony, from the concert. Surely he is not the best reader who can read the fastest. It would appear monstrously absurd, if the eloquence of the pulpit, the bar, or the theatre, were turned into a race; which is now too much the case with our modern music."

The late Mr. Harris, in whom, like the present writer, and Dr. Beattie, the powers of philosophy and music were united, would have cordially subscribed to the above. But what are they against so many?

"On the Uses and Application of Music.

P. 355. The most excellent music that ever was or will be, is to be found among the archives of the Christian church; and of this, amongst other larger pieces, which, it is to be hoped, the good sense and gratitude of posterity will always preserve, the canon of

*Non nobis, Domine*, is an illustrious instance; and we shall scarcely exceed the truth if we venture to say, that the powers of art and genius united never made so happy an effort in any science whatsoever, as in the production of that wonderful composition, which I have been hearing for more than thirty years, and still with increasing pleasure and admiration."

"On Fossil Stones.

P. 380. On the shores of Shepey Island in Kent, the best magazine in the world for extraneous fossils, wood is found in great plenty, perforated by different sorts of sea-worms, and perfectly petrified. The tubes, or perforations, are generally lined with a crust of sparry matter like that of the common waxen vein; whence this stone is called *lapis syringoides*, the piped waxen vein. The pipes are sometimes found with a crust of marcasite, the colours of which are remarkably splendid. And I have one specimen, in which one of the broken pipes, filled with a sparry matter, discovers a perfect and most elegant tooth of some sea-animal; which tooth must have been deposited by some accident in the tube whilst it was empty, and the wood in its unpetrified state. I have another specimen, in which the grain of the wood is very discernible; but it is difficult to affirm of what kind the wood is. It seems to be either oak, walnut-tree, or mahogany. Many other remains of the vegetable kingdom are found in the same place. I have a fragment of a vine-branch, very exactly preserved, and impregnated with a ponderous mineral, which abounds in the soil of the island, and has contributed wonderfully to the preservation of many small and tender bodies. The most remarkable are several kinds of fruit, from different parts of the world; such as cocoa-nuts, which have not only their shells, but also retain the fibrous substance of their husk. Besides these, there are several of the stoned fruits, such as plumbs, peaches, and cherries, in some of which not only the stone is distinguishable; but even the fleshy substance of the fruit, embalmed and hardened by the mineral above-mentioned†. With these there are specimens of other vegetable bodies, with which we are unacquainted in their natural state, and which were therefore brought from some distant climate. We have here one singular and very curious specimen in the state of a common yellow pebble, which is a petrification of the fruit of the arum. It was found on the top of the chalk-hill of Kent, in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourn, and was given to me by Abraham Tighman, Esq. of Frintstead.

\* "See his *Essay on Poetry and Music*, p. 405. The reader will find entertainment and improvement in all the reflections of this learned author upon the subject."

† These and some others are represented in a plate.—"A very particular account of the fossil fruits of Shepey Island was given by Dr Parsons, with figures, in the 11th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Jacob, of Beverham, has since added an account of Shepey fossils to his botanical work."



P. 440. "The soil of Shepey Island is as much accommodated by its nature to preserve the tenderest substances, as the aromatic oils and spices of Egypt to preserve a human mummy. In that small spot the fruits of the East and West Indies; bones, teeth, and shells from the fish of all climates; the elephant of Africa, the tortoise of America, are met together, as if they had been purposely sought for, and carefully laid up, for a testimony of some great transaction, in which all ages are interested. . . . It seems very extraordinary and unaccountable, that the late ingenious Swede, Linnæus, whose name is now so eminent in natural history, should declare himself unable to find any remains of an *Adamitic earth*. For my part, I can see little else. I see shells, bones, trees, fruits, which never could be the shells, the bones, the trees, the fruits of the earth we live upon: therefore they must have belonged to a former earth: and as we know that such a former earth did exist, and has been destroyed, it is not wonderful that we find the remains of it; it would rather be wonderful if we did not. If it were known that a spot of ground had formerly been a church-yard, no person could be surprised that human bones should be discovered there; nor would he ever be tempted to account for them as the natural productions of the soil. And what is this whole earth we now live upon, but the burying-place of the last? What are the fragments and relics of the earth and sea, which we have been reviewing in such abundance, but the evidences and monuments of such a former world, and of the flood which destroyed it?"

P. 442, note. "Once when I went to search the Northern cliffs of Shepey Island, with a friend or two, and some people of the place, we had walked under the cliffs a considerable way, and were obliged to keep very close to the foot of them, it being then high water, or near it. Soon after we had ascended at the end of this narrow path, we heard a noise like that of an earthquake, or the report of cannon at a distance; which we soon understood to have proceeded from the sudden fall of at least a thousand loads of earth, which buried the path over which we had walked. As it was then just at the point of falling when we passed by, we had reason to be thankful that the shock of our feet did not set it a-going."

"On the Natural History of the Earth.

P. 514. Mr. Gossling of Canterbury, in his late history, speaking of Stutfall Castle, near the *Portus Lemanus* [Lympne], tells us, it contained ten acres of ground, and once stood so near to the sea, that ships might be moored to iron rings long remaining in the wall

there. But now the sea hardly comes within a mile and a half of it, having left more than 40,000 acres of land below the range of hills it once washed the foot of; and to this we owe Romney and Walland marshes, famous for fine mutton and excellent wool." See p. 16 of the 2d edition. If this were so, then Romney Marsh must have been recovered since the time of the Romans in Britain. It is certain there is great alteration since Julius Cæsar described the landing-place at Dover. He says, "the hills were so near on each side the harbour, that a dart might be cast upon those who attempted to land." This is not the case now. The soil washed down from the hills, and the beach thrown up by the sea, has [have] so stopped the mouth of this valley, that the sea is much farther off, and the back-water of the harbour seems to have acquired a different course."

P. 527. Speaking of the sceptical "argument for the great antiquity of the earth, drawn from the condition and appearance of the successive beds of lava with vegetable soil between them in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius and Ætna," he says, "We may soon run wild into very strange speculations, if we oppose our own views of natural appearances, which are very contracted and imperfect, to the truth of historical records. I shall not wonder, if some philosophers were to contemplate volcanoes, till they become ripe for persuading us, that the world was *burned*, when we suppose it to have been *drowned*; and some may be apprehensive of a second deluge, when others are looking for a conflagration. There is no end to the conjectures which have been and will be framed by those for whom vulgar truth is not good enough. Some will go out of the road for no other reason but because it has been beaten by their inferiors. We have seen of late the fantastic chronology of the barbarous Gentoos put into competition with the authority of Moses; though their relations abound with puerile extravagances scarcely to be exceeded by the tales of the Fairies†."

P. 535. "Though it will carry us a little beyond the bounds of physics, the parallel is so glaring between the natural and intellectual superiority of this part of the world, that our time will not be lost while we reflect upon it; though it must occur to the learned reader without any previous admonition. Here the arts of war and of peace have always flourished; as if this part of the globe had been allotted to a superior race of beings. Asia and Europe, from the remotest times, have been the seats of science, literature, eloquence, and military power; compared with which the Southern regions have ever been; as we now find them, beggarly and barbarous;

\* "Because they are found in climates to which they could never belong naturally."

† "The reader will have pleasure in consulting a very useful pamphlet on this subject by the learned and Rev. Mr. Costard." It is intitled "A Letter to Nath. Brassey Halhead, Esq. &c." See our review and commendation of it, vol. XLVIII. p. 277.



possessed by people stupid and insensible, illiterate and incapable of learning. Where are the poets, the historians, the orators, the philosophers of the Southern world? We may as well search for the sciences amongst the beasts of the wilderness. Then in the military arts, what comparison is there betwixt the naked black woolly-headed Caffre, with his miserable javelin, and the champion of the North in complete armour? or those soldiers, who conquered the world under Alexander and Cæsar, and were as eminent in learning as in arms? What is the artless hut of a savage family to the architecture of Solomon's temple, with its glorious furniture? or to the sacred buildings of Greece and Rome, which were imitations of it? All the inventions by which mankind have done honour to themselves in every age, have been confined to this side of the world. Here the mathematical sciences have flourished; printing has been discovered; gunpowder and fire-arms invented, navigation perfected; magnetism and electricity cultivated, to the astonishment of the wisest; and philosophy expanded by experimental enquiries of every kind. There would be no end, if we were to trace this comparison through the several improvements which may be comprehended under the name of Humanity; for here we have every thing that can adorn human life, and there they have nothing."

We would gladly add the contrast of the North and South in point of religion—but our limits forbid.

"On the Appearances, Causes, and Prognostics of the Weather.

P. 614. I shall here add, from repeated observations, that, if the moon is rainy throughout, it will clear up at the ensuing change, and the rain will probably commence again in a few days after, and continue: if on the contrary the moon has been fair throughout, and it rains at the change, the fair weather will probably be restored about the fourth or fifth day of the moon, and continue as before. By this rule, and but little assistance from my barometer, I have made hay for more than twenty years, and have never once had the mortification of seeing it damaged. A farmer, who has much business to do, cannot contract his work into so small a compass as to save himself by the benefit of this observation, because some of his work must be done to make way for the rest; but a gentleman, who cuts hay for his own consumption, will seldom fail to find his account in it."

99. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXI. For the Year 1781. Part I. 4to.*

THIS volume is accompanied with "A Speech," very suitable to the occasion of the Society's assembling for the first time in their new apartments in Somerset-Place, "delivered to the Royal Society, on Nov. 30, 1780, being their Anniversary. By the President."

GENT. MAG. November, 1781.

ART. I. *Natural History and Description of the Tyger-Cat of the Cape of Good Hope. By John Reinhold Forster, LL.D. F.R. and A.S.*

An animal of this species, which is scientifically described by the Doctor, and accurately drawn by his son, was offered him to purchase at the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1775; but he refused buying it because it had a broken leg, which made him apprehensive of soon losing it by death. He describes it as very gentle and tame, like our domestic cats, and, though not above eight or nine months old, it was full grown. Tyger-cats are great destroyers of hares, rabbits, lambkins, &c. and all the feathered tribe.

ART. II. *Experiments and Observations on the Specific Gravities and attractive Powers of various saline Substances. By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F.R.S.*

The substances, on which these experiments were made, are spirit of salt, spirit of nitre, oil of vitriol, the acetous acid, &c. But the process is too abstruse for the generality of readers.

ART. III. *Account of the violent Storm of Lightning at East Bourn in Suffex, Sept. 17, 1780. By Owen Salusbury Breton, F.R. and A.S.*

This dreadful accident happened at the house of James Adair, Esq. (near the sea), who was thrown down, and for some time struck speechless; his right arm, side, and thigh, were miserably scorched, and the flesh torn. In a parlour, under the dining-room in which Mr. Adair was, his coachman and footman were both struck dead. For other particulars we must refer to the account. The meteor which burst on the house, was compared by those who saw it, to a large sky-rocket. A conductor would probably have disarmed it.

ART. IV. *An Account of the Harmattan, a singular African Wind. By Matthew Dobson, M.D. F.R.S.*

This is an easterly wind, which prevails during the months of December, January, and February, on that part of the coast of Africa which lies between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez. It is called the *Harmattan* by the Fantees, a nation on the Gold Coast, from whom the English have adopted the name. The peculiarities which accompany it, are, 1. A fog, or haze. 2. Extreme dryness; and 3. Salubrity. The particulars were communicated to Dr. Dobson by Mr. Norris, "a gentleman of an excellent understanding and strict veracity." The manner in which the Fantee nation divide their year is annexed.

ART.



ART. V. *Essay on a new Method of applying the Screw.* By William Hunter, Surgeon.

This plan of making the screw more useful is somewhat similar to Nonius's division of the circle. The microscope and micrometer are the two instruments to which it is applied. But the method cannot be understood without a diagram.

ART. VI. *An Account of the Turkey.* By Thomas Pennant, Esq. F.R.S.

Mr. Pennant here describes both the wild and tame turkey, a bird which has also given rise to a late disquisition of Mr. Barrington (see p. 276.) Mr. Pennant says, that "it is a native only of America;" and controverts the opinions of Belon, Aldrovandus, and Gesner. Mr. B. contends that it was not peculiar to America; and proves from Dugdale, that four young turkeys were dressed at a Serjeant's feast in 1555, which was but 27 years after Cortez's first return to Spain. But Mr. P. from Baker and others, allows, that they were imported into England (probably from Spain) so early as 1524, four years before the return of Cortez, though the first that was eaten in France was at the nuptial feast of Charles IX, in 1570. Annexed are an account and drawing of an extraordinary appearance in the thigh-bone of a turkey, viz. a short upright process, to which grew a sharp and crooked claw.

ART. VII. *Account of a Nebula in Coma Berenices.* By Edward Pigott, Esq.

This, it is presumed, before unnoticed nebula, was discovered March 23, 1779. Its declination N. is  $22^{\circ} 53' \frac{1}{4}$ . Its diameter about 2'.

ART. VIII. *Double Stars discovered in 1779, at Frampton-house, Glamorgan-shire.* By Nathanael Pigott, Esq. F.R.S.

These three stars are here compared with  $\alpha$  Delphini,  $\beta$  Aquarii, and  $\zeta$  Pegasi, and their places assigned.

ART. IX. *An Account of the Ganges and Burrampooter Rivers.* By James Rennell, Esq. F.R.S.

The inland navigation of Bengal gives constant employment, it is supposed, to 30,000 boatmen. These two rivers, or twin-sisters, are now known to derive their source from the vast mountains of Thibet, from whence they flow to Indos-ran in opposite directions, the Ganges by the west, and the Burrampooter by the east. The former, in its course through the plains, receives eleven rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides many others of less note. Its bed, in point of

width, is very unequal, varying from half a mile to three miles. The whole course of it through the mountainous regions is 750 miles, and through the plains 1350; in the whole 2100 miles. Its medium rate of motion is less than three miles an hour in the dry months, and from five to six, or more, in the wet. Its declivity, allowing for the windings, is less than four inches in a mile. The various peculiar circumstances attending this river, in particular, its annual swelling and overflowing, are here traced with great precision. It rises 15 feet and an half out of 32 (the sum total of its rising) by the latter end of June, and by the latter end of July all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the rivers, are overflowed more than 100 miles in width. These inundations are as much occasioned by the rain which falls in Bengal, as by the waters of the Ganges, and in this differ from those of Egypt. For further particulars of this great river, and also of the Burrampooter, which in the country of Thibet, where it rises, is named Sanpoo, and joins the Ganges in Bengal below Luckipour, we must refer to the article, which is illustrated by a "plan of part of the course of the Ganges, and the section of a branch of it, to explain the nature of the steep and shelving banks, &c."

ART. X. *Astronomical Observations on the Rotation of the Planets round their Axes, made with a View to determine whether the Earth's diurnal Motion is perfectly equable.* By Mr. William Herschel of Bath.

To ascertain this purpose, time-keepers being inadequate to the object, this observer compared together different rotations of several planets. The results of his observations on Jupiter were so exceedingly various, that it is evident this is not a proper planet for the critical purpose intended. But the true sidereal revolution of Mars on his axis Mr. Herschel establishes, from three biennial periods, to be  $24^h 39' 21'' 67$ . Two diagrams of the spots on Jupiter and Mars are annexed. The equatorial belts of the former Mr. H. supposes to be vapours formed by equatorial winds, and that there may be such also on our planet.

ART. XI. *Some Account of the Termites, which are found in Africa, and other hot Climates.* By Mr. Henry Smeathman, of Clement's Inn.

The Termites, by most travellers called White-Ants, or Wood-Lice, are found in Guinea, but have never been so minutely described as by this intelligent traveller.



The mischief which they do in the tropical climates makes them generally known and feared; and the size and figure of their buildings, their œconomy, &c. are as generally and justly admired, in these particulars exceeding even the industrious bee and sagacious beaver. Sir Joseph Banks having seen some of their buildings in New Holland, to his request this accurate account, we are told, is owing. Their commonwealths, or rather monarchies, consist of one *male* and one *female*, or king and queen (the latter nearly as large as a cray-fish) generally the common parents of the whole or greater part of the rest, and of three orders of insects, apparently of very different species, but really the same: 1. the working insects, here called *labourers*; 2. the fighting ones, or *soldiers*; and 3. the winged ones, or *perfect insects*, which are male and female. Of these the second are the largest, most numerous, and most mischievous; though at the same time they are equally useful, and even necessary, in hot climates, by their quick destruction of decayed trees, dead animals, and all other putrid substances. Their nests are so numerous in the island of Bananas, and near Senegal, that they appear, says Mr. Adanson, like the villages of the natives. These buildings are usually termed hills, being in the form of sugar-loaves, and about 10 or 12 feet in perpendicular height, which, compared with their diminutive size, not quite a quarter of an inch in length, equals 2880 of our feet, which is near five times the height of the great pyramid, and, considered as the work of three or four years, is as much superior, says our author, to the boasted magnitude of the wonders of the world, as St. Paul's cathedral is to an Indian hut. Every one of these buildings consists of two parts, the exterior and the interior. The exterior is one large shell, in the manner of a dome, much stronger than the interior, which is the habitable part, divided, with great contrivance, into an amazing number of apartments for the residence of the king and queen, and their numerous progeny, or for magazines. The most remarkable particulars are that of the queen; whose abdomen gradually increases so enormously, as to be 1500 or 2000 times the bulk of the rest of her body, and 20 or 30,000 times that of a labourer, and protrudes sixty eggs in a minute, or 80,000, and upwards, in 24 hours. For the account of the œconomy, changes, &c. of these wonderful insects,

we must refer to the articles, which is illustrated by three plates.

ART. XII. *An Account of several Earthquakes felt in Wales.* By Thomas Pennant, Esq. F.R.S.

These earthquakes happened on April 10, 1750, (mentioned in the Transactions), on Sept. 8, 1775, a quarter before ten P. M.\*; on Aug. 29, a quarter before nine A. M., and on Dec. 9, 1780†, between four and five P. M. The second of these came from the E. the third from the N.W. and the shocks were felt in Anglesea, Carnarvon, in the isle of Clwyd, S. of Denbigh, at Mr. Pennant's house (Downing), and in Holywell. The last came from the N.E. and had been traced no farther than Holywell. The miners or colliers were not sensible of the shocks under ground, though the last only was local.

ART. XIII. *Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Philip Earl Stanhope, F.R.S. to Mr. James Clow, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.*

This noble Earl, having made some new observations concerning the roots of affected equations, has here communicated "one instance of a quadratic equation as the simplest." His lordship's "chief improvement consists," he says, "in approximating to two roots at once, by one and the same series, continued backwards as well as forwards."

ART. XIV. *Extract of Two Meteorological Journals of the Weather, observed at Nain in 57° N. Lat. and at Okak in 57° 20' N. Lat. both on the Coast of Labrador.* Communicated by M. de la Trobe.

These observations were made at Okak from August 1779, to July 1780, both inclusive. The greatest height of the thermometer was (in July) 84, the least (in April) 9. At Nain they were made from September 1778, to August 1780, both inclusive. Therm. highest (in July 1780 also) 84, lowest (in April 1780 also) 4. Barom. highest 28, 8½, lowest 26, 6.

ART. XV. *A Meteorological Journal kept at the House of the Royal Society, by Order of the President and Council.*

This Journal for the year 1780 closes the volume.

100. *The Poetical Works of Geo. Keate, Esq.* 2 vols. 8vo.

IN his dedication to Dr. Heberden the author affirms, with great truth, that his "pen hath never been engaged either in

\* See vol. XLV. p. 451.

† Mr. Pennant's letter is misdated "Dec. 12, 1781."

party



party or personality, nor hath written a line that he was conscious could give offence. Its sole object (he adds) hath been, either to spread to the imagination the beauties of Nature, or of Art; or to bring forth, in an amiable point of view, those excellences which I have found in private characters with whom it has been my happiness in life to have been connected; ever aiming, in all my compositions, to deduce from them such moral sentiments as might naturally arise out of the subject before me. Eight\* of the longer poems in this collection have appeared many years since, at different periods, and have been very favourably received by the public."

It only remains to give a specimen of the pieces now first published, of which we shall select two of the best, though the shortest:

"To a young Lady, who admirably supported the Character of a Judge, at Mrs. Phipps's Masquerade in Hampshire, 1765.

"That law's a dull laborious thing  
All people readily allow;  
To love it few their minds can bring,  
To me it ne'er had charms till now.

"But when the Judge's look and mien  
So well the sprightly Fergus hit,  
Quite chang'd was then this study seen,  
For each man wish'd to follow it.

"Had Montesquieu but heard this maid  
Decide so smartly every cause,  
He'd not have scrupled to have said,  
"She speaks the Spirit of the Laws!"

"Advice to a little Girl, the Author's Daughter, on her being honoured with some Instruction by Mrs. Delany† in cutting out Paper‡.  
Written at Bullstrove §, 1780.

"With that benevolence which condescends  
To glide|| its knowledge to the human heart,  
O'er thee, my child, the good Delany bends,  
Directs thy scissars, and reveals her art.

"Ah! seize the happy moment!—She can show

The mazy paths mysterious Nature treads,  
Can steal her varied grace, her varied glow,  
And all the changeful beauties that she spreads.

"Then mark thy kind instructress, watch her hand,

Her judgment, her inspiring touch attain;  
Thy scissars make, like hers, a magic wand!—  
Tho', much I fear, thy efforts will be vain.

"Failing in this, my child, forbear the strife,  
Another path to fame by her is shewn:  
Try by the pattern of her honour'd life  
With equal virtue to cut out thine own."

Another poem, which we would also gladly insert, were it not too long for our purpose, is intitled "A Petition from Mrs. Delany's Citron-Tree to her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of Portland," and is founded on the obliging attention of her noble friend in procuring a favourite citron-tree, which Mrs. D. had planted and reared in Ireland, and wished to perpetuate by her new art, to be sent over to Bullstrove, and most agreeably surprising her with the sight of it in her Grace's gallery, after she had admired the beauty of the unknown plant. The verses that follow it "To the Memory of Dr. John Hoadly," &c. are also a very just and pleasing tribute to his uncommon genius and merit.

These elegant volumes are embellished with a portrait of the author, a striking likeness; A view of Ancient and Modern Rome; The three Founders of the Swiss States, on a shield supported by Liberty, "from a medallion;" The Ruins of Netley Abbey; Lady Jane Gray\*\*; a beautiful profile, "from a portrait of the same size in coloured wax;" and a view of the Alps. The two portraits are extremely well drawn by Platt, and engraved by Sherwin.

\* Viz. "Ancient and Modern Rome," 1760; "An Epistle from Lady Jane Gray to Lord Guilford Dudley," 1762; "The Alps," 1763; "Netley Abbey," 1764; "The Temple Student," 1765; "A Poem to the Memory of Mrs. Cibber," 1766; "Ferne," 1768; "The Monument in Arcadia," 1773. His last publication, "The Mummy," 1781, (see p. 132) is omitted.

† "Mrs. Delany, at a very advanced period of life, began a *Flora*, on a plan peculiarly her own, formed by applying coloured papers together, so as to give the just representation of the plant, or flower, she purposed to describe. Her unwearyed perseverance in this pursuit hath, in the course of about six years, made her the authoress of by far the largest *Flora* that ever was executed by the same hand. Her just attention to Nature, added to her great knowledge in painting, have enabled her to produce such effects by this invention as painting could hardly attain; such effects as those only, who have been eye-witnesses of her wonderful skill, can form any just idea of; though this accomplishment, as well as the many others she possesses, are but the embellishments of a character which all the engaging virtues of life have rendered respectable."

§ [The Dutchess Dowager of Portland's, with whom this accomplished lady now resides.]  
|| We query the propriety of this verb in an active sense.

\*\* This surely should be spelt "Grey," as it continues to be used by the Marchioness Grey and the Earl of Stamford, both branches of that family.



201. *The Beauties of the Spring. A Poem.* 4to.

TO trace these beauties after Thomson is an arduous attempt; yet our bard, we think, has succeeded beyond what could have been expected. The poem consists of two books. We shall select, as a specimen, his animated description of the horse.

"Lo! there, by headstrong passion hurried,  
wild,  
The sprightly courser o'er th' inwoven fence  
High bounds, despising hesitation: then  
Collecting all his vigour, instant leaves  
The hill behind him; through the forest  
bursts,  
And sweeps resistless o'er the level mead.  
How boils his blood! how pant his swelling  
veins! [when first  
What madd'ning transport fills his heart,  
His dappled loves salute his glaring eye!  
The cool refreshing stream invites; behold,  
With spirit frantic, in he plunges; loud  
Beneath him flash the agitated waves.  
Luxuriant as he plows the water, glides  
A gelid pleasure through his burning limbs.  
With what an haughty air his graceful head  
He tosses round! with what an haughty air  
He gives the scatter'd honours of his mane  
With dancing motion o'er his neck to play."

As the subjects discussed are such as are peculiar to the season, we shall not recapitulate them, but only observe, that at the end of the 1st book the poet's imagination presents him with a view of Spring beyond the polar circle, and within the tropics; and in the 11d with a prospect from Ætna.

--P. 2. "Of verdant *sord* an altar," we presume, should be "*sod*;" and in p. 8, "shear'd," not "shore," we apprehend, is the preterperfect of "shear."

P. 10. "— along the Rhine  
"Or fair Sequana."

Metre and quantity here do not agree, if we may credit Atterbury and Marial. "*Hanc tibi Sequanica pinguem textricis alumnam*," says the one, and "*Ad Sequanae ripas*," says the other.—But these are trifles.

102. *Plan for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor; for enforcing and amending the Laws respecting Houses of Correction and Vagrants; and for improving the Police of this Country. Together with Bills intended to be offered to Parliament for these Purposes.* By Thomas Gilbert, Esq. 8vo.

MR. GILBERT, whose laudable endeavours to lessen the burden of the poor-rates deserve the thanks of his country, having failed, sixteen years ago, in a former attempt to establish county-work-houses, has now formed a more œcono-

mical plan, which he here submits to the public, and intends to offer to Parliament this session. By the first of his bills he would class the poor, by bringing into the workhouses none but the aged, infirm, and impotent; those who are able and willing to labour should be hired out; and the idle and dissolute be kept to hard labour in houses of correction; with many other very judicious and necessary regulations. But as they will soon undergo the review of much better and more competent judges, we shall wave at present entering into farther particulars, admiring only the public spirit which has induced the author, like Mr. Howard, to devote his time and attention, at a considerable expence, to the pleasing and important object "of discovering and endeavouring to relieve the distresses of many hundred thousands of his fellow-creatures, who fall within the reach of these bills."—May he meet with his reward!

103. *Observations on the Diseases which appeared in the Army on St. Lucia, in 1778 and 1779. To which are prefixed, Remarks calculated to assist in ascertaining the Causes, and in explaining the Treatment, of those Diseases. With an Appendix, containing A Short Address to Military Gentlemen, on the Means of preserving Health in the West Indies.*

THIS useful publication, besides containing a description of the chief places in Saint Lucia, distinguishing the most healthful and sickly situations, and the nature of the soil, with its productions, gives a register of the weather, with general remarks on the direction and degree of winds, and the effects of rain.

But what renders this little volume particularly valuable, is, an accurate table of the diseases incident to that island, and the West Indies in general; pertinent observations on these diseases, with their history, causes, and treatment; a particular description of several cases; the means of cure, and of preventing relapses.

The Military Gentlemen are much obliged to the sensible author for the particular directions he hath laid down for their conduct when in the West India Islands, as to their treatment both of themselves and their soldiers, which, if duly regarded, would prevent much of that mortality which hath raged among them; and keep them from those things which give rise to diseases, and are generally attended with fatal consequences.

\* Member in the present Parliament for Litchfield.

Mr. Harris's "*Philological Enquiries*," Lofft's "*Eudæia*," the "*Rhapsody on Pope*," &c. &c. in our next.



SEVERAL of our readers having wished us to reprint the celebrated *Capitade* (mentioned in vol. XLIX. p. 235, and in this volume p. 343) now very scarce, as it has never appeared since its first publication in the *London Evening Post* of Nov. 1, 1750, we have the less scruple to comply with their requests, as all the Heads then exalted are now laid low. Some explanatory notes are annexed.

THE CAPITADE. A POEM.  
Manners with fortunes, humours change with  
climes,  
Tenets with books, and principles with times.  
POPE.

WHETHER on sad Avernus' banks thou dwell,

An arch-professor in the schools of Hell,  
Or at old Pluto's ghastly levee wait,  
A place-man, minister, or tool of state;  
Whether, still join'd to Orford's venal train,  
Led by new prospects of infernal gain,  
(For 'bove, below, the same black purpose

rules, [tools,]  
Who brib'd in life in Hell will have their  
Thou plot, design, cringe, flatter, promise,

swear, [pare,  
If living bards with dead we may com-  
As (1) Gobrias honest, and as (2) Chap-  
man fair,

Rise, (3) Whalley, rise; and sure to hear that throng

Which once thou rul'd, immortalis'd in song,  
Must give thee pleasure.—Near that sacred  
place, [race

Where pious (4) Balsham plann'd a future  
Of science-learned sons, there dwells a wight,  
A wight most glorious, good (5) Acutus hight.  
Him far the best, the first, of all that line  
Who crown'd with honours academic shine,  
Him far the best, the worthiest, of that train  
Who Præfects, Presidents, and Masters reign,  
The Muses love: they nurs'd him in his  
youth,

Instill'd the sacred principles of truth;  
They taught him eloquence, with wit to  
charm us,

Logic to reason, sophistry t' alarm us;  
They taught him candour, modesty to please;  
The art ev'n angry cav'illers to appease:  
Through their kind influence he senates sways,  
Their councils governs, and directs their ways;

By different maxims different tempers rules,  
The wise by venison, by fair words the fools.  
And thou too, patriot (6) Hubbard, wilt com-  
ply, [pye!

Lur'd by the savoury odours of (7) plumb-  
Through his direction vice shall be no more,  
The jolly bucks shall cease to drink and  
where; [Tons,

Poor (8) Whiff, for want of trade, shut up the  
And (9) Barnwell ladies be as chaste as nuns;  
Watchmen no more shall fear our heft'ring  
blades,

Nor Granta's belles be lull'd with serenades;  
But Order reign, by his command and know-  
ledge, [college.

Quite through the town—except in Peter's  
While clerks from him shall learn prefer-  
ment's ways, [pays,

And well her sons our bounteous mother  
"In Gospel sunshine bask, and feel its  
warmest rays." (10)

Not far from hence, where once fam'd  
Spenser strung

His golden lyre, and amorous ditties sung,  
There dwells a bard, a reverend (11) bard,  
of old

In the first lists of Tory chiefs enroll'd;  
He for our laws, our liberty, and right,  
Long, long with vigour stood the doubtful  
fight; [spoke,

'Gainst courts and courtiers, bribes and bribers,  
Was hail'd a patriot—now, alas! a joke.

To stop his mouth what, think you, could be  
given? [dropp'd from Heaven.

A (12) Lowndes—why then a Lowndes has  
Next in the list with tot'ring step comes on  
The grim, the great (13) *Belfhazzar* of St.  
John;

The great *Belfhazzar*, once a man of fame,  
Ere love of filthy Mammon slurr'd his name;  
Ere mitred phantoms fix'd upon his soul,  
Or conscience from his heart a deanery stole.  
Now sunk below the slave that works the mine,  
He pays no reverence to things divine,  
But outstrips Clodius, irreligious Sloper,  
Free-living Barrowby and blasphemous Coo-  
per: [weight

For see (14) his side-board groans beneath the  
Of high-wrought, rich-emboss'd, and massy  
plate; [stood

Which sacred long, unmov'd, untouch'd had  
To grace the hallow'd altar of his God.

(1) Dr. Rooke. See note 27. (2) See note 31. (3) John Whalley, D.D. formerly Regius Professor of Divinity, and master of Peter-House. He died in 1749. (4) Bishop of Ely, founder of Peter-House in 1257. (5) Edmund Keene, D.D. then master of Peter-House and Vice-Chancellor, Bishop of Chester 1752, of Ely 1770. He died in July last. See p. 343. (6) Henry Hubbard, B.D. of Emanuel, Registrar of the University in 1758. He died in 1778. (7) An anecdote then told and believed. (8) A celebrated vintner, who kept the Three Tons tavern, since converted to other uses. (9) The Drury Lane of Cambridge. (10) See a Sermon on Charity, preached by Dr. Keene at Newcastle; in which he said, "We too, who bask in the sunshine of the Gospel, ought to be most liberal." (11) Roger Long, D.D. master of Pembroke-Hall. He had some remarkable verses in the Cambridge Collection on the peace, 1748. He died in 1771. (12) A professorship of astronomy founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esq. in the gift of the great officers of state. Dr. Long was the first professor. (13) John Newcome, D.D. master of St. John's and dean of Rochester. (14) See Daniel, v. 1, 2, 3, 4. But behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! Some candlesticks, given by Lord George Cavendish to the chapel, before they were placed there, were used at a supper given by Dr. N. to the Duke of Newcastle. He died in 1765. St. Ca-



St. Catherine's realms the great (15) *Alcides* rules,

A scholar great, as testify the schools;  
In bonds uxorious ty'd he spends his life;  
Ah! who'd not doat on such, on such a wife?

Between two contraries (16) *Mamurra* steers,  
He prays for George, to Frederick's cause ad-  
heres;

Ambition's tool, though not a slave to self,  
He serves his Highness but to serve himself.

Nor spare, my Muse, (though pardon'd be  
the rage

To blast his name on this unhallow'd page,)

(17) *Ashton* to sing, the glory of our age!

*Ashton*, the wise, the learn'd, the ag'd, the good,  
Whose soul unmov'd temptation hath with-  
stood;

Heedless of courts and courtiers, to his trust  
He tied fast lives, nor dares to be unjust;

Generous, sincere, free, as when life began,  
He rests a college monarch, yet a worthy man.

Big with himself stern (18) *Dionysius* view,  
A slave to Pelham, but's own int'rest too:

Stern *Dionysius*, who unmov'd could hear  
The cries of youth, nor feel the falling tear;

He, at whose name Thames trembles as he  
flows, [blows;

And dreads, as Ocean did mad Xerxes'  
He at whose name (what they deny to God)

Beaux, soldiers, senators with rev'rence nod:  
And why? Why still they dread the lashes

of his rod.

Rise, rise, ye cringing servile souls to fight,  
Ye foes to freedom, (19) Cappadocians hight!

Hold, hold in slavery, (20) *Green*, the abject  
race, [Grace.

Make them serve thee, as thou dost Lambeth's  
Next (21) *Smith*, supremely blest with every  
charm

In Virtue's cause ev'n royal youth to warm,  
With deep-designing (22) *Parris*'s grimace,

And good, though gloomy, (23) *Wilcox* must  
have a place: [of slaves

Poor tim'rous (24) *Sedgwick*, and that crowd  
Who cringe for promises to fools and knaves,

Your G—rn—ts, C—rt—ls, (25) *Barnardis-*  
tons, *Clarians*,

Pimps, beaules, auditors, and choice librarians,  
Affected R—, the paltry scab of Johnians,

And all the servile group of (26) *Wilson*'s  
Trinitonians.

And now, if e'er to poetry thou lend

Thy aid, infernal Hecate, attend;

Attend, my guide, my genius, come along,  
O mistress of the subject and the song.

Hail, (27) *Gobrias*, hail, thou doughty  
chief! whose nod [God;

Makes Christians tremble, and forget their  
In whose dull realms nor wit nor learning

spread;

Nor merit sprouts, nor honour rears her head;  
Where to thy yoke, like slaves, thy subjects

bend, [friend;

Forget their conscience, and forsake their

Where, midst a general pravity of spirit,

Poor (28) *Robin* only suffers—for his merit.

Next on the stage thy last best favourite  
view, [true!

The *Roman Senator*! (29) a character how

On public spirit how the man can prate!

He'd die to serve his friend, or serve the state.

But in Rome's days, when senators were brave,

They priz'd an honest man, and hang'd a

knave;

Scorn'd the fly sneaking sycophant of power,

Who changes with his int'rest every hour.

And could, O could I, but this spirit see,

Britain, my country, once revive in thee,

These mushroom chiefs should sink, to damn

their fame, [came:

Into that nothingness from whence they

For should (which Heaven avert!) great

Holles fall [bawl;

From Fortune's pinnacle, 'gainst him they'd

Ev'n him, as Harley now, they'd curse, for

power [adore.

Is all things, friend, king, God, that they

## PROLOGUE.

Supposed to be written by Mr. WARTON, and  
lately spoken at Winchester Theatre, which  
stands over the City Shambles.

WHOE'ER our house examines, must  
excuse

The wond'rous shifts of the dramatic Muse:

Then kindly listen while the Prologue ram-  
bles [shambles!

From wit to beef—from Shakspeare to the

Divided only by one flight of stairs,

The Monarch swaggers, and the Butcher

swears!

(15) *Kenrick Prescott*, D.D. master of Catherine-Hall. He died in 1779. (16) *William Richardson*, D.D. master of Emanuel, and King's chaplain. He died in 1775. (17) *Charles Ashton*, D.D. master of Jesus, who died in 1751, aged 87. (18) *William George*, D.D. provost of King's and formerly master of Eton School. He died in 1756. (19) The Cappadocians refused liberty when offered to them by the Romans. The fellows of Benet College, on the death of Dean Castle, their master, in 1750, applied to Archbishop Herring to recommend a successor. (20) *John Green*, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity, and master of Benet College, Bishop of Lincoln 1762. He died in 1777. See Memoirs of his Life in our volume for that year, p. 234. (21) *Robert Smith*, D.D. master of Trinity, formerly preceptor to William Duke of Cumberland. He died in 1768. (22) *Francis Parris*, D.D. master of Sidney. He died in 1760. (23) *John Wilcox*, D.D. master of Clare Hall. He died in 1762. (24) *William Sedgwick*, B.D. master of Queen's. He died in 1760. (25) Master of Benet in 1764. He died in 1778. (26) Tutor of Trinity. (27) *George-Henry Rooke*, D.D. master of Christ's. He died in 1754. (28) *Robert Hankinson*, M.A. fellow of Christ's. (29) *Thomas Chapman*, D.D. master of Magdalen, author of a Dissertation on the Roman Senate. He died in 1760. Quick



Quick the transition, when the curtain drops,  
From meek Monimia's means—to mutton  
chops.

While for Lothario's loss Lavinia cries,  
Old women scold, and dealers d—n your eyes!  
Here Juliet listens to the gentle lark;  
There, in harsh chorus, hungry bull-dogs bark.  
Cleavers and scymtars give blow for blow,  
And heroes bleed above, and sheep below.  
While tragic thunders shake the pit and box,  
Re-bellows to the roar the staggering ox.  
Cows-horns and trumpets mix their martial  
tones, [bones.  
Kidneys and kings, moulting and marrow  
Suet and sighs, blank-verse and blood abound,  
And form a tragi-Comedy around.  
With weeping lovers dying calves complain;  
Confusion reigns—*Chaos is come again!*  
Hither your stilliards, Butchers, bring to weigh  
The pound of flesh Antonio's bond must pay!  
Hither your knives, ye Butchers, clad in blue,  
Bring, to be whetted by the cruel Jew!

How hard our lot, who, seldom doom'd to  
eat,

Cast a sheep's-eye on this forbidden treat;  
Gaze on sirloins which, ah! we cannot carve,  
And in the midst of legs of mutton—starve!  
But would ye to our house in crowds repair,  
Ye generous captains, and ye blooming fair,  
The fate of Tantalus we should not fear,  
Nor pine for a repast that is so near;  
Monarchs no more will supperless remain,  
Nor pregnant Queens for cutlets long in vain.

#### THE UNIVERSITY MACES.

**H**IGH on a shelf, where oft in sound re-  
pose

Slept *Granta's* fates—by superior charm,  
Methought the venerable twigs arose,  
All unsupported by beadallic arm.  
Two frowning rods, of brightest silver hue,  
Disdainful ey'd a third, whose mixture base,  
Nor silver's double washing could subdue,  
Or change the brassy tincture of his face.

And as the base alloy aloof they spurn'd,  
Their purest nature thus indignant burn'd:—

“Is this the poor wight,  
Who was in such plight,  
Whose debts were all paid by the gown;  
Who is grateful no more,  
Now the concert is o'er,

But scurvily pleads for the town?  
Yet let no grave Doctor  
The office of Proctor

Think, here, we mean to arraign;  
'Tis the Proctor's foul pleading,  
And vile want of breeding,  
That deserve to be fee'd with a cane.

But how comes it about,  
That you make such a rout

Of discipline, Sir, or correction;

\* The above advocate for discipline and correction, who was himself saved from his creditors, as above stated, by the generosity of the gownsmen, has lately gone round to the University tradesmen, encouraging them to prosecute, in the V. C.'s Court, those who owe them 30s. or above; and that if they will employ him in the business, he will recover the debts cheaper than any body else.

† Second daughter of the late Earl of Hardwicke. She married Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. and died in child-bed, 1769. These verses were written at the age of fourteen years and a half.

‡ Wrentham, in Bedfordshire.

Whose strange dissipation,  
On every occasion,  
Stood in need of a certain collection?  
Who dar'd saucily try,  
With your betters to vie;  
Though so paltry your utmost resources;  
While your pocket cry'd *cave*,  
'Gainst your soups and your gravy,  
And your impudent couple of courses.  
For shillings just thirty\*,  
Who could be so dirty,  
To prompt tradesmen poor youth to pursue;  
And by pleading dog-cheap,  
Sorry wages to reap,  
And at last spend your breath for a shee.  
Then begone, Mr. Mace,  
With your Birmingham face,  
Nor presume to mix more among beadies;  
As you've once run away,  
The same game you may play,  
And pay debts with carnations and saddles.”

TO THE LADY MARCHIONESS GREY.  
By the Hon. Miss MARGARET YARKE †.

**T**HY shades, Vacuna ‡, and thy verdant  
meads,

The seat of heroes fam'd for valiant deeds,  
Demand the song. O gentle Graia! hear;  
To a young bard a few short moments spare:  
Be thou my Muse, and with one gracious smile  
Reward and animate the tuneful toil.

And O! inspire my verse, while it recites  
Vacuna's much-lov'd elegant delights:  
Whether embower'd in shady groves we walk,  
Or in the Temple of chaste Dian talk;  
Or if with laughter clear the dome resounds,  
When Wray § the ear with uncouth phrases

wounds;  
If now the sprightly barn our wit employs,  
Now graver studies give more solid joys:  
If lightly on the green we jocund dance,  
Or round the spacious garden chuse to prance;  
Whether the setting-sun-beam's golden fire,  
Or Cynthia's paler beauties we admire;  
Still Innocence and Virtue lead the round,  
With mirth and pleasure all our days are  
crown'd.

And O! if heaven will hear my ardent prayer,  
And grant a wish which from my bosom ne'er  
Shall be remov'd—long may these shades obey  
The mild commands of her whose name adorns  
this lay!

The following Verses, written by M. de VOL-  
TAIRE, shew the high Veneration in which  
that lively Genius held the great NEWTON.

**C**ONFIDENS du très Haut, Substances  
éternelles, [ailles,  
Qui partez de vos feux, qui convrez de vos  
Le trône, où votre maître est assis parmi vous;  
Parlez: du grand Newton n'êtes vous point  
jaloux?

(A translation is requested.)

§ Daniel Wray, Esq.



AMERICAN NEWS.

*Copy of a Letter from Brig. Gen. Arnold, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Sound off Plumb Island, Sept. 8, 1781.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that the transports with the detachment of troops under my orders anchored on the Long Island Shore on the 5th inst. at two o'clock P. M. about ten leagues from New London; and having made some necessary arrangements, weighed anchor at seven o'clock P. M. and stood for New London with a fair wind. At one o'clock the next morning we arrived off the harbour, when the wind suddenly shifted to the northward, and it was nine o'clock before the transports could beat in. At ten o'clock, the troops in two divisions, and in four debarkations, were landed; one on each side the harbour about three miles from New London; that on the Groton side, consisting of the 40th and 54th regiments, and the 3d battalion of New Jersey volunteers, with a detachment of yagers and artillery, were under the command of Lieut. Col. Eyre. The division on the New London side consisted of the 38th reg. the loyal Americans, the American legion, refugees, and a detachment of sixty yagers, who were immediately on landing put in motion; and at 11 o'clock, being within half a mile of Fort Trumbull, which commands New London harbour, I detached Capt. Millet with four companies of the 38th reg. to attack the fort, who was joined on his march by Capt. Frink with one company of the American legion. At the same time I advanced with the remainder of the division, west of Fort Trumbull, on the road to the town, to attack a redoubt which had kept up a brisk fire upon us for some time, but which the enemy evacuated on our approach. In this work we found six pieces of cannon mounted, and two dismounted; soon after I had the pleasure to see Capt. Millet march into Fort Trumbull under a shower of grape shot from a number of cannon, which the enemy had turned upon him; and I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that, by the sudden attack and determined bravery of the troops, the fort was carried with the loss of only four or five men killed and wounded. Capt. Millet had orders to leave one company in Fort Trumbull, to detach one to the redoubt we had taken, and to join me with the other two companies. No time on my part was lost in gaining the town of New London. We were opposed by a small body of the enemy with one field piece, who were so hard pressed, that they were obliged to leave the piece, which, being iron, was spiked and left.

As soon as the enemy were alarmed in the morning, we could perceive they were busily employed in bending sails, and endeavouring to get their privateers and other ships at Norwich River, out of our reach; but the

wind being small, and the tide against them, they were obliged to anchor again. From information I received before and after my landing, I had reason to believe that Fort Griswold, on Groton side, was very incomplete; and I was assured (by friends to government) after my landing, that there were only 20 or 30 men in the fort; the inhabitants in general being on board their ships, and busy in saving their property. On taking possession of Fort Trumbull, I found the enemy's ships would escape, unless we could possess ourselves of Fort Griswold; I therefore dispatched an officer to Lieut. Col. Eyre, with the intelligence I had received, and requested him to make an attack upon the fort as soon as possible; at which time I expected the howitzer was up, and would have been made use of.

On my gaining a height of ground in the rear of New London, from which I had a good prospect of Fort Griswold, I found it much more formidable than I expected, or than I had formed an idea of from the information I had before received; I observed at the same time, that the men who had escaped from Fort Trumbull, had crossed in boats and thrown themselves into Fort Griswold; and a favourable wind springing up about this time, the enemy's ships were escaping up the river, notwithstanding the fire from Fort Trumbull, and a six-pounder which I had with me. I immediately dispatched a boat with an officer to Lieut. Col. Eyre, to countermand my first orders to attack the fort, but the officer arrived a few minutes too late.

Lieut. Col. Eyre had sent Capt. Beckwith with a flag to demand a surrender of the fort, which was peremptorily refused, and the attack had commenced. After a most obstinate defence of near 40 minutes, the fort was carried by the superior bravery and perseverance of the assailants. The attack was judicious and spirited, and reflects the highest honour on the officers and troops engaged, who seemed to vie with each other in being first in danger. The troops approached on three sides of the work, which was a square, with flanks, made a lodgement in the ditch, and under a heavy fire, which they kept up on the works, effected a second lodgement on the fraizing, which was attended with great difficulty, as only a few pickets could be forced out or broke in a place, and was so high that the soldiers could not ascend without assisting each other. Here the coolness and bravery of the troops were very conspicuous; as the first who ascended the fraize were obliged to silence a nine-pounder, which infiltrated the place on which they stood, until a sufficient body had collected to enter the works, which was done with fixed bayonets through the embrasures, where they were opposed with great obstinacy by the garrison with long spears. On this occasion I have



to regret the loss of Maj. Montgomery, who was killed by a spear in entering the enemy's works; also of Ensign Whillock, of the 40th regt. who was killed in the attack. Three other officers of the same regiment were wounded: Lieut. Col. Eyre, and three other officers of the 54th reg. were also wounded, but I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that they are all in a fair way of recovery.

Lieut. Col. Eyre, who behaved with great gallantry, having received his wound near the works, and Major Montgomery being killed immediately after, the command devolved on Major Bromfield, whose behaviour on this occasion does him great honour.

Lieut. Col. Baskirk, with the New Jersey volunteers and artillery, being the second debarkation, came up soon after the work was carried, having been retarded by the roughness of the country. I am much obliged to this gentleman for his exertions, although the artillery did not arrive in time.

I have enclosed a return of the killed and wounded, by which your Excellency will observe that our loss, though very considerable, is very short of the enemy's, who lost most of their officers, among whom was their commander Col. Ledyard. Eighty-five men were found dead in Fort Griswold, and 60 wounded, most of them mortally; their loss on the opposite side must have been considerable, but cannot be ascertained. I believe we have about 70 prisoners, besides the wounded, who were left paroled.

Ten or twelve of the enemy's ships were burned, among them were three or four armed vessels, and one loaded with naval stores; an immense quantity of European and West India goods were found in the stores; among the former the cargo of the *Hannah*, Capt. Watson, from London, lately captured by the enemy: the whole of which was burnt with the stores, which proved to contain a large quantity of powder, unknown to us; the explosion of the powder, and change of wind, soon after the stores were fired, communicated the flames to part of the town, which was, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it, unfortunately destroyed.

Upwards of 50 pieces of iron cannon were destroyed in the different works (exclusive of the guns of the ships), a particular return of which I cannot do myself the honour to transmit to your Excellency at this time.

A very considerable magazine of powder, and barracks to contain 300 men, were found in Fort Griswold, which Capt. Lemoine of the royal artillery had my positive directions to destroy; an attempt was made by him, but unfortunately failed; he had my orders to make a second attempt; the reasons why it was not done, Capt. Lemoine will have the honour to explain to your Excellency.

I should be wanting in justice to the gentlemen of the navy, did I omit to acknowledge that upon this expedition I have received

every possible aid from them; Capt. Bealey has made every exertion to assist our operations, and not only gave up his cabin to the sick and wounded officers, but furnished them with every assistance and refreshment that his ship afforded.

Lord Dalrymple will have the honour to deliver my dispatches; I beg leave to refer your Excellency to his lordship for the particulars of our operations on the New London side. I feel myself under great obligations to him for his exertions upon the occasion.

Capt. Beckwith, who was extremely serviceable to me, returns with his lordship. His spirited conduct in the attack of Fort Griswold does him great honour, being one of the first officers who entered the works. I beg leave to refer your Excellency to him for the particulars of our operations on that side, and to say I have the highest opinion of his abilities as an officer.

I am greatly indebted to Capt. Stapleton (who acted as major of brigade) for his spirited conduct and assistance; in particular on the attack upon Fort Trumbull, and his endeavours to prevent plundering (when the public stores were burnt), and the destruction of private buildings.

The officers and troops in general behaved with the greatest intrepidity and firmness.

B. ARNOLD.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*

Total: 1 major, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 44 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut.-col. 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 127 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

40th reg. Maj. Wm. Montgomery, Ensign Arch. Whillock, killed; Capt. Geo. Craigie, Lieut. H. Wm. Smyth, Ensign Tho. Hyde wounded, and since dead.

54th reg. Lieut. Col. Edm. Eyre, Capt. Rich. Powell, Lieut. Thos. Davut, Ensign Wm. Rainsforth, Volunteer James Boyd, wounded.

American Legion: Capt. Saml. Wogan, wounded.

JOHN STAPLETON.

The following is the Rebel account of the taking of Fort Griswold.

*New-Haven, Sept. 13.* Early on Thursday morning a fleet of the enemy's, consisting of about 30 sail, one of them a frigate, and two other ships of considerable force, came to off New London, and landed about 400 troops on the west side of the harbour, near the Light-house, under the immediate command of Gen. Arnold, who commanded the expedition, and 800 under Col. Eyre on Groton side. As this gave the inhabitants the first notice of the hostile approach of the enemy, they were not in readiness to receive them. Gen. Arnold with his party reached New London about ten o'clock, after a three miles march, and took possession of the town, proceeding to lay it waste, by setting it on fire in



in several parts, destroying in the whole 58 dwelling-houses, 56 stores, the episcopal church, court-house, gaol, and about 22 sail of vessels, several of them loaded. The enemy returned about three o'clock in the afternoon by the route they came, and embarked on board their shipping, meeting with some opposition from the small number who had time to collect; three or four fell on each side, and five or six of the enemy were made prisoners, among whom is an ensign mortally wounded. As New London was full of most kinds of goods, notwithstanding much was sent off in vessels up Norwich River, the loss is supposed to be several hundred thousand pounds.

The party under Col. Eyre, as soon as they had landed, marched for Fort Griswold, on the heights of Groton; the garrison of Fort Trumbull (on New London side, which was evacuated) and some volunteers, having joined the small number stationed in the fort, amounting in all to 130 or 140 men, composed the whole number under the command of the truly amiable, heroic, and brave Col. Ledyard, repulsed the enemy three times, but were at last overpowered, and Col. Ledyard, with several officers, and worthy citizens, fell victims to the enemy, contrary, as it is said, to the most rigid rules of war. Seventy-three were killed, and upwards of thirty wounded, the chief of them after the enemy entered the fort, which they kept possession of till ten in the evening, when they went off, taking with them forty prisoners. As the enemy buried their dead, their loss is not known, but is supposed to be near 80 killed, among whom is a Major Montgomery. They destroyed about 20 buildings near Groton Ferry; blew up the magazines in the fort, knocked the trunnions off two or three heavy cannon, but did not destroy the barracks. They left the harbour on Friday or Saturday, have since passed our harbour, and gone up the Sound.

*Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Gen. Washington to the President of Congress, dated Chester, Sept. 5, three o'clock, P. M.*

"With the highest pleasure I do myself the honour to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed copy of a letter from Gen. Gist. It announces the safe arrival in the Chesapeake of Adm. de Grasse with 28 ships of the line. On this happy event I beg your Excellency to accept of my warmest congratulations."

DEAR SIR; *Baltimore, Sept. 4.*

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the *Serpent* cutter, of 18 guns, Capt. Ame de Laune, has this moment arrived here with dispatches for your Excellency from Count de Grasse, who arrived in Chesapeake with 28 ships of the line the 26th ultimo, and the next day landed 3000 troops on the south side of James River, in order to form a junction with the Marquis de la Fayette. The fleet on their passage took a packet from Charles-

Town, with Lord Rawdon on board, bound to Europe.

The grand fleet have taken their station from Middle Ground to Cape Henry, from whence they detached three ships of the line and one frigate to York River, where one 22 gun ship fell into their hands. Capt. de la Laune informs me, that he left the fleet the day before yesterday, and that he has particular directions from the Admiral to forward his dispatches to you by his officers; but as this gentleman cannot be in readiness to proceed immediately, I have thought it expedient to forward this intelligence by express, to assist your Excellency in the government of such movements as may be judged necessary to adopt on this occasion.

I do myself the honour to inclose a list of the fleet delivered to me by the captain of the cutter, who will wait here for your orders.

I have ordered all the vessels in this harbour to sail immediately for the reception of the troops at the head of Elk. M. GIST.

His Excellency Gen. Washington.

*Whitehall, Nov. 6.* Lieut. Col. Conway, who sailed from New York Oct. 1, in the *D. of Cumberland* packet, arrived at this office on the 3d inst. with dispatches from Sir Henry Clinton, of which the following are extracts:

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Hen. Clinton to Lieut. Gen. Germaine, dated New York, Sept. 7.*

In a former dispatch of the 20th of August, I had the honour to inform your lordship, that Gen. Washington had suddenly quitted his camp at White Plains. He passed the Croton on the 19th past, taking a station within a few miles of it. On the 23d and 24th he crossed the North River, and, by the position he took, seemed to threaten Staten Island until the 29th, when he suddenly moved towards the Delaware. At first I judged this to be a feint; but finding that he passed that river with some of his avant guard, and publicly talked of the Count de Grasse's being every moment expected in the Chesapeake to co-operate with him, I immediately endeavoured, both by land and water, to communicate my suspicions to Lord Cornwallis; at the same time assuring his lordship, that I would either reinforce him by every possible means in my power, or make the best diversion I could in his favour.

As Rear-adm. Graves sailed from hence with his own and Sir Sam. Hood's squadron the 31st ult. in consequence of the intelligence received respecting the Rhode Island fleet, as mentioned to your lordship in my last dispatch; and as Lord Cornwallis, in his letters of the 31st past and 2d inst. which I received on the 4th and yesterday, informs me, that the Count de Grasse was in the Chesapeake with a considerable armament, I am in hourly expectation of hearing that Rear-admiral Graves has either intercepted Barras, or attacked the fleet in the Bay, or perhaps



perhaps both. In the mean time I have embarked 4000 troops, with which I shall instantly proceed myself to relieve Lord Cornwallis as soon as I know the passage to him is open.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord C. Germaine, dated New York, Sept. 12.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the expedition I had sent to New London is returned. Brig. Gen. Arnold's report, with a return of the killed and wounded, are inclosed for your Lordship's information (see p. 534).

*Letter from Sir H. Clinton, New York, Sept. 26.*

THE day after I had closed my dispatch of the 12th, I received a letter from the Admiral, dated the 9th instant, to inform me of the enemy's being absolute masters of the navigation of the Chesapeake. I thought it right to call a council of the general officers on the subject of sending the supplies already mentioned, who unanimously concurred with me in opinion, that it was most adviseable to wait until more favourable accounts from Rear Adm. Graves, or the arrival of Adm. Digby, rendered the sailing of the reinforcement less hazardous. In the mean time, the exertions of both fleet and army shall be made to form a junction with the Squadron and army in Virginia. Rear Adm. Digby arrived off the Hook the 24th instant.

Lieut. Col. Conway, from his knowledge of the situation in which he had left Lord Cornwallis, is the bearer of my dispatches, to whom I beg leave to refer you.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear Adm. Digby to Mr. Stephens, dated Prince George, off Sandy Hook, Sept. 25, 1781.*

I AM now waiting, with the Canada and Lyon, to get over New York Bar, but am afraid the wind will not serve us to-day.—I should have deferred writing till I had got in, but understand there is some vessel going immediately to England, and I am unwilling to miss the opportunity of acquainting their Lordships of my safe arrival.

I am, &c. ROBERT DIGBY.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

OZ. 11.

*Adm. Office.* The American privateer brig, called the Wexford, of 20 twelve-pounders, and 120 men, was captured on the 1st instant by the Right Hon. Lord Hervey, in his Majesty's ship Recovery. She had been six weeks from Boston, but had taken nothing.

OZ. 15.

The whole town of Rostadt, on the borders of Austria, was reduced to ashes by lightning, two buildings only excepted, viz. the corn magazine and the convent of Capuchins.

October 18.

The convicts ordered for execution were carried from Newgate to Tybourn, where Shepherd, for forgery, was reprieved, just as the executioner was about to tie the rope round his neck. The judge who tried him,

had referred his case for the determination of the twelve judges, but spoke so low that the man himself did not hear it, and he was condemned and reported with the rest; but the judge, recollecting his name, had just time to secure him from the hands of the executioner. The judges have since declared their opinions, and confirmed the sentence.

October 19.

The tide began to flow more than an hour before the usual time, and about noon stagnated or ceased to flow for half an hour, and then began again to flow till it rose remarkably high. Something similar to this preceded the last great earthquake at Lisbon.

October 22.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when seven convicts received sentence of death.

The young Dauphin of France was baptized by the name of Louis Joseph Xavier François. The sponsors were the Emperor and the Princess of Piedmont, represented by the Count de Provence and Madame Elizabeth.

OZ. 25.

A very alarming fire broke out at Falmouth, by which 25 families were in a few hours reduced to the greatest distress. It began in a stable, in which five horses were burnt to death.

OZ. 30.

The commission for holding the Admiralty sessions at the Old Bailey, was opened and read, and Wm. Payne and Wm. Strange were put upon their trial for piracy, being, as it was supposed, born in England, and found in arms against their country; and the fact being proved against Payne, he was found guilty, but Strange was acquitted for want of evidence.—Bills were the same day found against Luke Ryan and John Coppinger for the like offence, but their trials put off.

James Sweetman and Matthew Knight were likewise tried for fighting against their country. They pleaded that they were compelled to enter by the owners of a Dunkirk privateer, to whom they were indebted for large sums of money. They were, however, both found guilty.

OZ. 31.

This day a very numerous and respectable meeting of freeholders, convened by the high sheriff for taking into consideration the low price of wool, was held at the Castle at Lincoln. It being proved that wool was fallen in price 50 per cent within these five years. A committee was appointed to enquire into several different plans for a redress suggested by the county at large; and to co-operate with such other counties as may be in a similar situation.

THURSDAY, November 1.

An express arrived from Bristol, with advice of the Vigilant packet, Capt. Drake, being arrived there from Jamaica, which place she left the 6th of September. She brings intelligence of the homeward-bound fleet sailing



ing from Port Royal on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of August, in three divisions, under the convoy of the following ships: Princess Royal of 90 guns; Albion, Torbay, and Ramilies, of 74; Ruby and Prince William, of 64; and Janus of 44 guns, with several frigates.

The above packet brings the following relation of another violent hurricane, which came on there on the first of August last, from the Southward, but soon after veered to different points of the compass; before nine it increased to a perfect hurricane, and continued to rage, with unabating fury, till near eleven, great part of the time blowing from the S.E. accompanied by a heavy and incessant rain; nor did the fury of the storm altogether subside till about two o'clock in the morning. The distressed situation of the shipping in the harbour may be better conceived than described; 73 sail of vessels, including sloops, schooners, and shallops, were on shore between Russel's hulks and the wharf of John Vernon, Esq; and Co. and several others to the westward of the town, but being mostly light vessels, the greatest part of them either have been, or will be got off, though not without considerable damage. The water in the harbour is supposed to have risen between four and five feet perpendicular, the plankings of the wharfs in general being torn up, and many heavy articles that were upon them entirely carried away; of Messrs Law and Hargreave's wharf, scarce the vestiges remain. The greatest part of the returned fleet being at Port Royal, the account from thence is still more deplorable; two loaded ships being either sunk or overset, and 24 run ashore between Salt-ponds and Musquito point.

Many houses and piazzas in this town were blown down, and two negroes found drowned in the streets, in which torrents of water for several hours ran down with great rapidity.

His Majesty's ship Pelican was driven upon Morant-key, and supposed to be totally lost; the ship's company, excepting four, were providentially saved; she parted with the Comet packet to the northward of the Navassa the preceding day.

His Majesty's ship Southampton, after having had an engagement with a French frigate off Cape Francois, was by the late storm dismasted, and driven to Wreck Riff, to the leeward of Port Royal, where she now remains; the Vaughan and several other vessels are gone to her assistance.

The storm very unfortunately proves to have been general throughout the island, tho' not equally violent: in Westmoreland, St. Ann's, and St. Mary's, the canes have received considerable damage, and the Plantain walks however, which were exposed to the south east, have almost universally been blown down, from which it is evident the wind raged with the greatest fury from that point of the compass.

The Ulysses, which was sent to Montego Bay from Kingston with 20,000*l.* a part of  
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the parliamentary grant to the sufferers by the storm in October last, has been driven to sea, together with a brig out of Bluefields; and through the whole parish of St. Elizabeth the provisions in general are destroyed, and the canes greatly damaged.

It is yet impossible to say what number of lives have been lost in this dreadful calamity; but they must be numerous; in one plantain boat only nine persons perished; as did the crew of the Ruby's boat, at Port Royal, in endeavouring to assist a vessel in distress soon after the storm came on.

The price of flour in Kingston advanced considerably after the storm, a great scarcity of negro provisions being expected. It sold for 1*l.* per barrel, and in all probability would have been much higher, had it not been for the timely arrival of the Cork fleet, on board of which there are said to be 15,000 barrels, and a large quantities of ship bread.

On a motion relating to a habeas corpus bill soon to be brought before the parliament of Ireland, Mr. Gratton declaiming on the frequent innovations made on the independence of parliament by a presumptuous administration, was frequently called to order, and at length by sir Boyle Roche, who observed that he made use of language unbecoming a gentleman, and totally unparliamentary. Upon which Mr. Gratton instantly cried out from Shakespeare,

How I could applaud thee, thou gallant bearing Harry,

But that the name of BRAVO stains the soldier.

Mr. English said with a loud voice, the hon. gentleman's insolence was not to be borne, and sir Boyle whispered him in the ear. The house was thrown into confusion, and as usual on such occasions ordered to be cleared, when the speaker interposed, and made the gentlemen friends.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, an act for levying a certain sum on the personal estates of the inhabitants of London, for the payment of damages sustained by the late riots, was read a third time and passed: by this act, it is said, lodgers, as well as house-keepers, are included.

The American Congress have issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 500*l.* to any persons who shall apprehend Gen. Arnold, and bring him dead or alive into safe custody.

Friday 2.

This day the lord mayor, according to annual custom, went in procession from the Mansion House to the lord chancellor's, when Mr. Plomer, the lord mayor elect, was introduced to his lordship, who signified his majesty's approbation of the choice made by the livery of London.

Six prisoners were tried at the Admiralty Sessions in the Old Bailey; George Hunter, late captain, and William Townsend, first lieutenant of the Rover privateer, were tried for robbing the Victoria, a Venetian merchant ship,



ship, on the High Seas, about 70 leagues from Cape St. Vincent, of a considerable quantity of goods. The Rover was on a cruize near Cape St. Vincent, when they fell in with the Victoria, and ordered her to bring-to. Capt. Hunter went on board, and took the Venetian captain with his papers to his own ship, where he remained till his papers were examined, which took up the space of five hours; they dined together, and were in perfect friendship; and he asked for some rice and oil for his sick, which amounted to a considerable number; this request was readily complied with, and they parted seemingly in good friends. They were both acquitted. But were afterwards both tried for the murder of Girardo Silvestrini, the master of the said Venetian ship, who was killed by a shot from the privateer as she was making sail from them, after having been detained by the privateer for several hours. William Townshend was found guilty of the murder, and received sentence to be executed, and his body to be afterwards dissected.

William Sly was the same day tried for the wilful murder of his apprentice Thomas Isabel. Sly was a fisherman of Manningtree, and it appeared by the evidence of David Dowcet, a lad of 10 years of age, that the deceased died under the severest treatment, being inhumanly flogged, and drenched with water in the coldest weather, without being allowed to go near a fire; but it not being proved that the cruel usage was the immediate cause of the death, the jury acquitted him. The evidence, who was likewise apprentice to the prisoner, on the acquittal, fell into tears, and being asked the reason, said his master would now kill him; but the Court ordered his indentures to be cancelled, and recommended him to the care and protection of the Admiralty.

Joseph Verco, master of the Fox privateer, was tried for piracy, in boarding a Portuguese vessel, and plundering the captain of his watch; but the captain not being present, he was acquitted; those only being amenable to justice who committed the robbery.

John Strickland was charged with felony in stealing goods from the Jacobus prize, to the command of which he had been appointed in the West Indies; and when he arrived at Beerhaven, made free with some of the cargo; but some circumstances appearing in his favour, the judge was of opinion, that the felony was not proved, and the jury acquitted him. The trials being ended,

Wm. Payne, Joseph Sweetman, and Matthew Knight were brought to the bar, and received sentence of death. At the same time Townshend, who was the day before found guilty of the murder of the Venetian, was told, that for certain reasons his execution was put off till the 17th, but advised him not to flatter himself with hopes of a reprieve, as it is a national affair, and both honour and justice called for a victim.

Saturday 3.

A petition of a very extraordinary nature was presented by Mr. Schreiber, stating, that his son, an *infant* of 17 years of age, and a ward of that court, had been decoyed away from his tutor's, a clergyman of character, and influenced to marry Mrs. Greene, a widow, and therefore praying judgment against the said Mrs. Green, her mother, and all concerned in that transaction for a contempt of Court: the lord chancellor, after hearing the affidavits read, enlarged upon the infamy of *trepanning* infants, and lamented, that the Court could inflict no severer punishment for offences so atrocious than imprisonment; and concluded with ordering the offenders to attend the Court on the next day for hearing petitions. With regard to the *infant*, the L. C. ordered him to be returned to his father; but he was no sooner out of Court, than he conducted his lady to an elegant carriage that stood waiting for her, and behaved with the gaiety and gallantry of a full-grown gentleman.

Sunday 4.

A Mr. Graham, who kept a little punch-house at Calais, was found murdered in his bed: he was reported to be rich, and the villain is supposed to have murdered him for his money.

Tuesday 6.

The judges who met at Serjeant's Inn, to consider the verdict of John Shepherd, who was capitally convicted of forgery, and afterwards respited at Tyburn, have confirmed the verdict.

Friday 9.

Being lord mayor's day, the hon. Wm. Plomer, esq. made his public procession by land and water, accompanied as usual to Westminster Hall, where his lordship recorded warrants of attorney, and then returned to Guildhall to dinner. Besides the usual attendants, the gentlemen of the association did him the honour to join in the procession. The entertainment was sumptuous, and the company numerous and brilliant.

Saturday 10.

The cotton-mills at Hockley, near the town of Nottingham, took fire, and in less than two hours that spacious building was reduced to a shell.

Monday 12.

This day the lord chancellor, with lord North and others of the privy council, met in the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster, to nominate three persons in each county, for the office of sheriffs for the ensuing year, and one of each is to be pricked down by his majesty in council. The list shall be given as usual after his majesty has pricked it.

This day a French cutter, called the *Run-torn*, was blown into Mount's-bay, and secured by captain Wright, commander of his majesty's ship the *Aurora*. She mounted 2 four-pounders, 6 swivels, and had 22 men, and was commanded by M. Anthoemi Salval, in the service of the French king.

Tues-



*Tuesday 13.*

An official account was received from the commissioner of his majesty's navy at Hallifax, of the capture of the Magecienne French frigate of 32 guns and 280 men, by the Chat-ham man of war of 64 guns. The frigate engaged the man of war half an hour, had 32 men killed and 54 wounded. The Chat-ham, capt. Douglass, had only 2 men killed and 4 wounded.

*Wednesday 14.*

Forty sail of merchant ships from Jamaica arrived off Deal. It is supposed that two-thirds of the fleet that set sail are arrived safe at their respective ports. Of the other third, some put back and some are lost.

Vice-admiral Sir Peter Parker is returning with the Jamaica convoy, in the Ruby man of war; in consequence of which rear-admiral Rowley succeeds to the command of his majesty's squadron on that station.

*Thursday 15.*

The drawing of the State Lottery began. The tax of 50l. each on lottery-offices, will produce this year 14,900l. the number of licences being 298, of which only five are out of the metropolis.

*Saturday 17.*

Wm. Townshend, late lieutenant of the Rover privateer of Bristol, was executed at Execution Dock for the wilful murder of capt. Giralmo Silvestini, of the Victoria, a Venetian ship, by ordering a gun to be fired into the vessel, which killed the captain. He acknowledged the gun to be fired by his order, but without the least intention to kill any body. He behaved with great penitence.

Dr. and Mrs. Douglas were robbed of their watches and money in a coach in Grosvenor Square by a single highwayman, between six and seven in the evening.

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Manley, of his majesty's sloop Lively, has brought dispatches from rear admiral Graves, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North America, dated Oct. 16, importing, that the convoy from Corke, consisting of forty-two sail, had arrived there on the 7th of that month; that the Carysfort, which he had sent to Hallifax, returned on the 8th, and had the good fortune to capture a mast-ship with a considerable quantity of masts for large ships on the French king's account. That the Torbay and Prince William arrived on the 11th, having parted from the Jamaica convoy on the 21st of September, and that the Nymph was returned from cruising off Cape Henry, and had brought with her five prizes taken by her and the Amphion. By a subsequent letter, dated Oct. 19, the rear-admiral writes, that he had that day embarked all the troops on board the men of war from the transports, to the amount of 7149, officers and men included; and that the whole fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, 2 fifties, and 8 frigates, were then under sail for the Chesapeake; that the instant of writing, a numerous convoy appeared,

which proved to be the Centurion and her convoy, which were all standing in for the Hook.

By an account in the Pennsylvania gazette, which seems to deserve credit, it appears, that on the 26th of September Gen. Washington began to play his heavy artillery on York Town, and before night had gained some trifling advantages.

An express arrived at St. James's with an account of the arrival of some transports with Hanoverian troops all safe in the Downs. They consist of a thousand men, and are designed for the East Indies.

*Tuesday 20.*

*Whitehall.* A letter from Sir Henry Clinton, dated New York, Oct. 25, incloses copies of an exchange effected on the third of September of British and German officers of the troops of convention, so long detained prisoners of war.

*Wednesday 22.*

An express was received at the Admiralty, from Sir Thomas Rich, giving an account of his arrival at Spithead, with his majesty's ship the Princess Royal, under his command. This ship had the charge of the rear of the Jamaica convoy, when they sailed from Port Royal, and was separated with her division from the main body by a hurricane, which drove them so much to leeward, as to prevent their making the windward passage in time, to bear the rest of the ships company.

*Tuesday 27.*

*Whitehall.* By Sir H. Clinton's letter to Lord G. Germaine, dated off Chesapeake, October 29, and brought by the Rattlesnake sloop, capt. Melcombe, it appears that the fleet and army, which sailed from the Hook on the 19th, arrived off Cape Charles on the 24th, when they had the mortification to hear that lord Cornwallis had proposed terms of capitulation to the enemy on the 18th. This intelligence was brought by the pilot of the Charon, and some other persons who came off from the shore, and said they had made their escape from York on the 18th, and had not heard any firing there since the day before. The Nymph frigate also arriving from New-York, says the General, brought me a letter from his lordship, dated the 15th, the desponding tenor of which gives me the most alarming apprehensions of its truth. Since then we have been plying off the Capes, with variable and hard gales of wind, to the present hour, without being able to procure any further information, except from two men taken in a Canoe, whose report exactly corresponds with the former.

Comparing, therefore, the intelligence given by those people, and several others, since come in, with the purport of lord Cornwallis's letter, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose for your lordship's information, we cannot entertain the least doubt of his lordship's having capitulated, and that we are unfortunately too late to relieve him;



him; which being the only object of the expedition, the admiral has determined upon returning with his fleet to Sandy Hook.

I beg leave to mention to your lordship, that the army is under the greatest obligations to the admirals, the captains, and the officers of the king's ships, for the cheerfulness with which they submitted to many and great inconveniences for our accommodation on this service."

The Dispatches from admiral Graves were to the same effect as the above from Sir H. Clinton.

The terms of capitulation have not yet officially been received.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the Parliament with the following most gracious speech from the throne.

*" My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" When I last met you in Parliament, I acquainted you with the arduous situation of public affairs at that time, and I represented to you the objects which I had in view, and the resolution with which I was determined to persevere in the defence of my dominions against the combined powers of my enemies, until such a pacification could be made as might consist with the honour of my crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people. The war is still unhappily prolonged by that restless ambition which first excited our enemies to commence it, and which still continues to disappoint my earnest desire and diligent exertion to restore the public tranquillity: but I should not answer the trust committed to the Sovereign of a free people, nor make a suitable return to my subjects for their constant, zealous, and affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, if I consented to sacrifice, either to my own desire of peace, or to their temporary ease and relief, those essential rights and permanent interests, upon the maintenance and preservation of which the future strength and security of this country must ever principally depend.

" The favourable appearance of our affairs in the East-Indies, and the safe and prosperous arrival of the numerous commercial fleets of my kingdoms, must have given you satisfaction; but in the course of this year, my assiduous endeavours to guard the extensive dominions of my Crown have not been attended with success equal to the justice and uprightness of my views; and it is with great concern that I inform you, that the events of war have been very unfortunate to my arms in Virginia, having ended in the loss of my forces in that province.

No endeavours have been wanting on my part to extinguish that spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the Colonies, and to restore to my deluded subjects in America that happy and prosperous condition which

they formerly derived from a due obedience to the laws; but the late misfortune in that quarter calls loudly for your firm concurrence and assistance, to frustrate the designs of our enemies, equally prejudicial to the real interests of America and to those of Great-Britain.

" In the last session you made a considerable progress in your enquiries into the state and condition of our dominions and revenues in the East-Indies:—You will, I am persuaded, resume the prosecution of that important deliberation with the same spirit and temper in which it was begun, and proceed with the same attention and anxiety to consider how those remote provinces may be held and governed with the greatest security and advantage to this country, and by what means the happiness of the native inhabitants may be best promoted.

*" Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

" I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I rely on your wisdom and public spirit for such supplies as the circumstances of our affairs shall be found to require. Among the many ill consequences which attend the continuation of the present war, I most sincerely regret the additional burthens which it must unavoidably bring upon my faithful subjects.

*" My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" In the prosecution of this great and important contest in which we are engaged, I retain a firm confidence in the protection of divine providence, and a perfect conviction of the justice of my cause; and I have no doubt but that, by the concurrence and support of my parliament, by the valour of my fleets and armies, and by a vigorous, animated and united exertion of the faculties and resources of my people, I shall be enabled to restore the blessing of a safe and honourable peace to all my dominions."

*Friday 30.*

Upon opening lately a small part of a tumulus, or burrough, near the Roman Foss-Road, in the parish of Hampnet, Gloucestershire, it was discovered to be full of graves of a singular construction. They were made of rude massy stones collected together, some of them about six feet long, three feet broad, and a foot and a half thick; these were put in, or on the ground, sideways, in rows, and the bodies deposited North and South in the divisions or compartments. The whole was covered over with lesser stones and earth, which made the tumulus; though several of the larger stones appear now above the surface. Each compartment contained a body. The bones in general were in a very decayed and mouldering state, but some of the jaws were perfect, and had teeth in them of a fine white. The tumulus is about twenty yards long, and ten broad. If the bodies deposited are Roman, they must have lain in the ground fifteen or sixteen hundred years.

Lord



Lord Shelburne was at the levee on Wednesday. His speech was generally approved. And it is supposed the troops in America will be withdrawn, in order to be employed on more useful services.

Mrs. Milles, whose death was mentioned in our last, was the relict of Christ. Milles, esq; and dau. and co-heiress of the late Rich. Warner, esq; of North Elmham, Norfolk. Her family lament in her a most affectionate parent, and the poor a liberal benefactress.

**BIRTHS.**

**T**HE lady of Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. M. P. a son.

Nov. 1. The lady of John Inglish Dolben, esq; a daughter.

14. The lady of Geo. Gipps, esq; M. P. a daughter.

16. The Lady of Edw. Gordon, esq; a dau. being her 18th child.

24. Mrs. Woollett, wife of the celebrated engraver, of twins. This is the fifth time Mrs. W. has been brought to-bed of twins, and once she had three children at a birth.

26. Countess of Harrington, a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

**J**OHNSON Drew, esq; banker, at Chichester, to Lady Frankland, of that city.

At Salisbury, the rev. Wm. Holland, vicar of Overfoway, Somersetsh. to Miss Mary Dodwell, 2d dau. of the rev. Dr. Dodwell, arch-deacon of Berks.

Rev. Mr. James, V. of Redstock, Somersetsh. to Miss Bambridge, only dau. of Tho. B. esq;

Oct. 25. Cha. Meniconi, esq; of Park-str. Grosvenor-squ. to Miss Phyllis Neate, of the Isle of Thanet.

At Moor-Monkton church, near York, Sir Tho. T. Slingsby, bart. to Miss M. Slingsby.

At Ealing, Alex. Dury, esq; son of Maj. Gen. Dury, who fell at St. Cas, to Miss Lucy Bowles, 2d daughter of Sampson Bowles, esq; of Friday-street.

27. Andr. Lawrie, esq; of the Adelphi, to Miss Cunningham.

29. At Tadley, Hants, Mr. Rich. West, aged 70, to Dame Justice, aged 76, his 5th wife.

30. Geo. N. Vincent, esq; of Berkeley-squ. to Miss M. Clarges, sister of Sir T. Clarges, bt.

Rev. Jas. Barton, to Miss Shuttleworth, of Preston, Lancashire.

Lord Vise. Turnour, son of the E. of Winterton, to Miss Chapman, dau. of Rich. C. esq;

At St. Bride's church, Fleet-str. Capt. Tho. Thomason, of the 36th reg. of foot, to Miss Grierson. This marriage was in consequence of the recommendation of the lord chancellor, the gentleman having married the lady before in Scotland.

Nov. 5. Wm. Allen, esq; to Miss Kitchin, dau. of the alderman.

7. At Kendal, the rev. John Hutton, B.D. vicar of Burton, to Miss Myles, of Ambleside.

8. At Glassaugh, Banffshire, Vice-admiral Duff, of Logie, to Mrs. Morison, of Haddo, dau. of the late Gen. Abercromby.

9. At Enfield, Mr. Ingram, attorney, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Sally Garnault, young dau. of Amie G. esq; of the above place.

13. Robt. Stephenson, esq; private secretary and steward to Ld Cardiff, to Mrs. Beecroft.

Rev. J. G. Spurgeon, to Miss Farrer, dau. and coheiress of Wm. F. esq; of Cold Brayfield, co. Bucks.

Jas. Thompson, esq; late a planter in Barbadoes, to Miss L. Watson, of Arundel-str.

Rev. Mr. Raffleigh, of Boughton, near Maidstone, to Miss Burwell, dau. of the rev. Mr. B. of Boxley.

15. Mr. Jos. White, jun. of Newgate-str. to Miss Cockeran.

17. Geo. Drummond, esq; one of the commissioners of publick accounts, to Miss Anne Shotter.

18. Mr. Mavely, of Golden-lane, aged 75, to Mrs. Dinah Hunt, of Holborn, aged 84.

20. Rev. Mr. Hicks, M.A. and fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambr. to Miss Townley, dau. of Rich. T. esq; of Lancashire.

At Gretna-Green, Capt. Gordon, of the 91st reg. of foot, to Miss Locke.

**DEATHS.**

**I**N Ireland, Wm. Frazer, esq; one of the secretaries to the lord lieutenant.

Rev. Peter Stephen Goddard, D. D. master of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, and prebendary of Peterborough. He published a volume of Sermons not long ago (see p. 280.), which were chiefly noticed for the dedication to the D. of Newcastle, who had been the doctor's pupil.

Rev. Sam. Peploe, LL.D. chanc. of Chester, aged 82.

At Chesterton-Hall, Huntingdonsh. aged 98, Mrs. Martha Standish, relict of the late rev. Wm. S. many years rector of Saddington, co. Leicester.

At Spalding, co. Linc. aged 65, Jn. Ingram, esq; late a captain in the 56th reg.

At Glasgow, Janet Clark, widow of Mr. James Stobo, of Coustoun. She has left nine children, 42 grand-children, and 32 gr. grand-children, all of whom are alive.

In America, of his wounds, Lieut. Henry Wm. Smyth, of the 40th reg. son of the rev. Dr. Smyth, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, and nearly related to Ld Camden. This young gentleman had been in hard service for six years in America and the West-Indies. He was adjutant to the light infantry commanded by Lieut. Col. Musgrave, and present at the attack made by Gen. Washington on the advanced guard of Gen. Howe's army in Virginia, where his regiment gallantly defended a post till relieved by Ld Cornwallis. He was afterwards sent to, and was at the conquest of St. Lucia, and there at the time the French were repulsed in their attempt to retake it. He was then stationed in Antigua, and at last returned to America, where he fell most gloriously, with other brave officers, in storming Fort Griswold, in New-England.

J. Colville, esq; brother to the late countess of Tankerville.

At



At Worsal, near Yarm, aged 103, Mary Speed, a poor labouring woman. In the early part of her life she was left a widow, with several children, for whose support she worked as a bricklayer's labourer, or at some such laborious employment, till the last twenty years of her life, when she employed herself in spinning till the time of her death, which happened without any previous illness.

Miss Hay, only dau. of Sir Alex. H. bart.

At Wetherfield, Suff. the rev. Tho. Barnard, B. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and rector of Newmarket and Wetherfield.

Oct. 24. In Charles-str. Grosvenor-squ. aged 97 years 4 months, Lady Gray, relict of Sir Jas. G. bart. and mother of the late Sir James and Sir George.

In an advanced age, in Up. Grosvenor-str. Mrs. Bethia Jessop, of Broom-Hall, in Yorkshire, only surviving dau. of the late Wm. Jessop, esq; member in seven successive parliaments for Aldborough.

25. At Andover, Hants, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Wright.

26. At Ingatestone-Hall, Essex, aged 72, Mr. Tho. Pease.

27. Mrs. Freeman, wife of Tho. Edw. Freeman, esq;

John Verbruggen, esq; aged 70, master founder of his Majesty's ordnance at Woolwich.

28. On Windsor-Forest, Jn. Hutchins, esq; At Clapton, Mr. Peter Gauslen, jun.

29. At Chelsea, aged 81, Jas. Ennis, esq;

At Bristol, aged 90, Cha. Jones, esq; an officer of his Majesty's customs in that port upwards of 60 years.

30. At Rouen in Normandy, Cha. Stonor, of Stonor, co. Oxford.

31. At Litchbarrow, Northamptonsh. in a very advanced age, the rev. Cha. Addington, M. A. rector of that parish, of which he was also patron, and many years in the commission of the peace for that county. He was father of Justice Addington.

Nov. 1. At Hampstead, aged 68, Mr. T. Evans, formerly a gold-beater in Long-Acre, but had retired from business many years.

Aged above 90, Mrs. Martha Heddin, of an ancient family of Isleworth, where she had several years survived her sister. She left a considerable fortune, accumulated by both with the most pecuniary economy, to Jas. Clitherow, esq; of Boston-House, Brentford, though personally unknown to herself, out of regard to his excellent character, and as having been an old acquaintance in her family.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Jordan, wife of the rev. Mr. Jordan, rector of Barming.

In Bartholomew-lane, aged 83, the youngest and last of twenty-one children, Mr. Mungo Murray, brother of the late Wm. Murray, esq; of Polmaise.

John Johnes, esq; of Dolecothy, co. Carmarthen, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

After a painful and lingering illness, which

he bore with patience and resignation, the rev. Robt. Capell, M. A. sen. fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambr. at his rectory of Stanton, near Bury, Suffolk, which he held as successor to his father, the late rev. Gamaliel Capell, for 27 years. He had cultivated polite literature, and was not unacquainted with the severer studies. His mind was acute, and his apprehension ready; his memory strong; his manners simple, open, and amiable; his heart truly and universally benevolent. The plain, pure, and salutary principles of Christianity he taught with simplicity—revered, and practised. He has left his memory endeared to many respectable friends; and a deep sense of their loss to his parishioners, and such of the poor as were within the reach of his assistance. He was the last male heir of that branch of the Capell family, and was born the 20th of Sept. 1715.

5. At Stapleford, co. Leic. the right hon. Lady Dorothy Sherard, only dau. of the E. of Harborough, by Dorothy, the late countess.

6. At Islington, aged 79, Mrs. M. Lawford.

At Wigan, Lancashire, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Sentham, aged 66, an alderman of that corporation.

7. In Piccadilly, Mr. Benj. Eaton, formerly clerk of the stables to the Pr. of Wales.

8. In Fenchurch-str. Raphael Franco, esq;

Of the stone in his kidneys, at the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, in Northamptonshire, the rev. Tho. Crofts, M. A. F. R. and A. SS. chancellor of Peterborough, and R. of Donyat, co. Somerset; distinguished for his general attainments, as well in ancient erudition, as in the refinements of modern information, gleaned in a long course, not of reading only, but of the most intelligent travels. He was also distinguished for a most rare and critical knowledge of books. His many friends will bear ample testimony to the former, in their regret for the loss of his conversation; of the latter he has left a convincing proof in one of the most chosen of private libraries.

9. At Pangbourn-Lane, near Reading, in an advanced age, Peter Zinzam, M. D. author of "The Snipe, a poem."

Far advanced in years, and deeply versed in many of the sciences, Mr. Cha. Rivers Verman. He died in great obscurity, in a lodging in Tottenham-court Road; worth about fourteen pounds, the remainder of a fortune of 15,000l.

Tho. Jenks, esq; father of the rev David Jenks, rector of North-Church and Gaddesdon, co. Herts.

At Marybone, Abel Willard, esq; formerly of Lancaster, in the prov. of Massachusetts Bay.

10. Lewis Arnold Majendie, esq; aged 71.

At his house in the Warren, Woolwich, aged 77, Lieut.-gen. Geo. Williamson, col. of the 2d battalion of the royal reg. of artillery; he was near 60 years an officer, and was buried on the 16th at Woolwich with military honours.

11. Fra. Simpson, LL. D. advocate in the court of arches, official to the archdeacons of London,



London, Canterbury, Middlesex, and Rochester, chancellor of the dioc. of Lincoln, and fellow of Trin. Hall, Cambr. He was nephew to the late Sir Edw. Simpson, dean of the arches, and was editor of Bp. Ellys's Tracts on Spiritual Liberty.

Lieut. Geo. Wm. Lenox Rogers, of the royal artillery, son of the late Major Rogers of Berwick.

At his sister Miss Drake's in Bentinck-str. aged 59, the rev. Ralph Drake Brockman, B.D. of Beachborough, in Kent, in the commission of the peace for that county, one of the commissioners of Dover harbour, a jurate of Hythe, &c. He was some years fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxf. and in 1767 took the name of Brockman by act of parliament, in pursuance of the will of his kinsman, James Brockman, esq; who bequeathed to him his estate. His integrity and goodness of heart, and his many amiable and respectable qualities, in every relation of life, make his loss severely felt and lamented by all who knew him. He married his cousin Miss Caroline Brockman in 1761, by whom he has left two sons (the eldest, James, just admitted at St. John's Coll. Oxf.), and four daughters.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Vincent, aged 96, mother-in-law of Mr. Alderm. Jackson.

At Genthorpe, in Yorksh. Mrs. Hodgson, lady of the rev. Nath. Hodgson, and sister to Ld Middleton.

12. At Harwich, Capt. Preston, of the W. Middlesex militia. He was exercising his men on horseback, and just as he had drawn his sword to give the word of command, it dropped out of his hand, and he fell off his horse and instantly expired.

At Rotherhithe, Mr. Ezek. Ranfolk. Five days before his decease he had come into possession of an estate of a thousand pounds per ann. His death was attributed to a violent cold he caught upon the water on lord mayor's day.

At Chinkford-Hall, Essex, aged 84, Mrs. Snell, relict of the late Robt. S. esq; and mother of — S. esq; of Salisbury in Shendey; one of her daughters married, 1. Mr. Sugar, prebendary of York; 2. Mr. Barnard, of whom see vol. XXVIII. 203. 241.; another is widow of the late Mr. Snell, of Edmonton.

At Warwick, aged 81, Mr. Isaac Twycrofs, 50 years alderman of that corporation.

13. Mr. Binckes, jeweller, in the Strand. His death was occasioned by being flung from a phaeton returning from Windsor races.

Mr. King, master of the King's Head, Enfield, by riding against the shaft of a cart at Bush-Hill in the dark, which tore his thigh, and brought on such an effusion of blood, as occasioned his death in a few hours. The driver of the cart was butler to Mr. Daguiilar at Enfield Wath, and had come out of his way to accommodate a woman and child.

15. At Deptford, Mr. John Brickley, aged 104; formerly a surgeon in the navy.

At his second son's in Berners-street, aged

84, Matthew Kenrick, esq; barrister at law, and one of the commissioners of the lieutenancy for London, formerly counsel to the governors of Q. Anne's bounty, and one of the commissioners of the stamp-office, but had retired from business many years. He has left four sons; Cranmer; John, M. P. for Blechingly, and clerk of the deliveries of the board of ordnance; Matthew, LL.D. rector of Blechingly; and Jarvis, M. A. vicar of Chilham, in Kent.

At Mill-Hill, Tho. Barnard, esq; of Lincoln's Inn.

17. At Chatham, suddenly, Mr. Francis Whitefield, keeper of a lottery-office there and at Canterbury, and a tide-waiter in the port of London.

Rev. Mr. Laycon, V. of Winsford, Somersf.

18. Mrs. Bromfield, aged 92, relict of Jn. Bromfield, esq; of Haywood, co. Northampton.

Rev. Jas. Hassall, R. of N. Rungton, Norf.

Mr. Cotton, master of an academy in Enfield town.

At Hartford, near Huntingd. Mrs. Waytsan.

19. In Harpur-str. Mrs. Spelman, relict of John S. esq; of Narboro' co. Norfolk.

At York, the rev. John Buxton, vicar of Carleton and Bonwell, co. Norfolk.

At Chatham, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Tressé, wife of Mr. Wm. Tressé; a grand niece to George Monck, duke of Albemarle, being on her mother's side descended from the sister of that illustrious personage.

20. Mr. J. Hunt, son of Edw. H. esq; surveyor of the navy.

21. In New-str. Hanover-squ. Edw. Sedgwick, esq;

22. Alex. Freeman, esq; aged 99, formerly a Hamburgh merchant.

23. Mr. Tatum, student of Wadham Coll. Oxf. and eld. son to Dr. T. of Salisbury.

24. Mrs. Jackson, of Clerkenwell-clofe, one of the largest women in England.

25. Mr. Dye, aged 89, button-maker to the army.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 29 JONATHAN Lovett, esq; of Lifford House, co. Bucks, created a baronet of G. Britain.

Oct. 6. Rob. Pool Finch, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, vice Dr. Tho. Marriott, dec.

The dignity of a baronet of Ireland to William Gleadowe Newcower, of Carrickglass, in the co. of Longford, esq; Barry Denny, of Castle Moyle, in the co. of Kerry, esq; and Hugh Dillon Massey, of Donals, co. of Clare, esq;

20. Tho. Lock, esq; Lancaster Herald, appointed Norroy King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the North parts of England, vice Peter Dore, esq; dec.

Nov. 6. Sir Geo. Br. Rodney, bart. and K. B. appointed vice admiral of Gr. Britain, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, and also lieut. of the navies and seas of Gr. Britain, vice Ld Hawke.

Geo. Darby, esq; rear admiral of Gr. Britain, &c. vice Sir G. B. Rodney.

War-



*War-Office, Oct. 9.* Major Oliver De Lancey of 17th reg. of light dragoons, to be adjutant-general of the forces in N. America, *vice* John André; and a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**E**ARL Waldegrave, lord lieutenant and custos rot. of the co. of Essex, *vice* Lord Rochford, dec.

Fra. Pigot, esq; to be clerk of the peace for the county of Berks, and clerk of the general meetings of the militia for the said county, in the room of Wm. Tyrell, esq; dec.

Messrs. Lichfield, Jones, Sharpe, Garnett, and Ripon, bachelors of arts, of Trin. Coll. Camb. elected fellows of that society.

Rev. Rich. Fisher, M. A. elected a senior fellow of Gonv. and Caius Coll. Camb. and John Sayer, esq; M. A. barrister at law, and fellow, appointed steward of the college courts.

Wm. Mayhew, esq; barrister at law, recorder of Colchester and Ipswich, to be high steward of Colchester; and Sir Wm. Smyth, bart. of Hill-Hall, Essex, col. of the W. battalion of Essex militia, both *vice* Lord Rochford, dec.

Sir Hyde Parker, captain of the Goliath, a 74; Sir Rich. Pearson, of the Warrior, a 74; both new ships.—Capt. Byron, of the Latona, Capt. T. Taylor, jun. of the Proserpine, frigates.

John Morgan, esq; barrister at law, recorder of Maidstone, *vice* Newman, dec.

Rev. Robt. Fiske, M. A. of St. John's Coll. and rev. Edw. Robt. Raynes, M. A. of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, proctors. Rev. Geo. Prettyman, M. A. of Pembroke-Hall, and rev. Tho. Cautley, M. A. of Trin. Coll. taxers.

Rev. Rich. Beadon, D. D. vice-chancellor of the univ. of Cambridge.—Rev. ——— Torkington, M. A. master of Clare-Hall, *vice* Dr. Goddard.—Rev. Jos. Jowett, LL. D. regius professor of law, *vice* Bp. Hallifax.

*Oct. 1.* Dr. Pitcairn chosen president of the College of Physicians; Sir Noah Thomas, Dr. Cadogan, Sir Rich. Jebb, and Dr. Donald Monro, censors; Dr. Thomlinson, treasurer; and Dr. Reynolds, register. Also Sir Noah Thomas, Dr. Turton, Dr. Wright, Dr. Pepys, and Dr. Burges, commissioners for granting licenses to persons for keeping houses for the reception of lunatics.

*12.* The following gentlemen of Cambridge were chosen of the caput for the year ensuing; Rich. Farmer, D. D. master of Emanuel Coll. Divinity; Robt. Glynn, M. D. of King's Coll. Physic; Jos. Jowett, LL. D. of Trinity Hall, Law; Adam Wall, M. A. of Christ Coll. Sen. Non-Regent; and J. Plampin, M. A. of Jesus Coll. Sen. Regent.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Wm. Hufsey, M. A. fellow of Benet Coll. Cambridge, collated to Sandhurst R. co. Kent, *vice* H. Hodson, dec.

Rev. Wm. Beresford, B. D. Sunning V. co. Berks, presented by the Dean of Sarum.

Rev. Tho. Leir, M. A. Ditchat and Charlton Musgrave RR. co. Somerset.

Rev. Tho. Pemberton, clerk, Chellesworth R. co. Suffolk. Lord Chancellor's gift.

Rev. Wm. Munton, LL. B. presented to Preston R. near Bath, worth 400l. per ann.

Rev. Edm. Smith, LL. D. rector of Melcombe in Dorsetshire, presented by his brother Sir John Smith, bart. to the rectory of Godmanstone, in the same county.

Rev. Peter Peckard; M. A. preb. of Lincoln, and R. of Fletton in Huntingdonsh. admitted master of Magd. Coll. Camb. on the nomination of Sir Jn. Griffin Griffin, K. B. *vice* Wallop, dec.

Rev. Tho. Nichols, M. A. sen. fellow of Gonville and Caius Coll. presented by that society to Wheatacre Burgh R. co. Norf. and Mutford V. cum Barnaby R. co. Suff. *vice* Mr. Smeare, sen. dec.

Rev. John Moore, B. A. St. Michael Bassishaw R. in London, *vice* Marriot, dec.

Rev. John Churchill, B. D. fell. of C. C. C. Oxf. Chawleigh R. Devon, presented by Hen. Arth. Fellowes, esq;

Rev. Edw. Bayne, M. A. fellow of Sidney Coll. Camb. Wike St. Mary, Cornwall, presented by the college.

Rev. Andr. Pern, Isham R. co. Northampton. Bp. of Lincoln's gift.

Rev. Wm. Oddie, of St. John's Coll. Camb. Leighton Boyzard V. Bucks.

## DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Geo. Stinton, D. D. Wrotham R. Kent, and Allhallows Barking V. Lond.

Rev. Tho. Biker, M. A. Arley R. co. Warwick, with Culworth V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Steph. Eaton, M. A. St. Anne's R. Westminster, and Northall V. Middlesex.

Dr. Hallifax, Bp. of Glouc. Workfop R. co. Nottingham. in commendam with his bishoprick.

Rev. Jonath. Lipyeat, B. D. Gr. Hallingbury and Bobingworth RR. co. Essex.

Rev. Edw. Northey, M. A. Cleobury Mortimer and Kinlet VV. both co. Salop.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

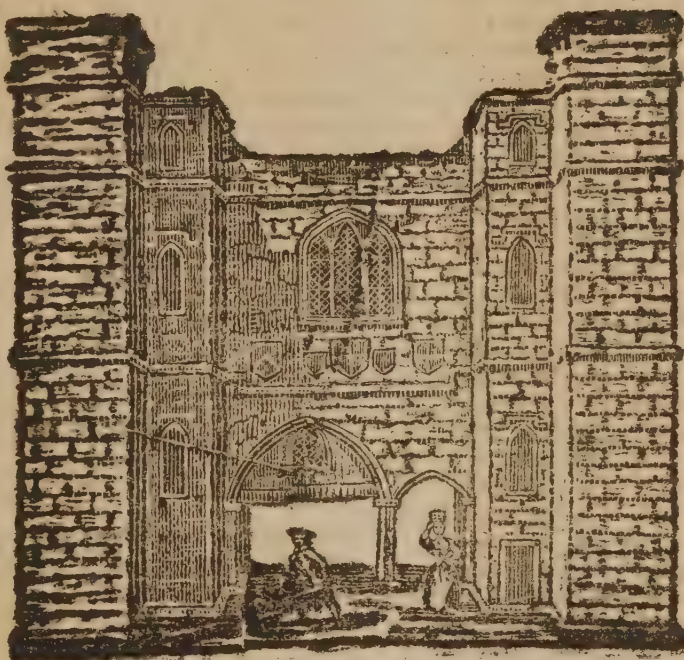
Nov. 14.	Nov. 27.
Bank Stock, —	110 a 109 $\frac{3}{4}$
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. 54 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	56 a 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 55 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	53 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—
Ditto New 1777, 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	71 a 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds, 15. Pr. —	par a 15. Disc.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{5}{16}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	16 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{9}{16}$
Short ditto, 1777, —	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—
Omnium —	—
Annuity. 1778, 12 $\frac{3}{16}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Lottery Tickets, 141 a 16s	—
Exchequer Bills — disc.	—



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Daily Courant  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
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Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
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Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
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For DECEMBER, 1781.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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**Prices of Grain.—Theatrical Register.—Bill of Mortality.**

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 10, to Dec. 15, 1781.**

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	0	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	3
<b>COUNTIES INLAND.</b>										
Middlesex	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	1
Surry	5	0	2	9	2	3	2	0	3	4
Hertford	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	4
Bedford	4	10	2	11	2	0	1	9	2	10
Cambridge	4	8	2	7	1	8	7	6	2	8
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	1	10	1	5	2	7
Northampton	4	11	2	10	2	0	1	5	3	0
Rutland	4	7	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	10
Leicester	4	9	3	0	2	2	1	7	3	1
Nottingham	4	10	2	10	2	1	1	10	3	4
Derby	4	10	0	0	2	2	1	7	3	6
Stafford	5	4	4	2	2	4	1	8	3	5
Salop	5	4	3	6	2	4	1	6	3	1
Hereford	5	4	0	0	2	1	1	8	2	6
Worcester	5	4	0	0	2	2	1	8	3	1
Warwick	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	10
Gloucester	5	8	0	0	1	1	1	9	3	0
Wilt	5	8	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	7
Berks	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	9
Oxford	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	9	2	11
Bucks	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	11	3	0

**COUNTIES upon the COAST.**

Essex	4	10	0	0	1	10	1	8	2	7
Suffolk	4	7	2	6	1	10	1	8	2	5
Norfolk	4	10	2	6	1	9	1	5	0	0
Lincoln	4	5	2	7	2	0	1	4	2	7
York	4	9	3	2	2	2	1	7	2	11
Derham	5	1	3	3	2	3	1	6	3	1
Northumberland	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	6	2	9
Cumberland	4	8	3	0	1	0	1	4	2	9
Westmorland	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	3
Lancashire	5	5	0	0	2	3	1	9	3	2
Cheshire	5	5	4	0	2	5	1	8	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	4	1	6	0	0
Somerset	6	6	3	6	2	3	1	8	2	8
Devon	6	1	0	0	1	7	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	5	11	0	0	2	6	1	4	0	0
Dorset	6	4	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	3
Hampshire	5	5	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	0
Suffex	5	2	0	0	2	2	1	9	2	8
Kent	4	8	0	0	2	2	1	10	2	3

**WALES, Dec. 3, to Dec. 8, 1781.**

North Wales	5	4	3	8	2	3	1	3	3	7
South Wales	5	2	3	8	2	1	1	2	2	2

**THEATRICAL REGISTER.**

**DRURY-LANE.**

- Nov. 24. Love in a Village—Robinson Crusoe  
 26. School for Scandal—Gentle Shepherd.  
 27. *The Fair Circassian*—The Apprentice.  
 28. Ditto—Gentle Shepherd.  
 29. Ditto—The Quaker.  
 30. Ditto—Gentle Shepherd.  
 Dec. 1. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.  
 3. Ditto—Gentle Shepherd.  
 4. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.  
 5. School for Scandal—Gentle Shepherd.  
 6. The Fair Circassian—The Waterman.  
 7. Ditto—Comus.  
 8. Ditto—Gentle Shepherd.  
 10. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.  
 11. King Arthur—Catherine and Petruchio.  
 12. The Fair Circassian—Gentle Shepherd.  
 13. *The Carnival of Venice*—The Apprentice.  
 14. Ditto—The Lyar.  
 15. Ditto—Bon Ton.  
 17. Ditto—The Divorce.  
 18. Ditto—Ditto.  
 19. Ditto—Ditto.  
 20. Ditto—Ditto.  
 21. Ditto—Ditto.  
 22. Ditto—Ditto.  
 26. The Fair Circassian—Robinson Crusoe.  
 27. *Carnival of Venice*—Englishman in Paris.  
 28. Ditto—Gentle Shepherd.  
 29. Ditto—The Divorce.

**COVENT-GARDEN.**

- Nov. 24. The Count of Narbonne—The Agreeable Surprise.  
 26. Ditto—Ditto.  
 27. Ditto—Ditto.  
 28. *The Banditti*—The Apprentice.  
 29. The Count of Narbonne—The Agreeable Surprise.  
 30. Ditto—Ditto.  
 Dec. 1. Ditto—Ditto.  
 3. Ditto—Harlequin Freemason.  
 4. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 5. Much Ado about Nothing—Son-in-Law  
 6. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
 7. The Duenna—Tom Thumb.  
 8. Merry Wives of Windsor—Son-in-Law  
 10. Jane Shore—Harlequin Freemason.  
 11. King Henry the Fourth—Son-in-Law.  
 12. The Man of the World—Ditto.  
 13. Duenna—Tom Thumb.  
 14. A New Way to pay Old Debts—The Son-in-Law.  
 15. The Count of Narbonne—Jovial Crew.  
 17. Macbeth—The Golden Pippin.  
 18. The Spanish Friar—Son-in-Law.  
 19. Duenna—Tom Thumb.  
 20. Mourning Bride—Agreeable Surprise.  
 21. Belle's Stratagem—The Flitch of Bacon.  
 22. Love in a Village—Tom Thumb.  
 26. George Barnwell—*The Choice of Harlequin*  
 27. Count of Narbonne—Ditto.  
 28. Duplicity—Ditto.  
 29. Mourning Bride—Ditto.

**Bill of Mortality from Nov. 27, to Dec. 25, 1781.**

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	718	Males	966		2 and 5	156
Females	752	Females	963		5 and 10	74
					10 and 20	67
					20 and 30	167
				30 and 40	168	
				40 and 50	210	
				50 and 60	194	
				60 and 70	143	
				70 and 80	85	
				80 and 90	40	
				90 and 100	5	
				100	1	

Whereof have died under two years old 612

Peck Loaf 2s. 3<sup>d</sup>.

Whereof have died under two years old 612

Peck Loaf 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For D E C E M B E R, 1781.

*Proceedings in the first Session of the present Parliament, continued from p. 498.*  
Feb. 1.



HIS day Mr. F—x desired the copy of the charges exhibited against Adm. Keppel by Sir H. A Palliser, and the heads of the proceeding consequent thereupon, to be read; after which he rose, and apologized to the House for the motion he was about to make, which, he said, was neither actuated by motives of personal enmity to the one, nor influenced by private friendship to the other. He considered, he said, Sir H. P. as one great cause of the calamities under which the nation was now suffering, and therefore he felt against that gentleman all that public enmity which a just sense of his conduct ought to inspire. At the same time he paid his hon. relation [Adm. Keppel] all those honours which heroic valour, joined to consummate virtue, are justly entitled to. He then took occasion to expatiate on the treatment his hon. relation had met with from an Administration who had uniformly bestowed their favours only on the most obnoxious of their own creatures; and exhibited a striking picture of the enormous influence of the Crown, opposed to virtue, popularity, and invincible integrity, at the election for Windsor, when the representative of their choice was separated from his constituents, who for several successive parliaments had honoured him with their voluntary suffrages. This opposition, however, had terminated to the mortification of those who abetted it; for the free electors of the opulent county of Surrey, in abhorrence of such barefaced corruption, received the hon. Admiral with open arms, chose him their

representative, and sent him to Parliament with the most distinguished marks of approbation. He stated an objection which he supposed would be made to his motion, as tending to revive those animosities in the navy which were in part extinguished. *Non movere quiescit* was a maxim generally approved; but *they* must be answerable for the bad consequences, if any should ensue, who brought the matter forward by advising his Majesty to appoint Sir H. P. governor of Greenwich Hospital. He then glanced at the odium the same men had brought upon themselves, by taking into trust and confidence another delinquent, who had been degraded and declared unworthy of ever serving his country more. And who knows, said he, how soon we may see the Governor of Greenwich Hospital at the head of a British fleet; and then, if any objection should be made, it will be said, Why persecute the man now? the time was, when he was appointed Gov. of Greenwich Hospital. This appointment Mr. F—x represented as an insult on the honour of the British navy. Who, he said, could see with indifference a post which had hitherto been bestowed only as a reward for meritorious service, given to a man convicted of having preferred a malicious and ill-founded accusation against his commanding officer? To clear him from which stain, the credit of a most respectable court, composed of the first characters in the British navy, is to be arraigned, and their verdict declared extra-judicial, though it had received the full approbation of the British Parliament, and the open acquiescence of the prosecutor himself; who, conscious of his own criminality, had resigned his lucrative employments in the state, and even his seat in Parliament, to retire from the notice of the public, and, if possible, to fly from himself. He justified the ver-



dict of the court-martial on the principles of justice, and the general usage of courts-martial, and even of the ordinary courts of law. If motives were not to be declared, how, said he, would the *innocent* be purged from the heavy charge of atrocious guilt? A confident accusation is apt to make too deep an impression upon men's minds to be effaced by a bare acquittal; and if courts were to be restrained from declaring motives, the most abandoned miscreant might ruin the reputation of the most meritorious citizen, without incurring infamy, or being known to have deviated from his line of duty. That it was not zeal for the national glory, nor regard for the interests of his country, that moved Sir H. P. to prefer an ill-founded accusation against his Admiral, needs no other proof than that he returned with him, remained with him on shore a considerable time after the action in which, in his opinion, the Admiral had incurred those five heavy charges which affected his life, sailed with him again on a second expedition, returned; and still not a word of any misconduct either to ministers or the public, till all at once murmurs were stirring against himself, and then he thought recrimination his only refuge. What, at the time, was the sense of all mankind? What the language of the House? What had a learned gentleman said, whom he was glad to see then in his place, *That he would move to impeach the minister who should venture to employ Sir H. Palliser again?* And had not another learned gentleman, now L. C. J. of the C. P. pressed, that the Vice-admiral's flag might remain with him till his death, that it might fly over his grave, since it could never again be hoisted at the mast-head of any of his Majesty's ships of war? The crown-lawyers did not then think the sentence of the court-martial extra-judicial, respecting the right of reply, so warmly insisted on by the prosecutor. Mr. F—x observed, that, whenever it was claimed in the courts of law, it was thought invidious, and in courts-martial it was rarely, if ever, allowed.

Nothing, Mr. F—x insisted, could be more unwarrantable, than for the House to call in question the sentence of Adm. Keppel's court-martial, without absolving the members from their oaths, and setting on foot a proper enquiry. Had any new lights appeared to give colour for such an enquiry? Had the trial of Sir H. P. tended in the least to remove the

stigma of the former court-martial? The V. A.'s own court-martial did neither honourably nor unanimously acquit him of misconduct; on the contrary, it charged him in so many words with neglect of duty. It did not in the most distant manner tend to clear him from the just censure of having preferred a malicious and ill-founded accusation against his commanding officer; nor did it in the least tend to throw any slur on the commander in chief. He did not, he said, mean to impeach the sentence of acquittal of that court-martial, though there certainly was some suspicion of management as to the manner of constituting the court itself. By the sentence, Sir H. P. is said to have behaved in an exemplary and meritorious manner in *many* instances, which certainly implies, that, in some instances, he had not; it then condemns him as having been guilty of criminal neglect in omitting to let the Admiral know by the Fox frigate the condition of the Formidable; and after that, it acquits him. For such an acquittal his greatest enemies do not envy him. How different was the conduct of the Admiral and Vice-admiral at their respective trials! The Admiral, with a frankness that bespoke a consciousness of innocence, put the general question to every witness, not what particular neglect or misconduct they had observed in him, but whether they had observed any one instance of negligence or backwardness in him on the day of battle. Did the Vice-admiral act in that manner? It is notorious he did not; he called gentlemen as witnesses whom he never examined, to prevent their sitting on the court-martial; and yet how different the sentences of the two courts-martial! By the one, Adm. Keppel was honourably and unanimously acquitted: in the other, neither the words *honourable* nor *unanimous* are to be found. But had even the sentence of the second court-martial been as warm, as honourable, and unanimous, as the first, yet still it would not have done away the infamy of having preferred a malicious and ill-founded accusation against his commanding officer, nor have justified ministers in bestowing an office, looked up to by the navy as the hope and reward of honest ambition, on a man who stood branded as a false accuser. From this appointment Mr. F—x predicted every ill consequence to the service of the state. When officers see that honour and bravery combined are not the qualities that recommend men to court-favour,



vour, but that malice and infamy are strong claims with the present ministry, to protection and rewards, men of distinguished merit decline serving, and find the "post of honour in a private station." What makes Adm. Barrington decline the precedency in command? What makes every officer of distinguished character so unwilling to accept the chief command, but that they know there are snakes in the grass, watching to wound them in the tenderest part, their honour? Mr. F—x concluded this long and animated speech with moving, "That the appointment of Sir H. Palliser to be governor of Greenwich Hospital, after he had been declared guilty of having preferred a malicious and ill-founded accusation against his commanding officer, by the sentence of a court-martial, was a measure totally subversive of the discipline, and derogatory to the honour, of the navy."

Ld N—th began with complimenting the last speaker for supporting with his usual eloquence a motion very artfully worded, as it conveyed upon the face of it an idea that Sir H. Palliser was declared to have preferred a malicious and ill-founded accusation against his commander in chief by a court-martial before whom he had been tried for malice and falsehood, and who were perfectly competent to pass such a sentence upon him; whereas he should make it appear, he said, before he sat down, that the court-martial, which declared the accusation against Vice-admiral Sir H. P. malicious and ill-founded, were not appointed to try the accuser, nor had they heard him in his own defence. In stating the argument, the whole truth ought to be told, and not that part only by which a prejudice must naturally arise against the Vice-admiral in the minds of all who hear it. But before he proceeded, he thought it his duty, he said, to acquaint the House, that the motion before them was not a motion tending either to criminate or acquit Sir H. P. but a leading motion to impeach ministers for having advised his Majesty to bestow the government of G. H. on an unworthy object. The House were therefore to act in a judicial capacity, and he must look upon himself, in common with the rest of his Majesty's confidential servants, as upon his trial, for if blame there were, they were all equally culpable; he trusted, however, that he should be able to make it appear, that the motion was false in fact, that there was no blame due, and that

ministers had done no more than their duty. With respect to the hon. gentleman's argument in justification of Adm. K's court-martial being competent to pronounce upon the motives, without calling at all in question their conduct, he would take upon him to say, that their opinion was an extra-judicial opinion. The hon. gentleman, foreseeing that this objection would be made, had with his wonted ingenuity endeavoured to confound the argument by maintaining, that the court ought to have done this, and had a right to do that; but the question is, not what they ought to have done, but what they did; they pronounced the accusation malicious and ill-founded, without allowing the accuser the liberty of explaining his motives. But the hon. gentleman, feeling the weakness of his argument on this head, endeavoured to strengthen it by calling to its support the antecedent and subsequent conduct of Sir H. P. and presses the word *recrimination* into his service in hopes of fixing a lasting impression on the House; but even recrimination may be innocent, and in some cases one's duty. The man who tells another, who first charges him with a crime, "Sir, If you do not withdraw your charge, I will charge you with a greater," is doubtless a criminal recriminator; but he who finds himself attacked in the dark, and feeling for his honour, flies to the only quarter from whence he could be justified, and is rejected; and having no other means of redress but submitting the whole to free and open enquiry, is surely not to blame for so doing. Had Sir H. P. in such circumstances neglected this only means of clearing his character, how much soever his christian forbearance might have excited praise, his sense of honour would not have been deemed over-proof. What were the charges exhibited? Were they false facts? They were not, for the hon. Admiral did not deny, but justified them. This being admitted, it follows, that the V. A's motives might be bad information, ocular deception, or error in judgement. But what accusation had the hon. Admiral preferred against Sir H. P.? Why none. He has repeatedly told the House, he never did, nor ever would, prefer any. Where then was the recrimination? It must either be admitted that the Admiral accused first, or it can never be said the V. A. recriminated. The hon. gentleman has said, that the House itself adopted the sentence, and that the V. A. acquiesced



acquiesced in it by the resignation of all his employments. The hon. gentleman will not surely infer, that resignation is a proof of guilt; and if the House, in compliance with the temper of the times, when a kind of frenzy or political madness had taken possession of men's minds, had thought fit to fall in with the popular clamour, for the sake of restoring the public tranquillity, did it follow, that they adopted the whole of the sentence? By no means. He thought then, and he thinks now, that the declaring the accusation malicious and ill-founded, without having tried the accuser upon any such charge, or giving him an opportunity to explain his motives, was an extra-judicial opinion. And he thought then, and shall ever think, that the V. A. acted wisely in resigning his employments till the madness, the frenzy, of the times should abate. Has it totally slipped the memory of the hon. gentleman, that when the trial of the hon. Admiral was over, the town for three nights successively was in a ferment; that he and his friends in a cold raw frosty February morning were obliged to issue forth with a view to oppose the tumult, and to disperse the mob? Possibly the hon. gentleman might think those were happy times, and that none but such as were conscious of guilt would shrink from them. The hon. gentleman has very artfully, but not very candidly, framed his motion on the sentence of one court-martial, without attending to the commendations bestowed by the other; he has nibbled, indeed, at the constitution of the second court-martial, with a view to insinuate to the House that it was settled by manoeuvre and trick; but this, like every other insinuation of a similar nature, is introduced to confound and mislead, not to inform, because it is totally foreign to the question before the House, the constitution of that court-martial not being now under consideration. Whenever it was, his lordship said, he should be ready to meet him. The hon. gentleman, with his wonted candour, has endeavoured to impress the House with the belief that, because the express words *honourable and unanimous* were not in the sentence, the acquittal was neither honourable nor unanimous; an inference equally uncertain and ill-founded; because, as to one position, it was impossible to know how far the acquittal was unanimous; and as to the other, it was certainly *honourable*, as it stated the V. A.'s conduct in many

instances *highly exemplary and meritorious*. But what rendered the V. A.'s acquittal still more honourable was, that he went to trial with the whole force of popular prejudice against him, and yet had the satisfaction of enjoying that heart-felt pleasure, when to the hour of arduous trial the hour of honourable acquittal succeeds. Of this pleasure every generous mind must participate, and he must have a malevolent heart indeed who envies such an acquittal. He again reminded the House, that the present motion was not an enquiry which of the two admirals was most honourably acquitted, but whether ministers ought or ought not to have recommended Sir H. P. to his Majesty, as a fit object of reward; and he contended, that ministers would have been highly blameable, considering a long life of meritorious services and severe persecutions, had they suffered him to remain neglected. As to the imputations which the hon. gentleman had endeavoured to throw upon ministers for opposing the election of Adm. Keppel for Windsor, were they just, which the hon. gentleman, he said, well knew they were not, the same might be retorted on opposition wherever it was in their power to persecute (if that phrase is to be adopted) the friends of government. He therefore hoped, that no blame would rest upon ministers on that account. And after paying a handsome compliment to the candour and generosity of the military and naval members, who, he hoped, would unite in rescuing an injured and gallant officer from the violent rage of an unprecedented persecution, he concluded with proposing, first, an ironical amendment, tending to shew, that the rewarding a gallant officer after 45 years faithful service, was a measure totally subversive of all discipline, and derogatory to the honour of the navy; but at last consenting to let the motion go to a division in these general terms: "That the appointment of Sir H. P. to the government of G. H. is a measure subversive of the discipline, and derogatory to the honour, of the British navy."

Mr. F—x objected to it. And

Ld H—we rose, and complained with some asperity of the inconsistency of ministers with respect to those whom they thought fit to employ. They had lately, he said, done him the honour to consider him as not yet sufficiently written down. A writer who had assumed the character of Cicero, in a series of letters which had made their appearance during the recess



of parliament, had thought proper to charge him with being an enemy to his country, and with having been engaged in treasonable intrigues with Dr. Franklyn; but this subtle spirit, which avowed a perfect knowledge of the whole transaction, had been pleased to add, that its compassion, from the nature of its existence, would ever prevail on it to prefer mercy to justice, and that it was led to this by some late marks of penitence shewn by this deluded and unfortunate nobleman (meaning himself); therefore the subtle spirit would forbear to mention the intrigues concerted under the disguise of a game at chess. Now though Cicero had forborne to state the nature of the treason, somebody else might, and therefore, his lordship said, he thought it wisest to tell it himself. Whoever the writer was, he was perfectly right as to the fact, but wrong as to the period when he chose to fix it. The matter did occur, and the game of chess was played, when he had a conversation relative to America with Dr. Franklyn; but that was a year before the time that he has chosen to fix it; and if it was treason, it was but right that the public should know all the traitors; therefore having stated his own guilt, he thought it incumbent upon him to tell his fellow-traitor. This was no other than the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, who was acquainted with the whole transaction at the time by Dr. Franklyn's consent. The House therefore from what he had said would see, that let Cicero be paid what he might for his pains, he had at least the merit of being active for the money he received. His lordship then spoke to the question. He made two important observations; one, on the right of courts-martial to give their opinion of the accusation, and the motives of the accuser, which point, he said, ought to be settled, and the sooner the better; the other, how far an inferior officer ought to be countenanced in preferring an accusation against his commander in chief. His opinion respecting the right of courts-martial rather inclined to the affirmative. If courts-martial have no right to pronounce on the motives by which prosecutors appear to be actuated, where is the accused officer, who is innocent, to seek redress? The false accuser remains unflinching and unpunished, and a bare acquittal leaves the innocent officer still exposed to the censure of his enemies, and the suspicion of the public. Speaking to the other

point, he asked, Where was the commander in chief, who in time of action did on all occasions all that might have been done? And if commanders in chief were to be charged criminally, because they did not act up to this or that subordinate officer's opinion, which might be right, while that of his superior might be wrong, in the event, what officer of rank or character would accept such a trust? The House must see, that if this practice should prevail, there must be an end of discipline; and the authority of a commander in chief, instead of an honour, may be converted into a snare to render him contemptible, and to ruin him for ever. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon, his lordship said, had taken great pains to prove that the sentence of the court-martial that tried Sir H. P. was an honourable acquittal. He had, he said, read the trial attentively; but could not comprehend the sentence. It first stated, that the V. A's conduct had in many instances been highly meritorious and exemplary; it then charged him with an omission of duty, and after all acquitted him. What puzzled him, he said, was, how to find out of what the V. A. was acquitted? In the charges, as they were called, upon which he had been tried, there appeared to him no accusation. The V. A. then, strictly speaking, could neither be found guilty nor acquitted. Another shrewd observation made by his lordship related to a prior remark, that officers under a certain description would be mad if they served under the present administration; and it had been retorted, that ministers would be fit for Bedlam if they employed those officers. He would not adopt the same idea. Ministers ought never to employ officers in whom they could not place entire confidence, and that confidence should be reciprocal. It was that confidence in being protected at home, that gave officers spirit to embark in hazardous enterprises abroad; and it was that confidence in officers, that their plans would be carried with ardour into execution, that left ministers at ease to apply their attention to national concerns at home. While narrow-minded jealousy prevailed, nothing could prosper.

Mr. M—ll—r pleaded strongly in favour of the V. A. His constituents in Scotland esteemed him as a gallant officer, persecuted in a cruel manner by a party who on all occasions stood forward to embarrass the necessary operations of government. The hon. gentleman who moved



moved the question had, with much ingenuity, he confessed, endeavoured to prove the government of G. H. intimately connected with the existence of G. B. and that if the late appointment to that office was not solemnly reprobated by that House, the country would be ruined: all he should say to that argument was, that if it were true, the country was not worth preserving. Another argument was, that the appointment would operate as an encouragement to false accusers; but of this he could not see the force, unless the hon. gentleman could prove, that 700l. a year, which he had gained, was of more value than the 5000l. a year, which he had given up. Again, the hon. gentleman had asserted, that the appointment in question would create ill blood and dissensions in the navy. The appointment has some months taken place, but the hon. gentleman has not produced a single instance to support his assertion. The hon. gentleman had urged against Sir H. P. that his acquittal was neither unanimous nor honourable, because neither of those words were to be found on the face of the record. Supposing for the moment that his acquittal was not unanimous, it was surely no difficult matter to prove, that an acquittal by a majority, after a long, rigid, and scrupulous enquiry, was more honourable than a hasty good-natured unanimity; and as to the word honourable, he considered it as a redundancy in an acquittal, which rather suggested a doubt than confirmed the justice of the sentence. Again, the hon. gentleman had asserted, that the sentence of Adm. K's court-martial had declared Sir H. P. a false and malicious accuser. He denied the fact. The sentence only asserted, that the accusation was malicious and ill-founded. He concluded with declaring the motion to be novel in its nature, and called upon the mover to produce a precedent for it.

Com. J—*not*—ne could not subscribe to the doctrine laid down by the rt. hon. Adm. [Ld H—we], that it was wrong for an inferior officer to prefer an accusation against his commander in chief, and that the practice ought to be discouraged. If that doctrine prevailed, the honour of every officer in the navy would lie at the mercy of his commander in chief, and there would be an end of all discipline. Who, said he, but an inferior officer could point out the misconduct of his commander? What was it that preserved the honour of the ser-

vice, but the circumstance of every man being equally amenable to courts-martial? Nor could he think it right, that a court appointed to try one man, should be at liberty to censure another without hearing him in his defence. This were to give up the dearest rights of Englishmen. He was, however, far from approving the V. A's whole conduct. His military conduct he highly approved, but his political conduct he thought no less blameable. Adm. Keppel, he owned, was a brave, a gallant, and worthy officer, but the 27th of July was a day that gave no glory to this country. He then entered into a minute examination of the conduct of the accuser and accused on that day, and concluded, from his own statement, that blame was in some degree ascribable unto both. He next took notice of the inconsistency of the hon. gentleman who made the motion, who, though he reprobated the idea of questioning the integrity and honour of courts-martial, had with much art complained of the constitution of that which tried Sir H. P. as if the constitution could affect the sentence, if the integrity of the members were unsullied. The hon. gentleman had rested much on the proceedings of that House at the time. Did not the hon. gentleman know, that the popular fury bore down all before it? Even that House had caught the infection. He wondered not therefore that the language from the chair was warm in commendation of the hon. Admiral; but he would not admit that Ld Loughborough had pressed the House to suffer the V. A's flag to remain with him for the reason ascribed by the hon. mover. He wished it to continue with him till his death, but he did not recollect any such argument. Good God! said he, covering his face with both his hands, could any man of sense believe, that the popular joy which burst out on the acquittal of Adm. K. could be grounded on the glory gained on the 27th of July? Impossible! It had something of a very different foundation. He next adverted more particularly to the question, the promotion of Sir H. P. and recounted his gallant actions through a course of more than 45 years faithful service; and left it to the candour of the House to decide, if the merit of so much bravery was to be done away by a single mistake in his political conduct, which the most ardent spirit was the most liable to fall into. Politics and party, he said, were the bane of all service. For his part, he wished



to see the V. A. employed, and the hon. Admiral at the head of a fleet again. All the ability and all the zeal of the service were requisite to extricate the nation out of its present difficulties. And he could not help shrinking at the sight of so respectable a name as that of Adm. Keppel, the idol of the navy, subscribed to a string of resolutions from a Surrey committee, declaring the American war to be unjust, and reprobating all who had engaged in it. He declaimed against opinions so dangerous to the service, and of such a fatal tendency. He was warm against opposition, who in their late debates on the Dutch war had taken part against their country. Did gentlemen, he said, consider what effect it might produce when it was known abroad, that it had been contended in the British Parliament that neutral bottoms made neutral goods, and that neutral powers might supply France and Spain with all sorts of warlike stores?—A cry, to Order!

Rt. hon. T. T—nsh—d spoke to order; said, he must forgive him for just reminding the hon. officer, that the Dutch war was not now the subject of debate.

Mr. R—by said, calling the hon. Commodore to order was disorderly. The question before the House was a great naval question; and the hon. Officer, he said, was perfectly in point.

Mr. T. T—nsh—d said, he had not interrupted the Commodore uncivilly. He had heard him with pleasure; as he always did; but he thought speaking to things that had passed in a former debate was disorderly, and he thought so still.—The cry was to the Commodore, Go on! Go on! but he chose to decline saying any more.

[This very interesting Debate shall be concluded in our Supplement.]

MR. URBAN,

THE following remarks owe their origin to a perusal of Sir David Dalrymple's admirable "*Annals of Scotland*;" some extracts from which, relative to the famous stone, were sent to you for your Miscellany, see p. 452. The liberal spirit of the truly ingenious author is fully displayed in his very sensible observations under the year 1153: "In monasteries the lamp of knowledge continued to burn, however dimly. In them men of business were formed for the state; the art of writing was cultivated by the Monks; they were the only proficient in mechanics, gardening, and architecture. When we examine the sites of ancient monasteries, we are sometimes inclined to say with the vulgar, 'That the clergy, in former

times, always chose the best of the land, and the most commodious habitations:' but we do not advert, that religious houses were frequently erected on waste grounds, and afterwards improved by the art and industry of the clergy, who alone had art and industry."

i. 99. Let me recommend to your curious readers the equally candid reflections "on Monastic Institutions" among the "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose by J. and A. L. Aikin. Lond. 1773;" as a pleasing illustration of Sir David's just observations. In your Magazine for that year, p. 568, 569. you have judiciously given large extracts from this very part of that publication.

Under the year 1239 it is said, that "the Papal legate, although not in priests orders, baptized," Edward I. "It seems that, in the church of Rome, this is no irregularity."

i. 154. The author does not perhaps know, that in "the Form of making Deacons," in the church of England, it appears that "it appertaineth to the office of a deacon, in the absence of the priest, to baptize infants." As to the meaning of "catechisavit" in the note, it may be learned from Johnson's "Collection of Canons, &c. Lond. 1720;" where, under A. D. 747, we are told, in a note, that "the questions in the baptismal office were always supposed to be put to the child, not to the parents," as now; and that "this is sometimes called catechizing."

Under the year 1245, Pope Innocent IV. is represented as issuing an order, "that the Papal delegates for trying Scottish ecclesiastical causes should never hold their sittings within the diocese of York;" and that "the meaning of this was, that the Archbishop of York might not, from being frequently the Pope's delegate, revive the ancient and contested claim of his see to clerical obedience in Scotland," i. 159. But here arises a difficulty; for it was as archbishop of the province, not as bishop of the diocese, of York, that the said prelate could found any claim of clerical obedience from the church of Scotland.

Can the second note in p. 205, under 1291, be right? If Ascension-day fell on June 1, the next Tuesday must surely have been the 6th not the 3d day of the month.

Is not the whole note in p. 228, under 1293, unfounded? For if we attend to l. 3, it is to be collected, that the parties might appear by their attorney. If so, the learned author should not say in l. 1, of the text, "that the parties may have counsel." In the note, l. 15, we should read the "Isle of May" according to Keith's "Catalogue of Scottish Bishops," p. 15; (where in l. 3, for "Yorkshire" we should read "Berksire," as also in p. 238, l. 13;) from whence we learn, that "the Isle of May, in the thire of Fife, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, belonged of old to the Monks of Reading."

In p. 314, mention is made of "a general charge against the whole inhabitants of Britain,"



Britain," brought by Chalcocondylas, which is proved to be too ridiculous to be credited. Mr. T. Baker of Cambridge, in his celebrated "Reflections upon Learning," has offered an ingenious criticism "in order to wipe off a blot from the English, that has been unjustly cast upon the nation. p. 140. 245—6.

Before I take my leave of the first volume of these "Annals," it may not be amiss to transcribe the following note from p. 320.

"Any curious person, who inclines to publish an edition of Blount's Ancient Tenures, may command the use of my notes." An edition of this book thus enriched would most certainly be a valuable acquisition to the public.

Under the year 1314 (ii. 32.) is a note proposing a conjectural reading of a passage in *Walsingham*, which the learned author will see to be inadmissible, if he will recur to the passage itself, wherein the words "*bisemich tempus*" evidently appear to be right; as in the preceding part of the sentence we are told "*expectatum est per duos annos*."

Under 1315 (p. 62.) notice is taken in a note of "a mistake of the transcriber of *Annal. Hibern.* apud Camden," wherein we read "Lord William Brus instead of Burk." But here is a mistake of the annotator, who will find in the capital edition of Camden's "*Britannia*, Lond. 1607," folio, p. 811, "*Guilielmum de Burgo*," which in Bp. Gibson's edition, Lond. 1722, is translated "*William Burk*." This edition by Gibson seems not to be known to our Annalist, whose third note, under 1316 (p. 66.), would not have been written, had he adverted to it: not one of the instances of faulty translation here ridiculed being to be found in it. But it is observable, that the word "*Carnisprivium*" is looked upon to signify "Shrove-Tuesday" by Dalrymple, and "the Circumcision" by Gibson.

Under 1328 (p. 127.), note, for "*Dean and Chapter*" we should surely twice read "Abbot and Monks," or "Abbot and Convent."

In p. 151, notes, l. 19, we should read "transcriber for 80;" and in l. 8, of p. 250, note, "1357."

In p. 316, our inquisitive Annalist seems at a loss with regard to the *Chronicle of Lanercost*. In Dr. Smith's Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cotton Library, p. 44, (Clau. D. vii. 13.) occurs "*Historia de gestis Regum Britannorum & Anglorum, &c. &c. per quendam Canonicum de Lanercost in comitatu Cumbrie*."

In p. 392, l. 4, for "renewed" we should read "renounced."

The learned author's candid wish, in p. 323, to have the errors in his masterly performance pointed out has encouraged me to communicate these remarks; which I cannot finish without adding, that the "*Annals of Scotland*" will serve as an admirable ex-

emplar to any writer for the "*Annals of England*;" a work much wanted, notwithstanding the useful labours of Stowe.

ANTIQUARIUS.

P.S. Permit me to take this opportunity of transmitting to you a remark or two on a former publication by Sir David Dalrymple: "*The Secret Correspondence of Sir Robert Cecil with James VI. King of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1766," small octavo. In p. 62, the following words are pronounced to be unintelligible: "*Sparget to muddy water with one whiting box*." But the words here in Italics are wrongly given; and instead of them an ingenious friend has no doubt we should read "*two muddie walles*:" the sentence then being a literal translation of the Latin adage "*Duos parietes de eadem dealbare fidelia*," generally englished thus: "*To kill two birds with one stone*." Another expression, in p. 76, is also pronounced unintelligible: "*I will leave it like an abort in a bench-hole*;" which evidently means "in a hole through a seat; namely, belonging to a jakes."

#### MILITARY EPITAPHS.

1. In the Church-yard at Winchester.

"This stone was erected to the memory of WILLIAM HARRISON, a grenadier of the North Hants, by his comrades, as a mark of their esteem and concern. He died of a fever, Aug. 4, 1764.

HERE sleeps in peace a Hampshire grenadier, Who caught his death by drinking cold small-beer;

Soldiers, be wise from his untimely fall, And when ye're dry, drink strong—or none at all.

This memorial, being decayed, was renewed by the officers of the brigade of royal artillery, and of the W. Kent and Sussex regiments in garrison at Winchester, 1781.

AN honest soldier never is forgot, Whether he die by musket or by pot."

2. In the church-yard of Wigan in Lancashire, is a stone with the following inscription, erected by their comrades to the memory of two Soldiers who had been in the regiment, one near 30, the other near 20 years, and were burnt in the house where they were quartered.

"SACRED to the memory of GAVAN HOSTON and JOHN HENDERSON, late worthy men in the Royal North British regiment of Dragoons, who unfortunately lost their lives by fire at this town on the morning of the 14th of May, 1776.

This stone was erected in gratitude to them by their comrades."

RECIPT for the TOOTH-ACH.

WET herb-tobacco with spirits of wine, and smoke it when dry.

The spirit renders it easier to be kept alight, as well as much more efficacious.

MR.



And write about it, Goddess, and about it.

MR. URBAN, DUNCIAN.

NEVER surely was the line I have now quoted, more justly applied. Mercy upon us! Two octavo volumes and a huge quarto, to prove the forgeries of an attorney's office at Bristol in 1769; the productions of a priest in the fifteenth century!—Fortunate Chatterton! What the warmest wishes of the admirers of the greatest Genius that England ever produced, have not yet effected, a magnificent and accurate edition of his works, with notes and engravings, the product of thy fertile brain has now obtained.—I need not tell you, Mr. Urban, that I allude to two new publications by Mr. Bryant, and the Dean of Exeter; in the *modest* title of one of which, *the authenticity* of the poems attributed to Thomas Rowley is said to be *ascertained*; the other gentleman indeed does not go so far—he only *considers and defends their antiquity*.—Many persons, no doubt, will be deterred by the size of these works from reading them. It is not, however, so great as they may imagine; for Mr. Bryant's book is only a moderate octavo, though by an unwarrantable artifice of the booksellers, it is divided into two, to furnish a pretence for demanding an uncommon price. Bulky, however, as these works are, I have just perused them, and hope you will spare me a few pages of your literary Magazine for some observations on this inexhaustible subject.

And, first, I shall beg leave to lay it down as a fixed principle, that the authenticity or spuriousness of the poems attributed to Rowley, cannot be decided by any person who has not a *taste* for English poetry, and a moderate at least, if not a critical, knowledge of the compositions of most of our poets from the time of Chaucer to that of Pope. Such a one alone is, in my opinion, a competent judge of this matter; and were a jury of twelve such persons empaneled to try the question, I have not the smallest doubt what would be their almost instantaneous decision. Without this critical knowledge and taste, all the Saxon literature that can be employed on this subject (though these learned gentlemen should pour out waggon instead of cartloads of it,) will only puzzle and perplex, instead of illustrating, the point in dispute. Whether they are furnished with any portion of this critical taste, I shall now examine. But that I may not bewilder either your readers or myself, I shall confine my observations to these four points. 1. The versification of the poems attributed to Rowley. 2. The imitations of modern authors that are found in them. 3. The anachronisms with which they abound. 4. The handwriting of the MS.—the parchments, &c.

It is very obvious, that the first and principal objection to the antiquity of these poems is the smoothness of the versification.

A series of more than three thousand lines, however disfigured by old spelling, flowing for the most part as smoothly as any of Pope's—is a difficult matter to be got over. Accordingly the learned Mythologist, Mr. B. has laboured hard to prove, either that other poets of the fifteenth century have written as smoothly, or, if you will not allow him this, that Rowley was a prodigy, and wrote better than all his contemporaries; and that this is not at all incredible, it happening very frequently. And now, think you, Mr. Urban, he proves his first point? He produces some verses from Spenser, written about the year 1571; some from Sir John Cheke, printed in 1553, and others from Sir H. Lea, master of the Armoury to queen Elizabeth. These having not the smallest relation to the present question, I shall take no notice of them. He then cites some verses of blind Harry, (who knows not blind Harry?) written in the time of king Edward IV; and some from *the Pilgrimage of the Soul*, printed by Caxton in 1483. I shall not trouble you with a transcript of them; and shall only observe, that they do not at all prove the point for which they are adduced, being by no means harmonious. But were these few verses ever so smooth, they would not serve to decide the matter in controversy. The question is, not, whether in Chaucer, or any other ancient English poet, we can find a *dozen* lines as smooth as

“Wincing she was, as is a jolly colt,

“Long as a mast, and upright as a bolt—  
but whether we can find *three thousand* lines as smooth as these; containing the same rhythm, the very collocation and combination of words used in the eighteenth century.

Let us bring this matter to a very fair test. Any quotation from particular parts of old poetry is liable to suspicion, and may be thought to be selected by the advocates on one side, as remarkably harmonious, or by those on the other, as uncommonly rugged and uncouth. I shall therefore transcribe the first four lines of as many ancient poems as are now lying before me, and I request your readers to compare them with the opening of the *Battle of Hattings*, the piece which happens to stand first in the new quarto edition of Chatterton's works.

Divested of its old spelling, which is only calculated to mislead the reader, and to assist the intended imposition, it begins thus:

“O Christ, it is a grief for me to tell

“How many a noble earl and val'rous knight

“In fighting for king Harold nobly fell,

“All slain in Hattings' field, in bloody fight.”

Or, as Chatterton himself acknowledged this to be a forgery, perhaps it will be more proper to quote the beginning of *the Second Battle of Hattings*, which he asserted to be a genuine ancient composition:

“O Truth! immortal daughter of the skies,

“Too little known to writers of these days,

“Teach



"Teach me, fair saint, thy passing worth  
 "to prize;  
 "To blame a friend, and give a foeman  
 "praise."

The first four lines of the *Vision of Pierce Plowman*, by William (or Robert) Langland, who flourished about the year 1350, are as follows: [I quote from the edition printed in 1561.]

"In a summer season, when set was the  
 "sunne,  
 "I shope me into shroubs, as I a shepe were,  
 "In habit as an hermet, wholye of werkes,  
 "Went wide in the werlde, wonders to  
 "here."

Chaucer, who died in 1400, opens thus: [Tyrwhitt's edit. 1775.]

"Whenne that April with his shoures fote  
 "The droughte of March hath perced to  
 "the rote,

"And bathed every veine in swiche licour,  
 "Of which vertue engendred is the flour—"

The *Confessio Amantis* of Gower, who died in 1402, begins thus: [Berthelette's edit. 1532.]

"I maye not stretche uppe to the heven  
 "Myn honde, ne set al in even  
 "This worlde, whiche ever is in balaunce,  
 "It stant not in my suffisaunce—"

Of Occleve's translation of Egidius de *Regimine principum*, not having it before me, I cannot transcribe the first lines. But here are the first that Mr. Warton has quoted from that poet, and he probably did not choose the worst. I should add, that Occleve wrote in the reign of king Henry V. about the year 1420:

"Aristotle, most famous philosofre,  
 "His epistles to Alisaunder sent,  
 "Whos sentence is wel bet then golde in  
 "cosre,  
 "And more holfum, grounded in trewe en-  
 "tent—"

begin-  
 ing:

Of John Lydgate's *Hyssorie of Troye*, which was finished about the year 1420, this is the first stanza: [edit. 1555.]

"O myghty Mars, that with thy sterne lyght  
 "In armys haft the power and the myght,  
 "And named arte from easte tyl occident  
 "The myghty lorde, the god armipotent,  
 "That with the shininge of thy stremes  
 "rede

"By influence dost the brydell lede  
 "Of chivalrie, as soveraygne and patron—"

C/

The *Hyssorie of King Boccus and Sydrake*, &c. printed in 1510, and written by Hugh Campeden in the reign of king Henry VI. i. e. some time before the year 1461, begins thus:

"Men may fynde in olde bookes,  
 "Who soo yat in them lookes,  
 "That men may mooche here,  
 "And yerefore yff yat yee wolle lere—"

Of Thomas Chestre's poem, entitled *Sir Launfale*, written about the same time, these are the first lines:

"Le douzty Artours dawes  
 "That held Engeland in good lawe,  
 "Ther fell a wondyr cas  
 "Of a ley that was yfette—"

The first lines that I have met with of Hardyng's *Chronicle of England unto the reigns of king Edward the Fourth*, in verse, [composed about the year 1470, and printed in 1543, 4to] are as follows:

"Truly I heard Robert Ireliffe say  
 "Clarke of the Green Cloth, and that to  
 "the household

"Came every daye, forth most part alway,  
 "Ten thousand folke, by his messes told—"

The following is the only specimen that I have seen of the *Ordinal*, a poem written by Thomas Norton, a native of Bristol, in the reign of king Edward IV.

"Wherefore he would set up in high  
 "That bridge, for a wonderful fight,  
 "With pinnacles guilt, shynynge as goulde,  
 "A glorious thing for men to behoulde."

The poem on *Hawking, Hunting, and Armoury*, written by Julian Barnes in the reign of the same monarch, (about 1481) begins thus:

"My dere sones, where ye fare, by frith,  
 "or by fell,

"Take good hede in this tyme, how Trif-  
 "tram woll tell,

"How many maner bestes of venery there  
 "were,

"Listenes now to our dame, and ye shullen  
 "here."

The only extract that I have met with from William of Nassington's *Treatise on the Trinitie*, translated from John of Waldenby, about the year 1480, runs thus:

"I warne you first at the begynnynge,  
 "That I will make no vaine carpynge,  
 "Of dedes of armes, ne of amours,  
 "As does Mynstrellis and Gestours—"

I cannot adhere to the method that I have in general observed, by quoting the first lines of the *Moral Proverbs of Christian of Pyse*, translated in metre by earl Rivers, and printed by Caxton in the seventeenth year of Edward IV. (1478) not having a copy of that scarce book. However, as this is the era of the pretended Rowley, I cannot forbear to transcribe the last stanza of that poem, as I find it cited in an account of this accomplished nobleman's works:

"Of these sayynges Cristyne was the auc-  
 "tureffe,

"Which in makyn had such intelligence,  
 "That thereof she was mireur and maistresse;

"Her werkes testifie the experience;  
 "In Frensh language was written this sen-  
 "tence;

"And thus englished doth hit reherse  
 "Antoin Widevylle therle Ryvers."

The first stanza that Mr. Warton has given us (and which he calls the most splendid passage of the piece) of the *Holy Lyfe of Saynt Werburge*, written about the year 1500, and printed in 1521, is this:

"Kyng



"Kynge Wulfer her father at this ghostly  
 "spoufage  
 "Prepared great tryumphes and solempnyte;  
 "Made a royal feest, as custome is of ma-  
 "ryage,  
 "Sende for his frendes, after good hu-  
 "manyte,  
 "Kepte a noble housholde, shewed great ly-  
 "beralyte  
 "Both to ryche and poore, that to this feest  
 "wolde come,  
 "No man was denyed, every man was well-  
 "come."

Stephen Hawes's celebrated poem, entitled *the Passetyme of Pleasure*, or the *Historie of Graunde Amour and La bel Pucel*, &c. (written about the year 1506, and printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1517,) being now before me, I am enabled to give you the first lines:  
 "When Phebus entred was in Gemini  
 "Shinyng above, in his fayre golden sphere,  
 "And horned Dyane, then but one degre  
 "In the crabbe had entred, fayre and  
 "cleare—."

The first piece of Skelton, most of whose poems were written between 1509 and 1529, begins thus:

"Arrestynge my sight towarde the zodiake  
 "The signes xii for to beholde a farre,  
 "When Mars retrogaunt reversed his backe,  
 "Lorde of the yere in his orbicular—."

You have now before you, Mr. Urban, specimens of ancient poetry, during a period of near two hundred years, that is, for a century before the pretended Thomas Rowley is said to have written, and for near a century afterwards. They are for the most part taken from the commencement of the works of the several writers, so that there can be no suspicion of their having been selected, on account of their uncouthness, to prove a particular point. I know not whether I flatter myself; but by making these short extracts, I imagine that I have thrown more light upon the subject now under consideration, than if I had transcribed twenty pages of Junius, and as many of Skinner's *Etymologicon*, or Doomsday-book. Your poetical readers may now decide the question for themselves; and I believe they will very speedily determine, that the lines I have quoted from Chatterton's poems were not written at any one of the eras above-mentioned, and will be clearly of opinion with Mr. Walpole (whose unpublished pamphlet on this subject, printed at Strawberry Hill, shews him to be as amiable as he is lively and ingenious,) that this wonderful youth has indeed "copied ancient language, but ancient style he has never been able to imitate:" not for want of genius, for he was perhaps the second poetical genius that England has produced, but because he attempted something too arduous for human abilities to perform.—My objection, you see, is not to single words, to lines or half-lines of these compositions; (for here the advocates for their authenticity

always shift their ground, and plead, that any particular exceptionable word or passage was the interpolation of Chatterton;) but it is, to their whole structure, style, and rhythm. Many of the stones which this ingenious boy employed in his building, it must be acknowledged, are as old as those at Stone-henge; but the whole fabrick that he has raised is tied together by modern cement, and is covered with a stucco of no older date than that of Mess. Wyat and Adams.

To be more particular: In what poet of the time of K. Edward IV. or for a century afterwards, will the Dean of Exeter find what we frequently meet with in the two *Battles of Hasting*, at the conclusion of speeches—"Thus be"—"Thus Leofswine"—"He said; and as," &c? In none, I am confident. This latter is a form of expression in heroick poetry, that Pope has frequently used in his Homer (from whence Chatterton undoubtedly copied it), and was sometimes employed by Dryden and Cowley; but I believe it will not be easy to trace it to Harrington or Spenser; most assuredly it cannot be traced up to the time of Edward IV.—In what English poem of the fifteenth century will he find families dressed in the modern garb with which Chatterton has clothed them throughout these pieces?—"As when a flight of cranes, &c.—So prone," &c.—"As when a drove of wolves, &c. So fought," &c. &c.—If the reverend Antiquarian can find this kind of phraseology in any one poet of the time of K. Edward IV. or even for fifty years afterwards, I will acknowledge the antiquity of every line contained in his quarto volume. Most assuredly neither he nor his colleague can produce any such instance. Even in the latter end of the sixteenth century (a large bound from 1460) poetical comparisons of the kind here alluded to, were generally expressed either thus—"Look how the crowne that Ariadne wore, &c. So, &c." "Look how a comet at the first appearing, &c. So did the blazing of my blush," &c. "Look how the world's poor people are amazed, &c. So," &c.—Or thus: "Even as an empty eagle shape by fast, &c.—Even so, &c."—"Like as a taper burning in the darke, &c. So," &c.—Such is the general style of the latter end of the sixteenth century, though sometimes (but very rarely) the form that Chatterton has used, was then also employed by Spenser and others. ~~But~~ In the preceding century, if I am not much mistaken, it was wholly unknown. But I have detained you, Mr. Urban, too long on this point. Every poetical reader will find instances of modern phraseology in almost every page of these spurious productions. I will only add, before I quit the subject of style, that it is observable, that throughout these poems we never find a noun in the plural number joined with a verb in the singular, an offence against grammar which every ancient poet, from the



time of Chaucer to that of Shakspeare, has frequently committed, and from which Rowley, if such a poet had existed, would certainly not have been exempted.

With respect to the stanza that Chatterton has employed in his two *Battles of Hastings*, Mr. Bryant and the Dean of Exeter seem to think that they stand on very sure ground, and confidently quote Gascoigne, to prove that such a stanza was known to our old English poets. "The greatest part of Chaucer's *Canterbury tales*, (says the latter gentleman, p. 30) and his *Legend of Good Women*, are in the decasyllabick couplet; but in general *Lidgate's*, *Occleve's*, *Rowley's*, *Spenser's*, and a great part of Chaucer's poetry, is written in stanzas of seven, eight, or nine decasyllabick lines; to which Rowley generally adds a tenth, and closes it with an Alexandrine. All these may be ranked under the title of RITHME ROYAL; of which Gascoigne, in his *INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENGLISH VERSE*, has given the following description: "Rithme Royal is a verse of ten syllables, and seven such verses make a staffe, whereof the first and third do answer acrosse in the termination and rhyme; the second, fourth, and fifth, do likewise answer each other in terminations; and the two last combine and shut up the sentence: this hath been called Rithme Royal, and surely it is a royal kind of verse, serving best for grave discourses." I shall not stay to make any remarks on the contradictory assertions with which the passage I have now quoted sets out; and shall only observe, that we have here a great parade of authority, but nothing like a proof of the existence of such a stanza as Chatterton has used, in the time of Edward IV; and at last the Commentator is obliged to have recourse to this slimy kind of reasoning: "The different number of lines contained in the stanza makes no material alteration in the structure of this verse, the stanza always concluding with a couplet: in that of six lines, the four first rhyme alternately; in that of nine, wherein Spenser has composed his *Fairy Queen*, the sixth line rhymes to the final couplet, and the seventh to the fifth: Rowley having added another line to the stanza; the eighth rhymes with the sixth."—The upshot of the whole is, that Rowley himself, or rather Chatterton, is at last the only authority to show, that such a stanza was employed at the time mentioned. And it is just with this kind of circular proof that we are amused, when any very singular fact is mentioned in Chatterton's verses: "This fact, say the learned commentators, is also minutely described by Rowley in the *Yellow Roll*, which wonderfully confirms the authenticity of these poems;" i. e. one forgery of Chatterton in prose wonderfully supports and authenticates another forgery of his in rhyme.—To prevent the Dean from giving himself any farther trouble in searching for authorities to prove that the stanza of the *Battle of Hastings* (consisting of two

quatrains rhyming alternately, and a couplet,) was known to our early writers, I beg leave to inform him, that it was not used till near three centuries after the time of the supposed Rowley; having been, if I remember right, first employed by Prior, who considered it as an improvement on that of Spenser.

II. The second point that I proposed to consider is, the imitations of Pope's Homer, Shakspeare, Dryden, Rowe, &c. with which these pieces abound. And here the cautious conduct of Chatterton's new commentator is very remarkable. All the families that poor Chatterton borrowed from Pope's or Chapman's Homer, to embellish his *Battle of Hastings*, are produced boldly; but then "they were all clearly copied from the original of the Grecian Bard," in whom we are taught, that Rowley was better read than any other man, during the preceding or subsequent century: but in the tragedy of *Ella*, and other pieces, where we in almost every page meet with lines and half-lines of Shakspeare, Dryden, &c. the reverend Antiquarian is less liberal of his illustrations. Indeed when the fraud is so manifest as not to be concealed, the passage is produced. Thus in *Ella* we meet

"My love is dead,  
"Gone to her death-bed,  
"All under the willow-tree——"

And here we are told, "the burthen of this roundelay very much resembles that in *Hamlet*:"

"And will he not come again,  
"And will he not come again.  
"No, no, he's dead; go to thy death-bed,  
"He never will come again."

But when we meet—"Why thou art all that pointelle can beween"—evidently from Rowe—"Is she not more than painting can expresse"—the editor is very prudently silent.

So also in the *Battle of Hastings* we meet  
"In agonies and pain he then did lie,  
"While life and death strove for the mastery——"

clearly from Shakspeare:  
"That Death and Nature do contend about  
"them,

"Whether they live or die."

So also again in *Ella*:  
"Fen-vapours blast thy every manly power!"  
taken from the same author:

"As wicked dew as e'er my mother brushed  
"With raven's feather from unwholesome  
"fen,

"Light on you both!" [*Tempest*.]

"Ye fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the power-  
"ful sun

"To fall and blast, &c." [*King Lear*.]

Thus again in *Ella*:

"O thou, what'er thy name, or Zabalee  
"or Quedee,  
Come steel my sable spright, for fremde and  
"doleful deed."

From the *Dunciad*:

"O thou, whatever title please thine ear,  
"Dean, Drapier, &c."

But



But in all these, and twenty other places, not a word is said by the editor.—I am ashamed of taking up the time of your readers, Mr. Urban, in discussing such points as these. Such plain and direct imitations as Chatterton's, could scarcely impose on a boy of fifteen at Westminster School. Can there be the smallest doubt, that he who imitated all the English poets with whom he was acquainted, likewise borrowed his Homerick images from the versions of Chapman and Pope; in the latter of which he found these allusions dressed out in all the splendid ornaments of the eighteenth century?

In the *Battle of Hasting* we meet His noble soul came rushing from the wound—  
from Dryden's Virgil:

“And the disdainful soul came rushing  
“through the wound.”

[It is observable, that this is the last line of the translation of the *Æneid*.]

And in Sir Charles Bawdin,

“And tears began to flow——.” Dryden's very words in *Alexander's Feast*. But it was hardly possible, says the learned Commentator, for these thoughts to be expressed in any other words. Indeed! I suppose five or six different modes of expressing the latter thought will occur to every reader.—Can it be believed, that every one of the lines I have now quoted, this gentleman maintains to have been written by a poet of the fifteenth century (for all that Chatterton ever did, according to his system, was supplying lacunæ, if there were any in the MS. or modernizing a few antiquated phrases)?—He argues indeed very rightly, that the *whole* of these poems must have been written by one person. “Two poets (he observes, p. 81,) so distant in their æra [as Rowley and Chatterton], so different from each other, in their age and disposition, could not have united their labours [he means, their labours could not unite or coalesce] in the same poem to any effect, without such an apparent difference in their style, language, and sentiments, as would have defeated Chatterton's intent of imposing his works on the public, as the original and entire composition of Rowley.”—Most readers, I suppose, will more readily agree with his premises than his conclusion. Every part of these poems was undoubtedly written by one person; but that person was not Rowley, but Chatterton.

[We are extremely sorry we have not room for the remainder of this Correspondent's letter, but it shall certainly appear in our Supplement.]

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

LORD Mansfield (see p. 366) said in the House, “Alas! I have no books to consult!” We can hardly therefore doubt of the loss. Yet whoever sees the print of his vast library-room in Adam's Architecture, must think there were some books there; and in the great numbers necessary to fill, probably some Law.

Yours, &c. Y. Z.

*An Examination of the Hypothetical Doctrine of Water-spouts, in Opposition to the ingenious Speculations of Dr. B. Franklin of Philadelphia, F.R.S. by the Rev. JOHN LINDSAY, D. D. Rector of the Parish of St. Catherine, and Town of St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica.*

MR. URBAN,

THE extensive circulation of your valuable miscellany, and the many useful discoveries in every species of literature that you have introduced to public notice, must plead my excuse for troubling you with the present thoughts and observations upon the hypothetical doctrine of water-spouts: as (from doctor Stuart) improved upon and illustrated by the ingenious Dr. Franklin.

In a voyage to America in July 1749, about the banks of Newfoundland, in a clear air, the sea rendered smooth as glass by hot and calm weather, and heavy, gloomy looking clouds hanging all around us, on a sudden we were surrounded with five spouts at once: one of which being within about half a mile of us, we felt severely. (See the plate, fig. 1.) In appearance it might be said to resemble that figure given by Dr. Franklin from Dr. Stuart; I mean in the bushy form at the base, and the joining of the column to the cloud, but many times higher in the proportion: and instead of being particles of water, driven as from the vortex of a wheel, we had all that frothing, boiling, and fretting, which is occasioned by the fall of an over-shot mill; or to speak (in some cases) nearer the point, the roaring tumble of cataracts from huge precipices, which naturally, also, throwing up a thin misty spray, obscured in a slight degree this boiling base. And from this uproar the sea (but a few minutes before smooth as a sheet of glass) became so agitated, that our ship had a very disagreeable and tumbling motion. The height matters not, a spout may doubtless fall from any height; it is the rising of such a phenomenon I mean at present to dispute.

Dr. Franklin's notion is, that a water-spout is nothing but a whirlwind on the seas, which carrying more or less quantities of water with it into the air, gives it that denomination; and the water at that time being by *pulsion* or *suction* forced up through a tube or void space in the middle of the whirl, is thereby carried up into the clouds to the height of thirty or thirty-two feet, provided the center of the whirl be really a vacuum; and less, if the void is less perfect; which, in his Philosophical Tracts, Lond. 1774, he again repeats in these words (p. 233) “If the vacuum passes over water, the water may rise in it, in a body or column, to near the height of thirty-two feet.” And from which words, *may* and *near*, he seems to think (indeed the theory will admit no other) that a spout, at least the solid part of it, can ascend no higher.

It will not be necessary I believe, to consider at large the Doctor's philosophy. The  
very



very foundation and support of which is, that a fluid, moving horizontally from all points towards a center, must either mount or descend at that center. (page 228.) True; but will a fluid do either the one or the other in extremes, to support a doctrine in extravagance? With all due deference, we cannot certainly be *certain* of this; one would rather be inclined to think otherwise; but that we may collect a few ideas to assist us in the enquiry, let us apply our thoughts for a few minutes on the Artificial Vortex, and place Dr. Franklin's tub full of water upon a horizontal wheel, which in the first experiment shall be at rest. "If a hole, he says, be opened in the middle of the bottom, the water will flow from all sides to the center, and there descend in a whirl." Doubtless. But suppose, instead of the aperture at the bottom of the vessel, we procure a whirlwind on the surface of the water: I apprehend, whatever be the effect in a confined experiment, the strongest whirl in the open air will have but a very superficial effect in forcing of descents by whirls on the water. Not that the land at the bottom, or any strength of element at top, shall hinder this effect (as the Doctor seems to insinuate); and that a descent being hindered, an ascent must follow. This, I imagine, can by no means be admitted without clearer demonstration; it seems the corner-stone of the hypothesis; and I think is too easily huddled over, to pass for experimented truth. The truth lies rather here, that water is too yielding and pliant to refuse the effects of any whirlwind; and has too many ways for a vortex to expand and escape by (near the surface) to have a whirlpool continued to any considerable depth, far less to be forced upwards for want of elbow-room (if I may be allowed the expression) into the very midst of the cause which gives the effect, into the whirlwind itself.

Of the force of strong tides against headlands in the neighbourhood of short bays, or amongst islands, we are well convinced by powerful currents every where; by the dangerous eddies met with amongst the Orkney Islands, and by that unaccountable whirl of the Maelstrom in Norway in particular: these may all well suit, or in some degree apply to the idea given by the Doctor's tub with the hole in the bottom; but if we must have an *ascending* whirl, we must try another experiment.

Supposing then the sides of the tub or receiver (be it what it will) to act as the sustaining force of the whirlwind, we will set our vessel in motion by a quick horizontal turning of the wheel. It will gain a horizontal motion from all parts towards the center, forming an eddy by the consonant whirling of the containing vessel and its attraction: the weight of the water towards the sides, being now overbalanced by the force of the whirl in the center, must yield and ascend, the weaker giving place to the

stronger part of the whirl: the conical vacuum or hollow pipe formed here by the whirl in the middle or center can be no other way produced, than by an equal quantity of rising water, supported by the sides of the containing vessel; and if the vessel is nearly filled, the water will run over. Again. Supposing the vessel to be heightened, or but a small quantity of water put into it (fig. 2) in the whirl, the bottom of the receiver will presently appear dry; and if the receiver is glass instead of wood, the water will be seen in a thin sheet, spirally climbing the sides of the cylinder, till reaching the summit, it will, from its thinness, fly off in horizontal spray and spittings, till perhaps the greatest part is exhausted. But granting this cylindric tube to be higher than thirty-two feet (fig. 3) and by this swift whirling the fluid should be raised so as to expend itself, as in the last experiment; I would not from thence conclude, that a huge body of solid water (which is the Franklinian doctrine) by any walls of embodied air whatever, could be held up, and kept in on every side, even to the height of twenty feet, nor the half of that. It is true we are led farther into the secret; and that just as this vast pile of aerial building is risen, or while it is rising, some unseen and Fairy air-pump, or a *somewhat* of that nature, is set to work upon the receiver; and such a provident vacuum is so completely formed, that the element below cannot but mount, like Mercury in the tube.

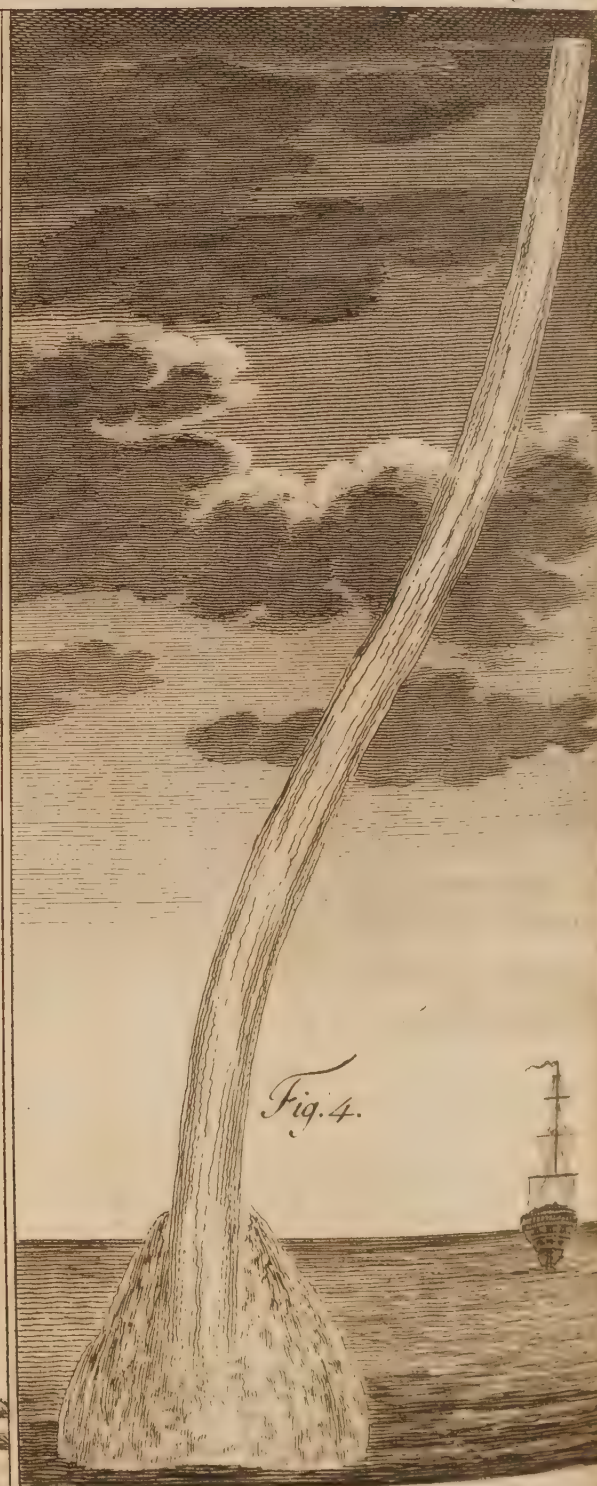
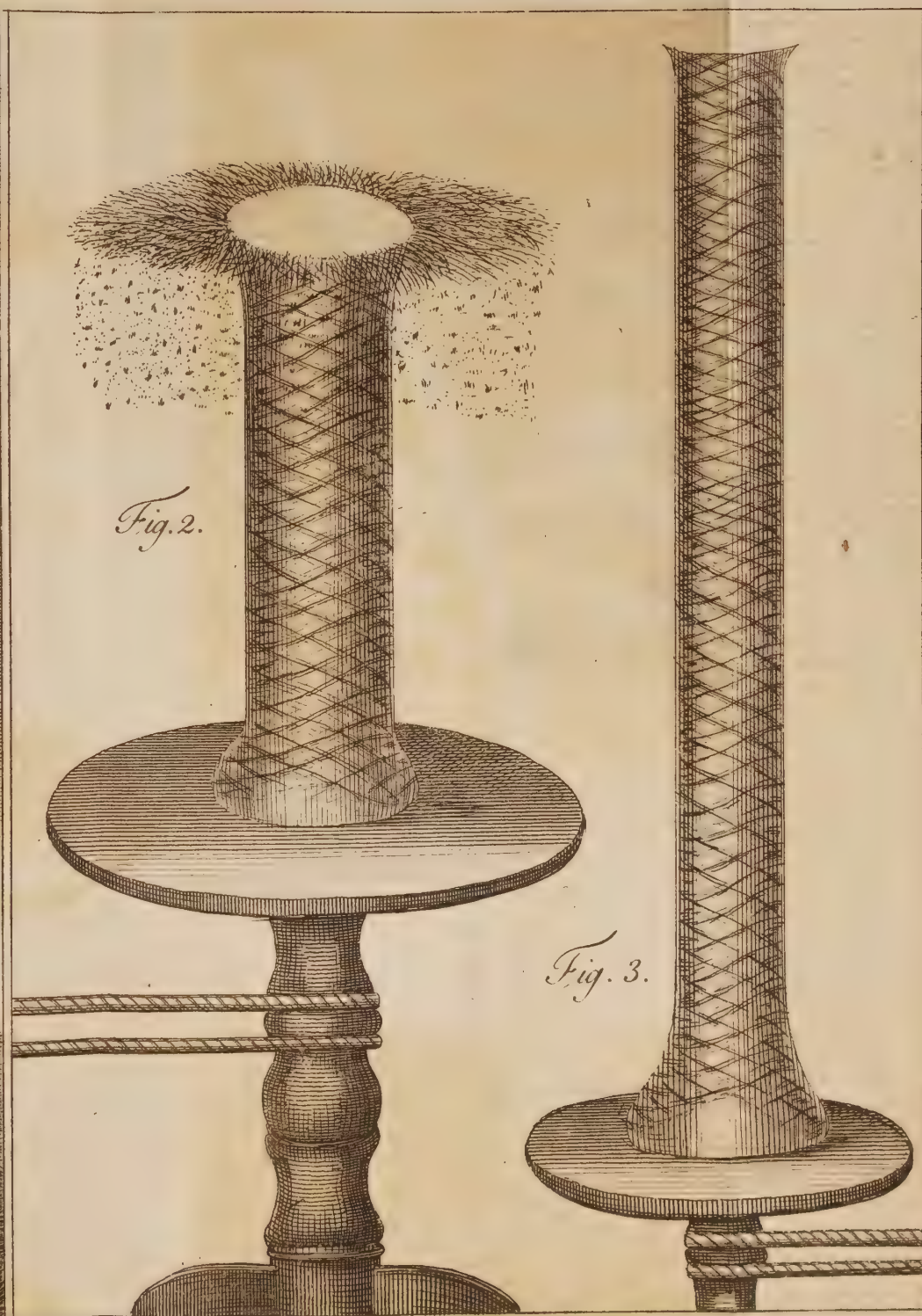
The Doctor says, *he had not met with any accounts of spouts that certainly descended*, and suspects they are not frequent. Now if he would permit one here to distinguish between *spouts of water* and *whirls of wind*, and would allow me to suppose a little, that they may be *not the same thing*: or if he here means that sort of wind or whirlwind called Exhydria, descending from the clouds with gushings of water, as that obviously was which (under the name of a water-spout, as described by PERE BOSCOVICH) damaged the city of Rome in 1749; I would join issue with him, and say they are not frequent. But, since during the action of all spouts, which I have either seen or heard of, instead of any fretfulness, or at least strong whirling in the air, a *perfect* heavy, and as it were awful, solid tranquillity reigns amidst the deep-hanging clouds; the only certain-to-be-depended-upon accounts of water-spouts are *falling ones*. Those mentioned by Dr. — of Boston to Dr. Franklin (page 247) and read at the Royal Society, July 8, 1756, are clear accounts of this matter. That of Capt. Langstaff was of the solidity of a torrent; those of Capt. Wakefield and Howland, perhaps not so heavy; that of Capt. Spring was only a small and very thick rain; and all of them certain that they descended. Dr. Richardson's spout on Emett-Moor, Lancaster, in 1718 (Phil. Transf) was certainly a falling one. So was Gordon's in the Downs,

\* \* \* This curious Letter shall be resumed, and Fig. 4. explained, in the Supplement.











Remarks on Dr. JOHNSON'S Lives of the Poets.  
(Continued from p. 510.)

PRIOR.

Vol. III. p. 3. "He was perhaps willing enough to leave his birth unsettled, in hope, like Don Quixote, that the historian of his actions might find him some illustrious alliance."

This does not well agree with his own epitaph, "Nobles and heralds," &c. which breathes a spirit of bravado against ancestry.

P. 12. "There was now a call for writers, who might convey intelligence of past abuses, &c."

There seems to be at present "a call for writers" to explore the reason why all the world almost have conspired against a nation which has spent its blood and treasures in defence of the rights of mankind.

P. 39. "Whatever Prior obtains above mediocrity, seems the effect of struggle and toil. He has many vigorous, but few happy, lines; he has every thing by purchase, and nothing by gift; he had no *nightly visitations* of the Muse, no infusions of sentiment or felicities of fancy."

It requires such a judge as Dr. Johnson to make these discriminations; who, upon the whole, allows Prior wit, art, and metre, but not genius; and if he had not the gift of poetical sleep, he had a considerable share in procuring repose to Europe.

CONGREVE.

P. 48. "The *Old Batchelor* was written for amusement, in the languor of convalescence."

"Languor of convalescence." A truly Johnsonian expression.

P. 66. "By fate of war to prove  
The victor worthy of the *fair one's* love."

Congreve.

It is making very free with the ladies' epithet "fair," to apply it to a heifer. Though a more modern poet might with propriety compare their heads to bulls' faces.

P. 68. "The general character of his Miscellanies is, that they shew little wit, and little virtue."

The Doctor and I can never agree as to wit, who presume there are sometimes, if not too much wit, too many witticisms.

BLACKMORE.

P. 87. "The rest of the *Lay Monks* seem to be but feeble mortals, in comparison with the gigantick Johnson; who yet, with all

his abilities, and the help of the fraternity, could drive the publication but to forty papers, which were afterwards collected into a volume, and called in the title *A Sequel to the Spectators* \*.

These biographies form together the literary history of a whole century. However, there seems to be here a mistake about Hughes, who, our author informs us, "wrote every third paper." Now it is well known, that he contributed largely to the *Spectator*, and therefore, according to the account of "the bookfeller to the reader," prefixed to the eighth volume of the *Spectator*, could have no hand in the *Lay Monastery* †.

P. 88. "His [Blackmore's] account of *Wit* will shew with how little clearness he is content to think, and how little his thoughts are recommended by his language."

This censure, though severe, is too just. As Blackmore at one time wrote in the style of the merchant and trader, so in this description of *genius* rather than of *wit*, he discovers the physician.

P. 92. "One passage, which I have found already twice, I will here exhibit, because I think it better imagined, and better expressed, than could be expected from the common tenour of his prose."

It is clear that many put confidence in an accidental profession of a religion without the practice, and in a thoughtless care of their country, without any regard for it. The former are calculated for the Romish religion; and the latter for French patriotism. I have often wondered at a peculiar inconsistency in persons who will dispute for ever about a perch of ground, which they would not miss, at the same time that they will give or throw away fifty times the value. As to a human being's entire consistence with himself, it is no more to be expected than perfection.

*Video meliora, proboque,*

*Deteriora sequor.*

FENTON.

P. 113. "*Mariamne* is written in lines of ten syllables, with few of those redundant terminations which the drama not only admits but requires, as more nearly approaching to real dialogue."

I imagine our author, by "redundant terminations," means eleven syllables, of which

\* This is a mistake. In the volume now lying before us, they are entitled only "The Lay Monastery, consisting of essays, discourses, &c. published singly under the title of the Lay Monks, London, 1714." EDIT.

† The bookfeller, in the above-mentioned account, averred, that "no papers, which had appeared under the title of *Spectator* since the closing of the eighth volume, were written by any of those gentlemen who had a hand in that or the former volumes." And he said true. For the *Lay Monastery* was published before the last of those papers being dated Feb. 15, 1713, and the first of the eighth volume of the *Spectator* June 18, 1714. Nor was the former (as above-mentioned) styled *Spectator*. That Mr. Hughes wrote the Friday's papers in the *Lay Monastery*, is most certain, from a letter of his to Mr. Addison in the 1st volume of *Letters of Eminent Persons*, p. 124. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. December, 1781.

Shak-



Shakspeare has many. Both these are instances in Cato;

"The wide, th' unbounded prospect lies before me;

But shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it."

P. 123. "Steele, in some papers of the *Guardian*, had praised Ambrose Philips."

This is a small mistake; all the papers on pastoral poetry (except one by Pope in his own praise) being by Tickell.

GAY.

P. 127. "His friends persuaded him to sell his share" [of the South Sea stock in 1720.]

With all due submission to the Lexicographer, I apprehend that "endeavoured to persuade" would have been more proper; "persuade to" being nearly synonymous to "prevail with."

P. 137. "His *Fables* seem to have been a favourite work; for, having published one volume, he left another behind him."

Experience proves them to be excellent. The form of them, I think, is original, and they have not yet, nor will soon be, equalled. If they may not justly be called *Fables*, I am sure Dryden's translations, known by that appellation, have no claim to it.

The lady's remark on Gay \* is in general just. He was not a great genius, but a witty and adroit writer; and had much nature as well as true burlesque. It is observed, that Pope has remarked his simplicity, and Johnson his vanity.

LANSDOWN,

We may perceive, was a lord and a lover.

YALDEN.

P. 168. "Awhile th' Almighty wondering stood."

It cannot be supposed that this was meant literally.

TICKELL.

P. 179. "To Tickell, however, cannot be refused a high place among the minor poets."

If by the term "minor poet" the bulk of his poetry be meant, he may properly be so called; but if the quality, it is a disparagement to him, who was doubtless an excellent writer. In the latter sense I think Gay more properly denominated a "minor poet," who was a pretty writer, but much inferior to Tickell. I scruple not to prefer his poetry to Addison's, but that age did not afford a rival to the latter in prose.

HAMMOND.

P. 186. "He was unextinguishably amorous, and his mistress inexorably cruel."

Poor man!

P. 187. "Dryden, whose knowledge of English metre was not inconsiderable."

An "inconsiderable" compliment to him, I think.

SAVAGE.

P. 225. "He was so much ashamed of having been reduced to appear as a player, that he always blotted out his name from the list, when a copy of his tragedy was to be shewn to his friends."

This foolish pride almost "blots out" one's feelings for his sufferings.

He had the two greatest curses incident to humanity in their full extent, poverty and pride. I believe they engender each other.

P. 245. "He always himself denied that he was drunk, as had been generally reported."

That, I am sure, did not mend the matter. I suppose then that he called it a duel in warm blood; and an extraordinary one it was with Sinclair, and still more so with the maid.

P. 261. "Good is the consequence of evil," is a position which ought to be qualified. Who would not do evil, if good were to come of it?

P. 264. "That he sold so valuable a performance †, &c."

He was in an extraordinary manner at once careless about the present and the future, with a quick sense of both; it being difficult to determine which he valued most, a good dinner, or reputation. So Horace says, *Carpe diem*, and *Exegi monumentum*, &c.

P. 265. "The farther we read, the more we are convinced of the strange opposition in his character. He was kind to his perjured accuser, and ungrateful to a generous patron. He was precise and extravagant, tragical and capricious."

P. 274. "He had never suffered any thought so unpleasing to sink into his mind."

Prudence and genius are seldom united. By culling this biography, and arranging the selections, an excellent account of genius might be obtained. What a happy thoughtlessness did he possess, who could at ease entertain his companions and himself with gibes and pleasantry, when an empty pocket would have been continually in the thoughts of another!

So comes the reck'ning, when the banquet's o'er,

The dreadful reck'ning, and men smile no more,

was not anticipated by him. I cannot help dwelling on his inconsistency, so accurate and careless, witty and foolish, sensible and wrong-headed, as he was.

P. 276. "He was then able to discern, that, if misery be the effect of virtue, it ought to be revered; if of ill-fortune, to be pitied; and if of vice, not to be insulted; because it is perhaps itself a punishment adequate to the crime by which it was produced."

The last part of this sentence is inadvertently too favourable to vice; inculcating that vice, may perhaps be expiated by its

\* "A female critic," who, Dr. J. says, styled him "a poet of a lower order."

† The *Wanderer*.



inverted reward, and consequently weakening the sense of future punishment.

P. 279. "He \* was so much provoked by the wit and virulence of Savage, that he came with a number of attendants, that did no honour to his courage, to beat him at a coffee-house."

It is strange, that, in such a country as this, such outrages should be heard of, and that the sufferer had better sit down quietly, than seek legal redress. At least, this was the case before the passing of the last privilege-bill; which, excellent as it is, wants one amendment to render it efficacious; which is this, that where the jury give damages to a certain amount, to be specified, the plaintiff should have, not nominal, but real, costs of suit, with a privilege, however, for the defendant to tax them. This would at once be a check on the shameful impositions of attorneys, and transfer the additional expence of ascertaining them from the injured to the injurer.

P. 280. "The spirit of Mr. Savage, indeed, never suffered him to solicit a reconciliation."

I presume, that it may be pronounced impossible for a gentleman of spirit to live long contentedly in a state of dependence on a fellow-subject. Mankind are too wayward for each other to preserve a due medium. The superior will generally act the rigid churchman, and the inferior the stubborn puritan.

P. 291. "Mrs. Oldfield had formerly given him the same allowance."

The liberality of this actress deserves to be recorded in a work that bids fair for immortality. These lives, in the ease and familiarity of the manner, much resemble those of Plutarch, and much exceed them by the vein of pleantry interspersed. If we may judge by the numerous paltry sayings of his heroes, the Greek biographer had but an indifferent idea of *bon mots*; the few recorded by Johnson are greatly superior. It is remarkable, that one immortal writer immortalises numbers, and even his enemies whom he corrects.

P. 297. "Mr. Savage thought it necessary, to his own vindication, to prosecute him in the King's Bench."

A law-redress was wanting to complete his ruin.

P. 316. "On a bulk, in a cellar, or in a glass-house among thieves and beggars, was to be found the author of the *Wanderer*."

What answer would a curious enquirer have to the question, whether there are pleasures peculiar to every situation?

P. 323. "The great hardships of poverty were to Savage not the want of lodging or food, but the negligence and contempt which it drew upon him."

This is an odd assertion, and not very consistent with one three pages before. Besides,

"the want of lodging and food" was surely one of the worst consequences of "negl. &c."

P. 328. "When he had wandered about without any fortunate adventure by which he was led into a tavern, &c."

Yet he was wiser in spending his money at a tavern, than a gamester who gives it to a sharper. In this Gay was not unlike him.

P. 346. "He attempted in Wales to promote a subscription for his works, and had once hopes of success; but in a short time afterwards formed a resolution of leaving that part of the country."

It was as impossible for Mercury to stand still, as for him to be satisfied or at rest any where.

P. 347. "But it must be granted, &c."

Savage might be compared to a barrel of gun-powder. He was so combustible, that the least spark was sure to blow him up. There is no doubt that he thought his Welsh Aphelion accompanied with a hard frost, detestable.

P. 372. "It is not without some satisfaction, that I can produce the suffrage of Savage in favour of human nature."

He appears to have been little sensible of his own waywardness and wrong-headedness. And it is hard to conceive what else should induce him to think well of mankind.

This life is written in so entertaining and discriminating a manner, that if I had an inclination to cavil, I see scarce any occasion. Having been published many years ago by itself, it is more copious than the others, but few, I believe, will think our author prolix, or guilty of tautology. Nor is it possible, in nice discriminations, to avoid passages nearly inconsistent, without circumlocution and explanations, which the reader must himself supply. It is in niceties that excellence of style is conspicuous. Most writers would have found the life of Savage a maze in which they would have nearly been lost. Our author has, with great skill, divided the wheat from the chaff.

Savage was cut out for and cut off from high life. He knew wherein its pleasures consist. Besides his most extraordinary reason for prolonging evening conversations, he knew, that suppers and late hours are the times for conviviality,

"For manly, for rational mirth to the soul  
O'er the social sweet joys of the full-flowing bowl,"

in towns especially, when the local story, the jest and the glass, are not interrupted by intruding business, when snugness is secured by the shades of night, and rest may succeed satiety. Agreeably to her usual perverseness, Fortune placed him at Bristol, instead of Bath, where pounds sterling were undoubtedly preferred to his wit. Yet his colloquial powers had weight even there. His was altogether a most striking character.



SWIFT.

P. 401. "That is now no longer doubted, of which the nation was then first informed, that the war was unnecessarily protracted, to fill the pockets of Marlborough."

It is to be feared, that there was some truth in this assertion.

P. 420. "*Gulliver's Travels*."

Our author seems at a loss how to criticise this piece. As to its being "written (p. 421) in open defiance of truth and regularity," to which "mankind" might have been added; it is not more so than romances and several heroic poems. His knowledge of sea-terms appears extraordinary.

I believe I may observe of this piece, as I did of the *Beggar's Opera*, that it is an original not likely to be imitated, nevertheless not faultless.

P. 426. "Swift never mentioned her [Stella] without a sigh." His conduct to her has been always deemed strange, cruel, and mysterious; nor does our author give us much satisfaction in this point. He writes, which is very unusual with him, without imparting knowledge.

P. 445. "From the letters that passed between him and Pope it might be inferred, that they, with Arbuthnot and Gay, had engrossed all the understanding of mankind; that their merits filled the world; or that there was no hope of more."

It must be confessed, that whatever was their virtue, there was no knot of friends, after the dissolution of Button's, that could rival half a dozen of them in genius.

P. 447. "Delany is willing to think, that Swift's mind was not much tainted with this gross corruption before his long visit to Pope."

This is the first time I ever heard that Swift learned nastiness from Pope. Whether it was the effect of his delicacy, or he really loved nastiness, his descriptions were original and his own. The Doctor has characterised Swift's poetry with accuracy and conciseness. But "proper words in proper places" is not, in my opinion, a very satisfactory definition of style.

Before I close this volume I must observe, that, by adopting a style familiar and nearly colloquial, Dr. Johnson rather talks than writes to his reader; that he directs him on a new-made road to knowledge as if present, informs him of the characters, circumstances, and incidents of the inhabitants as he passes along, and stops with him now and then for refreshment, becoming his friend as well as fellow-traveller.

U—, Aug. 27, 1781.  
(To be continued.)

W. B.

*Original Remarks on the Mathematical Rules for drawing in Perspective.*

**I**F a ray be supposed to come from any point of an object through a transparent

plane to the eye, the intersection of this ray with the plane is called the perspective projection of that point of the object, upon the interposed plane. If all the boundary lines of the object, and of the several parts of the object, be projected in like manner on an interposed plane, this is called the *Schenography*, or view of the object in perspective. It is evident that the rays from the several points or lines of such a perspective drawing, when viewed in the proper place, fall on the eye in the same manner as if they came from the corresponding points or lines of the object itself; and hence it is concluded that such a drawing, properly coloured and shaded, must of necessity excite the same idea that the object itself does.—However plausible this may seem, it is by no means universally true. In many cases experience, and the suggestions of the other senses, greatly alter the ideas originally acquired by sight only. Nothing shews this so plainly as viewing any landscape, first in that posture in which we are accustomed to see all objects, and then in any unusual posture; as lying along on one side, looking between the legs, &c.\* In the latter case these objects will appear both remote and diminished. The ideas excited in the mind, though the rays fall in the same manner on the eye, are yet very different. The same is true, if a natural landscape be seen by reflection, especially in a convex mirror; which, though it diminishes the whole picture, alters not the proportion of the several parts; yet when so seen, the view looks vastly more picturesque than when seen as usual by the naked eye; and it is now become a fashion among the opticians to make convex-glasses for this purpose, which they call *Claude Lorrains*. Again, if from the eye there be drawn a line perpendicular to the plane on which the projection is made, the point where this line cuts the drawing, is called the centre of the picture; this line, continued on to the object, shews what part of the object is projected into the centre of the picture. Now that the rays from the picture may fall upon the eye in the same manner as if they came from the object itself, the eye must be placed in that line, and at the same distance from the picture as when the projection was made. But we find by experience, that though the eye be neither placed in that line, nor at that distance, yet the idea suggested by the picture will not be altered, unless the change of place be very great. Although the rays do not come in their original direction to the eye, yet if the colouring, the light and shade (*Chiaroscuro*), be properly executed, the true idea of the object itself will be excited. In the former case the ideas were different, though the rays fell in the same manner on the eye; in the latter, the ideas are the same, though the rays fall on the eye in a different manner.

\* Certain it is, that no pretence will appear true in perspective; except when the eye is placed opposite to what is called the point of sight. EDIT.



It follows from what has been said, that, if we would have a picture excite the very same idea with the object itself, we must, in many cases, depart from the geometrical rules of perspective. The association of ideas we form in our minds, must be humoured. These associations are amazingly quick and forcible; we see how very few lines, artfully drawn, will instantly suggest the whole idea of a man's person with whom we are acquainted. It is impossible to enumerate those cases in which the rules of art are superseded by the rules of nature. The fanciful associations on which depends our estimate in idea of distances, magnitudes, and many other appearances, are so subtle that they elude our most diligent enquiries. From what association of ideas it is that the moon, in our imagination (for it is in *imagination* only) appears larger when near the horizon, than when vertical, is not yet satisfactorily made out. Neither Dr. Smith's principle, nor any one simple principle, will account for our judgement of apparent distances and magnitudes in all cases. But that there are cases where the mathematical rules of perspective must be departed from, to make the representation at all natural, we shall shew in one or two instances.

Suppose a person to view a tall pillar of stone at the distance of 20 yards. Let the face of the pillar be an upright plane, all of a breadth. Let the courses of stone in the face be horizontal, and each one yard thick. Let it be viewed directly; that is, let a line from the eye to the middle of the pillar, and parallel to the horizon, be also perpendicular to the face of the pillar. In such a case, no one doubts but the courses of stone near the top of the pillar would seem less than the courses of stone at the bottom, which are level with the eye; and it is the practice of all painters to draw them thus, as the term for so doing, viz. *foreshortening*, implies: and this is done when the plane on which the picture is drawn is considered as upright, and parallel to the face of the pillar, which is usually supposed. But according to the rules of perspective, the courses of stone, both at top and bottom, should be drawn all of a size, and no foreshortening allowed. All figures drawn on the upright face of the pillar, will also be projected into similar figures. A circle drawn at the top of the pillar, as well as a circle at the bottom, will in the projection be a circle; though one is seen directly, the other obliquely. Similar to this is the representation of a long wall on a picture parallel to it; which, according to the rules of perspective, should be drawn of the same height at its utmost extent, as directly opposite to the eye, notwithstanding in idea it seems of a less height the further it is extended. But the most singular case is that of

a row of columns, or round upright pillars. Suppose a number of cylinders, equal to each other in diameter and height respectively, to stand upright, on an horizontal plane, in a right line, and at equal distances. Let these be scenographically projected on an upright plane, parallel to the row of pillars, or parallel to that plane in which the axes of those cylinders do all lie. Then, first, in the perspective representation, every one of these pillars must be drawn of an height, the remotest as well as the nearest. Secondly, their diameters will be different. The diameter of that pillar which is directly opposite to the eye, and the nearest, will in the projection be the least. This falls upon the centre of the picture. The diameters of the other pillars in the projection must increase more and more as they recede from the centre of the picture, and as their real distance from the eye continually increases. The remotest pillar must be painted the largest, and the nearest pillar the least. This is the unavoidable consequence of the geometrical rules of perspective; but would such a representation be natural? It may be said, that if the eye be in the proper place when the picture is viewed, these remote pillars in the projection will be seen so obliquely, that they will appear under a less angle than the central pillar, though their linear dimensions may be greater. What might be the case if the picture was seen through an hole, or in such a way that the frame and all those circumstances which suggest the idea of a flat canvas were concealed, is hard to say: in fact, these; and other like circumstances neither are, nor can be concealed; and when they are, the picture suggests the same idea, whether the eye be, or be not in the exact point of view. Look at any well-drawn perspective view of a building, coloured, in the common reflecting optic box, and you will see no difference in shifting the place of the picture in the bottom of the box.

Mr. Highmore published, in 1754, "A Critical Examination of the Paintings on the Ceiling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall \*." His objections to a groundless violation of the rules of perspective in these paintings, are just; yet surely he blames Mr. Kirby without reason for maintaining "that all objects ought to be painted as they appear to the eye; and since the fallacies of vision are so many and great, it is reasonable in some cases to depart from the strict rules of mathematical perspective." Indeed to lay down rules for ascertaining the quantity of such departure, as Mr. Kirby does, is absurd in a case where it is determined that strict rules cannot be admitted.

It is a matter of complaint that a skill in mathematics so prejudices some, that they

\* This pamphlet has been thought by most mathematicians (particularly the late Peter Devall, Esq.) and intelligent painters to have scientifically established a principle directly opposite to that of this ingenious correspondent. EDITOR.



will admit no moral truths, because incapable of a mathematical demonstration; while others would subject the arts, as well as sciences—would subject music and painting, to rigid mathematical rules. The question is not here about the agreement of abstract ideas, but in what way the senses may be most pleasingly affected. Dr. Smith, in his *Harmonics*, and Brook Taylor, in his *Perspective*, are eminent examples of this prejudice. The latter lays it down in his Preface as an axiom, "That painting should be wholly confined to the rules of art, *which cannot be dispensed with on any account.*" And he affirms, "That what is agreeable and just in the original objects can never appear defective (*or absurd*) in a picture where those objects are exactly copied"—copied by the rules of art he must mean. Here the appeal is made to the senses, as it ought to be where the senses are to be affected. But whether those rules do not sometimes lead us into absurd and false representations, *the senses being judge*, we shall now leave to the reader to determine.

W. L.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

A Friend lately recommended to my perusal the 27th and 28th sections of Mr. Thomas Warton's third volume of his *History of English Poetry*, as containing a very curious account of the rise and progress of modern psalmody. I was surprised to find that almost all the facts in them were taken from Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*; without the smallest acknowledgement or reference. Indeed, in p. 183, Mr. Warton does condescend to say "That *some of our musical antiquaries* have justly conjectured that "Archbishop Parker, who was skilled in music, and who had formerly founded a musical school in his college of Stoke Newington, intended a version of the Psalms, which he had made, and adapted to complicated tunes of four parts, probably constructed by himself, and here given in score for the use of cathedrals, at a time when compositions in counterpoint were uncommon in the church."

This curious Version of the Psalms by Archbishop Parker, elegantly printed by the celebrated Printer John Daye, was little known till Sir John Hawkins announced and described it.

The Archbishop, in his *Diary*, printed in Strype's *Life of him*, says, that being stripped of all his preferments on Queen Mary's accession to the throne, and being retired into obscurity, amongst many other employments he finished this translation of the Psalms. His words are, "Postea privatus vixi coram Deo lætus in conscientia mea, adeoque nec pudefactus nec dejectus, ut dulcissimum otium literarium, ad quod Dei providentia me revocavit, multo majores & solidiores voluptates mihi pepererit, quam negotiosum illud et periculosum vivendi genus unquam placuit."

This was in the year 1554, three years

after which he says, "Et adhuc persto in eadem constantia suffultus gratia et benignitate Domini mei ac servatoris Jesus Christi. Quo inspirante absolvi *Psalterium versu metrico, lingua vulgari.*"

This Version of the Psalms, Sir John Hawkins justly observes, may be reckoned a great typographical curiosity; Strype says, that he knew not what became of it; and Ames, that diligent collector and recorder of old books, had never seen it. In the late Mr. James West's library there was a copy which had been Bishop Kenner's, in which the Bishop had noted, that "the Archbishop printed his book of Psalms, and that though he forbore to publish it with his name, he suffered his wife to present the book, fairly bound, to several of the nobility; Dr. Kenner therefore conjectures, that the very book in which this memorandum is made, is one of the copies so presented, and gives for a reason that he himself presented a like copy to the wife of Archbishop Wake, wherein Margaret Parker, in her own name and hand, dedicates the book to a noble lady." All these particulars Mr. Warton has given us from Sir John Hawkins, together with some of the same specimens of the book which Sir John had exhibited. What he has added of his own, I will take the liberty of transcribing.

"It is not generally known that there are two copies in the Bodleian Library of this anonymous Version, which hath hitherto been given to an obscure poet by the name of John Keeper. One of them appears to have been in 1643 the property of Bp Barlow, and on the opposite side of the title, in an ancient hand, is this manuscript inscription: *The Author of this book is one John Keeper, who was brought up in the cloister of Wells.* Perhaps A. Wood had no better authority than this slender unauthenticated note for saying that John Keeper, a native of Somersetshire, and a graduate at Oxford in 1564, and who afterwards studied music and poetry at Wells, translated the whole Psalter into English metre, which containeth 150 Psalms, &c. printed at London by John Daye about 1570 in quarto; and added thereunto the Gloria Patri, The Te Deum, The Song of the three Children, Quicunque Vult, Benedictus, &c. all in metre, at the end of which are musical notes, set in four parts, to all the Psalms. What other things," he adds, "of Poetry, Music, or other faculties he has published, I know not, nor any thing more, yet I suppose he had some dignity in the church of Wells."—"If this Version," says Mr. Warton, "should really be the work of Keeper, I fear we are still, with Strype and Ames, to seek for Archbishop Parker's Psalms."

This difficulty, I thought, might be elucidated by having recourse to the Lambeth Library; and in that I was shewn a beautiful copy of this edition of the Psalms, on the back



back of the title-page of which is written,  
*To the right vertuous and honorable Ladye the  
 Countesse of Shrewsburye, from your lowinge  
 frende Margaret Parker.*

This is written in the hand of the time when she lived, and the binding of the book, which is richly gilded, seems also of the same date; but there is no date to the book, and where A. Wood found that of 1570 for his copy, if it was of the same book with this, we are yet to seek; if that date really belongs to it, it cannot probably be the same edition with this in the Lambeth Library, which has Margaret Parker's name written in it, for she died, as Strype tells us, in 1570; and if the book was printed in this or the foregoing year, Keeper could not, according to Anth. Wood's account of him, be above 22 or 23 years of age, having been admitted in 1564, then aged 17 years. So that, I think, Archbishop Parker may still keep his title to this Version of the Psalms, till a stronger than *Keeper* shall be found to dispossess him. Prefixed to it is a long copy of verses of seventy-five stanzas, intituled, *Of the Vertue of the Psalmes*, beginning thus:

What man hath hart: in heaviness  
 With sundry cares oppreit:  
 And would have helpe: in rediness,  
 To heale his thoughtful brest.  
 And yet by man: in suretie  
 For physike want his cure:  
 Thus set in hard: perplexitie,  
 To God yet trusting sure.  
 Let him beholde: the melody  
 Of David's tuneful harpe:  
 In Psalmes there fynde: his remedie,  
 He may of care so sharpe.

This suits well with the situation in which Parker was, as appears from his Diary, when he undertook this translation; and indeed, to such situations of distress and confinement, and voluntary retirement, may be owing many other metrical Versions of the Psalms in most European languages, of which the number is scarce credible to those who have not had opportunities to consult libraries and catalogues of books. THERON.

*Though the Controversy respecting the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian\*, has already filled many Pages of our former Volumes, we cannot forbear inserting the following Elucidations that have lately been addressed to the Public.*

Nº I.

IN a pamphlet, intituled *An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian*, having read the following passage, p. 45,—

\* The satirical reflection, p. 251, so keenly resented by W. M. is not to be charged on the Editors of the *Gent. Mag.* who, except in cases of *personal abuse*, do not think themselves at liberty to suppress the sallies of harmless satire. The dart that is thrown against a whole community, though ever so venomous, does no more hurt than the bullet that is fired against an impenetrable rock. The higher it is aimed, the more conspicuous its fall.

*Mr. Clarke's answer to Mr. Shaw's pamphlet shall be properly noticed in our next.*

"Mr. Smith mentions Dr. Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, in which he says, the Doctor confesseth, that he himself heard pieces of it recited; and being compared with the translation, exactly corresponded. Dr. Percy does not understand a syllable of the Earle, and therefore could be no judge. The truth is, Dr. Blair and Professor Ferguson, when Dr. Percy was at Edinburgh, took care to introduce a young student from the Highlands, who repeated some verses, of which Professor Ferguson said such and such sentences in Fingal were the translation." To prevent any inferences which might be drawn from my silence, I think it material to declare that the above passage, so far as it relates to me, is altogether false; and that I never was present at the repetition of verses to Dr. Percy by a young student from the Highlands. ADAM FERGUSON.

Edinburgh, July 21, 1781.

Nº II.

HAVING no interest to gratify but the love of truth, I have no reason to be sorry when any falsehood is detected. Mr. Ferguson has denied that he was present when the attempt was made to convince Dr. Percy of the genuineness of *Ossian*. My relation was not from my own knowledge. I desire to acquit Mr. Ferguson, whose presence or absence makes no difference in the question; and I am too well supported by truth to need, or to wish, the help of falsehood. The attempt was really made, and Dr. Percy was for a while credulous, with which I do not mean to reproach him; for I have confessed that I once was credulous myself: but I shall be credulous no more till the Works of *Ossian* are produced. W. SHAW.

Aug. 31.

Nº III.

IN one or two pamphlets lately published, concerning the authenticity of *Ossian's Poems*, great liberties have been taken with my name, and two advertisements on the same subject, signed ADAM FERGUSON and W. SHAW, have appeared in the news-papers; one of which only came to my notice very lately. It is with the greatest reluctance I enter at all into a controversy of which I am so incompetent a judge, from my utter ignorance of the Earle language; but regard to truth compels me to give the following relation of a fact respecting it, which has been greatly misrepresented.

On October 8, 1765, I arrived at Edinburgh, where I passed five days with the Rev.



Dr. Blair, who, among many learned and ingenious men, introduced me to Dr. FERGUSON, Professor of Moral Philosophy. To this gentleman he mentioned some doubts, I had entertained concerning the genuineness of Ossian's Poems: and he, in the evening before I left Edinburgh (viz. October 13), invited us to drink tea at his house, where he produced a student, a native of the Highlands, who recited several passages, or verses, in Earle (some of which he afterwards sung to me) as what he had heard in his own country; and I perfectly remember, that when he interpreted the verses to me, some of them appeared to contain part of the description of Fingal's chariot. Dr. Ferguson also gave me, in his own hand-writing, some specimens of Earle poetry in the original. Dr. Blair afterwards desired me to mention the recital I had heard, in the next edition of the *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*; and, in compliance with his request, I gave a short account of what had passed, in a note to the first volume of my second edition, 1767, (p. xlv.) Some years after, on discussing this subject with a very judicious friend, a native of Scotland also, who knew much more of the grounds of the Earle poetry than I did, he made it credible to me, that there might be some deception in the case, and advised me to suppress the passage in question; which I did, soon after, in my third edition, in 1775. But as I never believed Dr. Blair to have been conscious of any deception in what passed between the student and me, so the same may have been the case with Dr. Ferguson also, as he now appears so entirely to have forgot the whole transaction. THOMAS PERCY.

*Carlisle, Nov. 10, 1781.*

MR. URBAN, *Milan, Sept. 17, 1781.*

FOR three weeks we have here enjoyed an uncommon serenity of sky, when at one o'clock the barometer fell 5 degrees; eight hours after, a whirlwind set in from the south, with a heavy rain and much thunder and lightning, which lasted several hours: the next morning the barometer rose 6 degrees, and remained fixed there, notwithstanding the thunder and lightning; the lake Braccio withdrew from the land, and left all the boats dry, and afterwards returned, and overflowed its usual bounds; this phenomenon was repeated six times in two hours. The day before the waters of the lake, and of all the wells in its neighbourhood, appeared to be very muddy, and sent forth such a stench, that it was almost intolerable. On the same day an earthquake was felt; its direction was horizontal, and its undulation from east to west; it lasted only about a minute, and happily did no mischief.

P. 329. col. 1. l. 27. for pompous, r. populous.

P. 474. col. 1. l. 28. r. "a mighty maze, but—without a plan."

#### VERBAL CRITICISMS ON MR. GRAY'S POEMS.

IT is said to have been the advice given to Mr. Pope on his commencing a writer in poetry, that he should attempt to excel chiefly by *correctness*, a quality too much neglected by preceding writers in this country. We all know the happy success of this counsel; yet, far as correctness was carried by that great master, an attention to further improvement in this point is perhaps fully as necessary now as it was in his time. For if poets have generally been more accurate since that period, critics have also been more delicate. Nor let it be imagined that correctness in poetry, even verbal correctness, is beneath the regard of a great genius; for as far as words are employed in any respect improperly, just in the same degree the sense must suffer, and the spirit and beauty of a performance must be injured.

Of modern poets, none has taken more time to perfect and polish his compositions, or, perhaps, has brought more taste and knowledge to the work, than Mr. Gray. His pieces have all the marks of close study and patient revision; and the smallness of their number, compared with the length of time he was known as a poet, sufficiently shews that they were kept long under his own eyes before they were submitted to those of the public. They may therefore be regarded as a kind of standard of the correctness to which English poetry has arrived in our days. This renders them a fit object of the critic's examination, since he may assure himself, that the negligences discoverable in them will without hesitation be adopted by writers less able and less cautious. On this account I have been induced to draw up the following remarks, which a careful perusal of his works suggested, and in which, declining all consideration of the general plan and conduct of the pieces, I have confined myself solely to strictures on the words and forms of expression.

#### ODE on the SPRING.

"Some shew their gayly-gilded trim."

*Trim*, applied to dress or ornament, has rather a ludicrous import. As it is used here, it is at best an awkward word, which the rhyme only could have suggested.

#### ODE on the Death of a CAT.

"The azure flowers, *that blow*."

Dr. Johnson has noted the poverty of this expletive clause, thrown in for the rhyme.

"Tide"—"Stream."

It is a hopeless attempt to bring poets to any accuracy in the use of terms relative to water, which poetical licence has rendered all perfectly synonymous. Certainly *tide* and *stream* apply as ill as possible to the water of a tub.

#### HYMN to ADVERSITY.

"Whose iron scourge and *tort'ring* hour."

The *iron scourge* is a proper attribute in the figure of Adversity personified; but what kind of an image does the *torturing* hour represent



present to the imagination?

"Bound in thy adamant chain."

The poet here seems to have had before him the idea of Necessity, rather than that of Adversity.

ODE on a Prospect of ETON COLLEGE.

"Wanders the hoary Thames along

His *silver-winding* way."

Compound words are undoubtedly a great beauty in poetry, but there is often a want of correctness in forming them. It is an essential point that both parts of the word should be connected by a mutual relation, otherwise it is really two words, and their combination merely arbitrary. In the instance before us, "*silver-winding*," *silver* ought to be a peculiar modification of *winding*—winding like silver. But this is not meant—all intended to be expressed is, that the river is *silvery*, and *winding*; two ideas absolutely distinct. Farther, the epithet *silver* is only a repetition of *hoary* in the preceding line.

"Who foremost now delight to cleave

With pliant arm thy *glassy* wave."

In the use of a metaphorical epithet, care ought to be taken that it coincides with, at least does not oppose, the simple idea to which it is annexed. If the transparency or reflexion of the water had been the qualities alluded to, the comparison of glass would have been strictly proper; but where the wave is to be *cleaved* with *pliant arm*, the idea of glass, which is *solid*, *hard*, and *brittle*, offends and confuses the imagination.

"Their murmur'ing labours ply

'Gainst graver hours, that bring constraint' &c.

The ellipsis here is harsh, and the line very unmusical; besides, the use of *against* in this sense is too colloquial.

"Gay hope is theirs by fancy fed,

Less pleasing when possess'd."

To say of *Hope* that it is *possessed*, is certainly a gross impropriety; especially when *Hope* is used, as here, in its proper abstract sense, as a general affection of the mind, and not for some particular thing hoped for.

"The stings of Falshood those shall try."

It is almost too obvious to remark, that the word *try* could have no possible business here, were it not wanted for the rhyme.

THE PROGRESS OF POESY.

"In gliding state the *wins* her *easy* way."

To *win* is to gain with a contest, and implies labour and hazard: to *win one's way*, therefore, is to make way through obstacles with force and difficulty. Thus Milton:

thro' the shock

Of fighting elements, on all sides round

Environ'd *wins his way*.

Par. L. II. 1014.

Hence it appears that there could not have been a more unfortunate combination of terms than *winning an easy way* by *gliding*. The poet was led astray by an alliteration; and I observe the expression has been thought

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so pretty as to be copied by other writers more studious of sound than of sense.

"To him the mighty Mother did unveil

Her awful face."

I with the Goddess of Dullness in the Dunciad had not been called the *mighty Mother*; and that in reading the above passage one was not forcibly reminded of the line,

A veil of fogs dilates her ample face.

DUNC.

"Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

If nothing is meant here but *lively thoughts* and *glowing words*, the sentiment is hardly of weight enough to deserve putting in so peculiar a form. The line has certainly no resemblance in the sense, whatever it may have in the sound, to that of Cowley of which it is given as an imitation ("Words that weep, and tears that speak"), since this is chiefly remarkable for a pointed antithesis, nothing of which is to be found in Mr. Gray's.

THE BARD.

"No pitying heart, no eye, afford

A tear to grate his obsequies."

If, with a little help to the grammar, we understand this, *neither heart nor eye afford a tear*, &c. it will imply a distinction between the tear of the heart and that of the eye, which the poet could scarcely have intended. Probably he rather meant to say, "No pitying heart!" absolutely, without relation to the tear; but was obliged to make the connection by the necessity of putting *afford* instead of *affords*, for the rhyme.

"Is the fable warrior fled?"

*Fled* is here used simply for *gone*; but improperly, as its more obvious meaning is a different and a very unsuitable one.

"Fell Thirst and Famine scowl

A baleful smile upon their baffled guest."

To *scowl*, is to look sullen, or frown. *Scowling a smile* is therefore an inconsistency, which cannot be charged on *grinning horribly a ghastly smile*, in Milton, whence, doubtless, the expression was imitated.

"And gorgeous dames, and statesmen old  
In bearded majesty, appear."

The order of this sentence is unskilfully managed, since the reader would naturally make the *bearded majesty* refer to the dames as well as statesmen.

"Fond impious man! think'st thou, yon  
sanguine cloud

Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the orb  
of day?"

A sanguine cloud raised by a man's breath, is an image which the utmost stretch of my fancy cannot "body forth" into any distinct shape.

THE FATAL SISTERS.

I fear it has already appeared, that Gray does not always improve when he borrows. Here is another instance of this truth.

"Iron-leet of arrowy flower

Hurtles in the darkened air."

Lo



In every figure of similitude, the image of the thing compared, and that to which it is likened, should be kept distinct, and not run into each other. Milton's line ("sharp fleet of arrowy shower") preserves this propriety; and we easily resolve the figure into *a flight of arrows piercing like fleet*.

But what is *iron-fleet*? The whole figure is comprized in this expression only, which anticipates and renders superfluous the remainder of the line.

"Clouds of Carnage blot the Sun."

This image like that of the "sanguine cloud" appears absolutely inextricable. I have an idea of *heaps of carnage*, and of *clouds of dust*, in a battle; but I can perceive no relation between *carnage* and a *cloud*.

TRIUMPHS OF OWEN.

"This the force of Eirin *biding*."

No reader can conceive that Mr. Gray would have talked of a squadron *biding* a force, had he not wanted a rhyme.

"Where he points his purple spear

Hasty, hasty rout is there,

Marking with indignant eye,

Fear to stop, and shame to fly."

It was a long time before I could discover that *marking* was here used for *showing*, *expressing*. As this is not its common signification, the passage is unintelligible without repeated perusal.

ELEGY in a CHURCH-YARD.

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn."

What is meant by the quaint epithet *breezy*? If it is to signify that morning is always ushered in with a breeze, I do not recollect any proof of such an observation.

"Muttering his wayward-fancies he would rove."

*Wayward-fancy* is here given as the term by which a peasant would express *strange incoherent soliloquy*. But in reality no mortal would use this term in expressing such an idea. *Wayward* signifies *pervorse*, *froward*. How does this apply to the present meaning? Poetry has a privilege of coining new words, but not of using old ones in a new and unauthorized sense. No remark in the province of *verbal criticism* deserves more attention from our present race of poets than this.

\* \* \* This Correspondent's Chirurgical Communication will be used in a proper place.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

YOUR correspondent *Ex-tastes* enquires, p. 469, "Who and what was this Mr. Bethel?" [Pope's friend]? I answer, Hugh Bethel, Esq. was a gentleman of family and fortune in Yorkshire, who, as appears by a passage in the *Essay on Man*, B. IV. 125. was afflicted with an asthma.

"On land or sea new motion be impress,  
Oblameless Bethel, to relieve thy breast?"

The late alderman was of the same family, and the estate was lately held by capt. Christopher Codrington, a brother of Sir William, who took the name of Bethel.

Yours, &c.

CATO.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know,  
1. Whether "*George*" was a common christened name in *England* before the accession of the present royal family? The brother of Edward IV. is the only instance he recollects, either in antient records, or in parish-registers of later times.

2. Whether there has been any duke of Clarence since the unfortunate brother of Edward IV? At that time we had no possessions in France, except Calais; and as it is probable a creation of royal dukes may soon take place, that title may perhaps be revived.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

I Believe the following letter has never yet made its appearance in print.† If you think it merits a place, will you insert it. The ticket mentioned in the letter was a ticket to pass through the park.

A. B.

DEAR CHARLES, *Houghton, June 24, 1743.*

I HAVE now wrote to Capt. Jackson to give Lord Tyrawley a ticket as you desired, and am very glad to oblige him with it.

This place affords no news, no subject of amusement and entertainment to fine men.

My flatterers are mutes; the oaks, the beaches, the chestnuts, seem to contend which shall best please the lord of the manor.

They cannot deceive, they will not lye: I in return with sincerity admire them, and have as many beauties about me as fill up all my hours of dangling, and no disgrace attends me from 67 years of age.

Within doors we come a little nearer to real life, and admire upon the almost speaking canvas all the airs and graces which the proudest of the town ladies can boast.

With these I am satisfied, because they gratify me with all I wish, all I want, and expect nothing in return which I cannot give.

If these, dear Charles, are any temptations, I heartily invite you to come and partake of them. Shifting the scene has sometimes its recommendations; and from country fare you may possibly return with a better appetite to the more delicate entertainment of refined life.

Since I wrote what is above, we have been surprised with the good news from abroad. Too much cannot be said upon it, for it is truly matter of infinite joy, because of infinite consequence. I am, truly, dear Charles, yours most affectionately,

To General Churchill.

ORFORD

Epitaph on a flat stone at Low-leyton.

"Sacred to the memory of

DAVID LEWIS, Esq.

Who died the 8th day of April 1760,

Aged 77 years;

A great favourite of the MUSES,

As his many excellent pieces in poetry sufficiently testify.

Inspired verse may on this marble live,  
But can no honour to thy ashes give.

He married Mary daughter of NEWDIGAN OWSLEY, Esq. [a merchant] whose monument is near this place in the church."

† It was printed in a coll<sup>n</sup> of letters published in 1745.



404. Homer's Hymn to Ceres, translated into English Verse, with Notes critical and illustrative. To which is prefixed, A Translation of the Preface of the Editor, David Ruhnkenius. By the Rev. Robert Lucas, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4to.

THIS new attempt is ushered in with a sensible and well-written Preface. The merits of the original are judiciously appreciated; and its defects are impartially noticed. The Editor's Preface is in general translated with a sufficient degree of accuracy and clearness; though we cannot avoid remarking, that Mr. Lucas hath very awkwardly rendered the quotation from the Schollast on the Alexipharmics of Nicander:—*δια γληχωνος επιεν η Δημητηρ τον κυκεωνα*, &c. &c. By the fermenting herb [pulegium] Ceres quaffed the mingled beverage. This is very obscure; and we suspect that the translator affixed no certain ideas even to his own words. We shall not dispute about the physical quality of this herb (which Mr. Lucas calls emphatically "*the fermenting herb*,") but shall only give our idea of the passage as simply as possible. We think the meaning of it is, that "*the mixture [κυκεων] of which Ceres partook, of, was not only compounded of the usual ingredients, but had the glecon, or pennyroyal, added to it.*" It was drunk *δια γληχωνος*, i. e. *è pulegio*, as the physicians would express it.

With respect to the translation of the Hymn itself, we think it, in every view, an unnecessary attempt; not to say a rash and presumptuous one; after the elegant and masterly version of the ingenious Mr. Hole. Mr. Lucas "ventures to say that his translation is *closer* to the original than Mr. Hole's." In the full confidence of this extraordinary accuracy, he "requests any who may choose to give themselves the trouble of comparing the two translations, to do it with the original in view."

We have taken Mr. Lucas at his word; and now we will be confident in our turn to assert, that Mr. Hole's translation is, not only beyond all comparison, superior to Mr. Lucas's in point of spirit, ease, and harmony, but is also, in general, closer to the original; if by *closeness* be understood a faithful conveyance of the sense of the poet; a clear and forcible illustration of his genuine meaning. This great and primary end is admirably attained by Mr. Hole, and we have but the stronger conviction of it from the comparison to which Mr. Lucas hath so imprudently summoned his readers.

The present translator hath misrepresented the meaning of the poet in several places, hath frequently omitted some necessary and expressive epithets; and sometimes a whole line is left without any translation at all. —As specimens of a perversion and misconstruction of the original, we will produce the following:

—"Perfes' youthful daughter, fair and wise." Line 37.

In the original it is: *Περσαις θυγατηρ αταλα φρονεσσα*. The translator found *youthful* in *αταλα*. Where he discovered *fair*, we know not; unless, by implication, in the same word: but to find out Hecate's *wisdom* in *φρονεσσα* was a discovery truly worthy of a *close* translator. The phrase, however, is well known and intelligible enough; and if Mr. Lucas will turn to Homer's Iliad [Lib. Σ. v. 567.] and Hesiod's Theogony [v. 989. Edit. Cler.—Vid. Not. Guicti.] he will soon see its meaning: *αταλα φρονεσσα*, rendered in Latin, would be *juvenilia sapiens*.—The circumstance of Hecate's hearing the voice of Proserpine from her cell [*ἐξ αἴθρᾳ*] is totally omitted by this translator.

The following lines (though some of the best in point of poetry which Mr. Lucas hath given us) do not very *closely* express the sense of the original:

"The trembling maid now meets the starry sky,  
And now th' expanded earth attracts her eye;  
Or sea tumultuous: now the realms of light,  
Far as the searching sun extends his right:  
Still fondly as she flies, the wretched maid  
Expects her mother or the Gods would aid  
A virgin thus with injuries oppress'd:  
But Hope deceiv'd her agitated breast."

The meaning of the Greek is simply this:—"As long as the Goddess beheld the earth, the heavens, and the sea, so long she hoped for the interposition of her mother and the other immortals; and this hope supported her spirit—magnanimous even in distress."

Τοφρα οἱ ἀλπεῖς ἐθελε μεγὰν νοον ἀχρον-  
μενης παρ.

The contrast between *οφρα*, *ετι*, and *τοφρα*, so necessary to mark the meaning of the poet, is totally omitted by this translator. It might seem hyper-critical to remark, that "*the trembling maid*," instead of "*meeting*," was *retiring* from the sky, by a perpetual increase of distance.

"—her anxious way she flies  
With lips that question, and exploring eyes." Line 66, &c.

Who but this *close* translator would have drawn out so many glittering words from one plain, simple participle—*μαίμενη*?

"Ceres—



"Ceres—turn'd—right on the sun"—is made to express the *Ἡελιον δ' ἰκοντο* of the poet; how *justly*, let the learned reader determine, to say nothing of the coarseness and inelegance of the expression; because, to criticise this translator on such points, would be an *endless* task.

Can any person discover the least similarity between the Greek and the English in the following quotations from the Hymn and the translation?

οὐρα κε μὴ με

Ἀπριαίν περασάντες ἐμης ἀπονοιάο τμήης.  
"Who less attentively their captives trace,  
When put on shore at the appointed place."

Mr. Lucas sports a learned note on the occasion, and takes the liberty of departing from the authority of Ruhnkenius, who very properly renders *περχαάντες* by the Latin word *vendentes*. Mr. Lucas would derive it from *περαω*, *trans eo*. But he is mistaken. It is a participle of the 1st Aor. from *πεπρασκω*, *vendo*, as Ruhnkenius asserts; and, as a confirmation of this assertion, we would remark, that the *antepenult.* is *short*; whereas, in Mr. Lucas's participle from *περαω*, it is always *long*.

"Though at first thine aspect we despise."

Line 207.

This conveys an idea the very opposite to the sense of the original.

"As saturated Does or calves disdain

The vernal ground."

Line 229.

The word *disdain* is very improperly applied to hinds cropping the herbs, and skipping over the fields in the spring-season [*ναρος, ωρη*]

"Whilst their fair robes in graceful folds  
are bound."

Line 233.

Not: not *bound*. They were, on the contrary, *held up*, in order that the speed of the daughter of Metanira might not be impeded, as *they ran along the deep, public road*.

Ὡς αἰ ἐπισχομενά εἰνων πύχαις μερσ-  
εῖων

Ἡξάν κούλην καὶ ἀμαξίτον.

"her head unfolds."

Line 259.

We think the poet's meaning is here also mistaken. Ceres, when seated on the chair provided for her by Iambe, did not "*unfold her head*," but *held her veil forward with her hands*; the better, undoubtedly, to support the disguise she had assumed.

περχαατεσχέλο χερσὶ καλυπτήην.

Notwithstanding Mr. Lucas's elaborate note [p. 42] we are by no means reconciled to his very free, not to say licentious conjecture, in proposing to read *κράτος* *ἀργεοφοντίας*, instead of *κράτερος*

*Παλῦδαγγων*. We see no reason for the alteration: *μεγα θάυμα* refers to the wonderful beauty of Proserpine; and *τιν'* is an abbreviation of *τινι*, and agrees with *δολῶ*. The construction Mr. Lucas would put on the passage is awkward and unnatural, independent of the violence offered to the original reading. Ceres might well ask her daughter, "by what stratagem [*τιν' δολῶ*] Pluto had seduced her," for she knew *Pluto* to have been the seducer. But she would scarcely have asked "*Who* the person was that Mercury had deceived when he brought her away." The question was idle and frivolous.

"And firm Antronia on its rocky seat."

Line 718.

The original *Ἀντρωνία* is the accusative of *Ἀντρων* or *Antrón*. Hesychius calls "*Antrón* a city of Thessaly." *Ἀντρων*, πόλις Θεσσαλίας. *Antronia* was a city in Ancient Peloponnesus.

As we have rather exceeded the bounds of our literary journal in detecting the errors and misconstructions of this translation, we have no room to enumerate the defects and omissions. We cannot, however, avoid mentioning a very important one: the 324th and 325th lines of the original Hymn are not translated at all.

We should not have been so very particular in our criticism on this translation, if Mr. Lucas had not challenged to himself a superior degree of accuracy; and invited the most rigid examination by his confident appeal to the original. He seems, indeed, conscious that his translation can boast of no competition with Mr. Hole's, except in point of *closeness*. There lies his chief triumph! for the translation is very deficient in all the grand requisites of poetry. It is spiritless and inharmonious; and if Mr. Lucas had intended to have *burlesqued* the Grecian bard, he could not more effectually have answered his purpose, than by the present translation of the Hymn to Ceres. After all—was not a *mock-version* Mr. Lucas's object? If this should have been the case, how will he smile at our gravity, and enjoy the sport of having fairly taken in the Critics; and among the rest, the gravest and wisest of them—because the oldest—SYLVANUS URBAN!

105. *A Discourse on the late Fast.* By Phile-leutherus Norfolciensis. 4to.

THIS Discourse, though anonymous, ought to have engaged our notice sooner, as it is really, both for matter and manner,



ner, a masterly performance. The author, in his Preface, styles himself "a serious, and, he hopes, an unprejudiced Clergyman of the Church of England. He conceals his name (he adds) because he is not impelled by any motives of vanity to venture on publication; and he has published, because the sentiments which he maintains, seem to coincide with the most useful purposes which the late Fast could be intended to promote. Those sentiments, indeed, are not likely to attract popularity, by flavish adulation, or seditious invective: they flatter the prejudices of no party, and are honestly intended to reform such immoralities as may justly be imputed to all. *His ego gratiora dictū alia esse scio: sed me vera pro gratis loqui, etsi meum ingenium non moneret, necessitas cogit. Vellem equidem vobis placere, Quirites; sed multo malo vos salvos esse, qualicunque erga me animo futuri essis.* Orat. T. Q. Capitolini, Liv. lib. tert. ab urbe conditā."

The text is taken from Luke xiii. 2, 3, *Suppose ye that these Galileans, &c. &c.* From this historical incident, as related by Josephus, and applied by our Saviour, the discourser infers, that the rewards and punishments of nations are uniformly and visibly accomplished in this life, that the stability of public happiness must depend on the integrity of public manners, that the vices of nations are generally to be ascribed to their luxury, and that luxury has always terminated in their ruin. In support of the latter position he controverts, and very ably confutes, the arguments adduced by Mandeville and others in vindication of luxury. After exhibiting the fair side of our national picture, and painting, in glowing colours, the happiness of our constitution, the wisdom of our laws, the vigour of our arms, our excellence in polite literature, in the mechanic arts, in the more abstract sciences, and particularly in religion, (though we cannot but wish that he had not stepped aside to pay some invidious and ill-timed compliments to the Dissenters, at the expense of his brethren of the established church,) he explodes the popular, but mischievous assertion, that "the same degree of vice has prevailed at all times;" and then, turning the dark side of the canvas, shews, that "the crimes now prevalent in this country are of a most alarming and portentous kind," originating from "a general want of morals, producing, and, in its turn, produced by, a general want of religion." This position he proves at large, and farther explodes

the dangerous tendency of those fashionable declaimers on the one side, who would subvert our liberties by recommending arbitrary power and unlimited submission; and, on the other, of those "who brood, with gloomy satisfaction, over the distresses of their country, and paint, in the darkest colours, the conduct of our governors." In this part of his discourse he makes a just distinction between "the designs, and even the claims, of the contending nations; between the efforts of our brethren who have resisted what they believed to be injurious, and the intrigues of our enemies, who have interfered with a manifest intention to injure." The alarming vices that pervade all ranks among us, and the aggravating circumstances of every war, of this in particular, are afterwards represented with uncommon strength and pathos, and at length the whole is brought home to the bosoms of all, by an animated, affecting, and truly scriptural application.

Let the last paragraph serve as a specimen:

"From whatever origin our dissensions and our distresses may have arisen, it should be the earnest desire, the fixed resolution, the unremitting endeavour of every man, to bring them to a conclusion. While, therefore, the final event of war is hung up in awful uncertainty, I intreat you, my brethren, to soften the harshness of mutual suspicions, to quell the fierceness of mutual resentment, and studiously to abstain from that contemptuous scurrility which is more likely to exasperate than to intimidate. I exhort you to form your own opinions with impartiality, and to support them with moderation; and to oppose, with good manners, and good nature, the sentiments of other men, who, with equal abilities to discern truth, and equal honesty to embrace it, are compelled to differ from you. If the contest should happily terminate according to the purport of the petitions you have this day offered up to the throne of the Almighty, then, as a friend to the real interests of my country, as an advocate for the unalienable rights of mankind, as a minister of that Gospel, the foundation of which was benevolence on the part of God, and the end of which is universal charity among men, I call you to the discharge of nobler and more arduous duties. Appeal to the voice of Reason, and it will tell you, that your lenity only can conciliate the affections of those whom your arms may have subdued. Consult the oracles of Religion, and you will be informed, that, however the Colonists may be now divided from you, however they may have violated your laws, abused your protection, and insulted your authority, they are yet fellow-creatures, whom you ought to pity; fellow-citizens,"



citizens, whom you will be bound to support; fellow-christians, whom, under the penalty of final condemnation, you are commanded to FORGIVE."

Our Christian orator, for such he truly is, in the following passage (p. 12) "that excessive stretch of dominion, which, like gold in its last stage of expansion, exchanges solid strength for empty and transient show," has borrowed a brilliant thought from Dr. Johnson, whom, however Dr. P. may admire him as a writer, he certainly does not venerate as a politician:

"Extended empire, like expanded gold,  
Exchanges solid strength for feeble lustre."

*Irene.*

It does not appear that the above discourse was ever preached, and indeed it is much too long for the pulpit.

106. *Eudofia: or a Poem on the Universe. 8vo.*

"WHY did he not write in prose?" said good King George II. of Milton, whom he could not well understand. The same we say, though for a different reason, of the author of *Eudofia*, Mr. Capell Loft, geometrical (if not astronomical) subjects being much too abstruse to shine in poetry. The poet who follows the maxim of Horace, — *quæ desperat nitescere posse relinquit*.

We mean not, however, to detract from the merit of this writer, which is undoubtedly great; and if *Eudofia* be not a poem, it is something better, being a system of natural philosophy, as will appear from the arguments of the VII books: I. "The Earth," which includes matter, the elements, proofs of the globular figure of the earth, its annual motion, &c. II. "The Planets," which, and the following books, contain the sublime discoveries of geometry and astronomy. III. "The Seasons and the Zodiac." IV. "The fixed Stars." V. "Eclipses, Phases of the Planets, and Tides. Light and Colours." VI. "On Comets; the Elements and Electricity." VII. "Human Anatomy; the Microscope; concluding Recapitulation." And annexed are VIII tables: "I. Computing the superficial Magnitude of the Earth,

and its several Parts, with the supposed Population. Extracted from Guthrie, Templeman, and others. II. The Periods, Rotation, Distance, Magnitude, &c. of the Planets. From Ferguson. III. Of Specific Gravities. From the same. IV. Of Electrics. From M. de Boulanger. V. Colours. VI. Velocity and Force of the Wind. VII. Comparative Velocities. VIII. Successive Observations of fixed Stars from Ptolemy to Flamsted. From Ferguson." The whole number, it appears, observed by Ptolemy was 1021, by Tycho 777, by Hevelius 1356, by Flamsted 2681.—Notes\* also are added.

The author, in his 1st book, thus panegyrises Capt. Cook, on whom there is a long historical note, as also on Ferguson, "honour'd shepherd of our later day," and others.

"To thee, O Cook, familiar grew the task  
Of circling all our globe: Ocean rever'd  
Thy hardy enterprize; reveal'd to thee  
New awful secrets of his mighty world;  
His waves, his rocks, his unrelenting storms,  
Are guiltless of thy death. The sailor blest  
Thy wife, parental care; Philosophy  
Records, with pride, thy life-preserving arts:  
And oft by the † ill-fated strand, where thou,  
O'er-power'd by barbarous multitudes, art  
fallen,

The passing ship ‡ shall veil her gallant pomp  
In homage to thy memory, which lives  
With the great names of ANSON and of  
DRAKE."

The following is a pleasing speculation, in the II<sup>d</sup> book, on Saturn's ring:

—————"This sublime,  
This glorious zone, which thus surrounds the  
sphere

Of *Saturn*, philosophic eyes have deem'd  
A numerous band of bright satellites;  
Contiguous seeming to the sight; as oft  
To the admirer of the rural scene,  
A verdant cluster of fair rising trees;  
Though, to the nearer eye, their intervals  
Give spacious freedom for each youthful stem  
To spread the vast luxuriance of its shade.  
Others in this, as in the various change  
Beheld in Jupiter, with awe collect  
The tokens of that dread vicissitude,  
Which, not content to triumph over Earth,  
"And all that it inherit," ranges Heaven,  
Deluges planets, fires eccentric worlds,

\* Some notes to which we are referred are not to be found, e. g. note on b. III. v. 247; those on Archytas, Heraclitus, &c. in the VIIIth, &c. By the way, why Mr. Loft should accent the former name differently from Horace, we do not see:

"And this sublime idea, *Archytas* —

"*Mensuram cohibent, Archytas*."

VII. 13.

Hor. L. I. Od. 28.

We approve much of the author's idea of dignifying the unnamed star in the "*Sheaf*" with the great name of "Newton," and of enrolling also, in starry characters, those of Homer and Shakspeare in the *Swan*, "poetic eagle."

† To avoid the open vowel, we wish to substitute "that."

‡ This sounds very well in poetry, but will scarcely be often realised.



And in chaotic darkness buries suns.  
These judge the girdle of the mighty star,  
But the remaining fragment of a globe  
That once was Saturn, till by sudden shock  
Of inundation broken."

In the VIIth book a tribute is paid to the memory of Dr. Fothergill, and to the merit of Dr. John Jebb, for their humanity. But we must now hasten, though with regret, to the conclusion, where the subjects of each book are thus recapitulated:

"Here, my Eudofia, let us pause; and view  
The range which we have made. Observing  
first

The powers of matter, on the earth we cast  
Our meditating eye; saw it a globe;  
Noted its annual and diurnal course;  
Beheld how little to the universe;  
The order of the planets view'd, and saw  
Their distance, and admir'd their magnitude;  
With awe explor'd the glories of the fix'd,  
And Gravitation's universal reign:  
The laws of light and shade; the varying  
phase;

Th' eclipse, the tide; the cometary orbs;  
The powers of air; the laws which fluids own,  
Common to all their classes; thence aspir'd,  
Investigating the pure element  
Of electricity; and last the frame,  
The powers of man; his duty, bliss, and end;  
To cultivate benevolence, and know,  
As in his works or in his word reveal'd,  
And love, the infinitely great and good:  
According with the philosophic choir  
Of every age, and faithful to the voice  
Of Conscience, and the impulse of the heart."

To Eudofia, we must add, his "mild philosopher, his better self," the poem is inscribed as to the person to whom the author owes the greatest of possible obligations; and he relies "that the only dedication he ever made, or designs to make, will need no other apology than the want of adequate merit in the performance to which it is prefixed." In the account of Mr. Ferguson, it appears that this lady, whose maiden-name was Emblin, was a favourite pupil, and correspondent of that philosopher.

107. *A Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales, made in the Months of June and July, 1774, and in the Months of June, July, and August, 1777. By Henry Penraddocke Wyndham, [Esq.]\* The second Edition, 4to.*

TO encourage travellers to make this neglected tour, Mr. Wyndham assures us, "that in the low level countries the turnpike-roads are excellent; that the mountainous roads are, in most parts, as

good as the nature of the country will admit of; that the inns, with a few exceptions, are comfortable; and that the inhabitants are universally civil and obliging." His tour commences at Aust Passage, and through the English county of Monmouth, and those of Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Merioneth, Caernarvon, Anglesey, Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery, (part of Salop), Radnor, and Brecknock, in short, all Wales, ends in Monmouthshire, at Beachly on the Severn, comprising a circuit of 1137 miles and a half. In this we cannot pretend to follow him, but shall only select a few such passages as we think will inform or entertain our readers.

P. 22. "*Pont y Pridd*, or the New Bridge, as it is commonly called, consists of one arch, from bank to bank, over the rapid Taafé †, whose flooded torrent frequently drives every thing before it that dares to offer resistance; and which two stone bridges on this very spot have, within these forty years, fatally experienced.

"This arch is perhaps the largest of stone in the world, as, I think, little credit is now given to Kircher's description of the flying bridge in China. I had the curiosity to measure it, and had the satisfaction to find my account nearly agree with a plan which I afterwards saw at Caerdiff. It is a segment of a circle; the chord of it is 140 feet in breadth, and the height of the key-stone, from the spring of the arch, is 34 feet.

"This bridge was undertaken at the expense of the county, by William Edward ‡, a common mason of Glamorganshire, who contracted to insure its standing for a certain number of years. He first erected a bridge with three arches, but this was soon hurried away by the impetuosity of the river. He then conceived the noble design of raising a single arch over this ungovernable stream, which he accordingly completed; but the crown of the arch, being very light and thin, was quickly forced upwards by the heavy pressure of the buttments, which were necessarily loaded with an immense quantity of earth, that the ascent of the bridge might be practicable.

"Edward, not discouraged by this repeated ill-success, boldly dared to improve on his second plan, and executed this most surprising arch; in which he has lessened the weight of the buttments, by making three circular tunnels through each of them; these tunnels not only effectually answer that purpose, but give a lightness and elegance to the structure, which now safely bids defiance to the most violent floods that can possibly arise in the river.

"Had the remains of such an arch been discovered among the ruins of Greece or

\* Of Salisbury.

† Qu. Whether the Welch are not nick-named *Taffys* from this river? EDIT.

‡ Rather *John Edwards*. See Brit. Top. II. 503. EDIT.



Rome, what pains would be taken by the learned antiquarians to discover the architect, and fix the period of time in which it was raised! but '*virtutem incolumem odimus.*'

"It may be some satisfaction to the reader, as it was to me, to hear that the county has nobly indemnified, and even rewarded, the heroick perseverance of their Cambrian architect\*."

P. 66. "As we were soon to traverse, for several days, a poor and miserable country, we thought it prudent to change a bank-note at *Haverfordwest*, to prevent the difficulties which might otherwise attend our passing it; but even here we were delayed several hours before we could get money for it; at length ten pounds were raised, and offered for the note, provided I would *endorse* it. This is an extract from my first tour, and I hope to be excused for inserting it again, lest it might have been imagined a *jeu d'esprit* of my own invention. The circumstance was a literal fact, but I am happy in adding, that I found no difficulty in exchanging a note of much larger value in my second journey."

P. 71. "A street of miserable cottages, one of which is the inn, compose the city of *St. David's*. I had so little notion of its being the bishoprick, that even in the street I enquired how far it was to *St. David's*. The ruined palace and cathedral lie below the town, and cannot be seen from it. . . . The choral service is performed in this cathedral twice a day. I am sorry to add, that the church is kept in a very slovenly manner; part of it is not paved, and the graves are frequently raised within it of earth, as in common church-yards."

"There is something innocent, and pathetically pleasing, in the idea of strewing flowers and ever-greens over the grave of a departed friend, which is the universal practice of these parts."

"With fairest flowers, whilst summer lasts;  
I'll sweeten thy sad grave. Thou shalt not lack

[nor  
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose:  
The leaf of eglantine; which, not to slander,  
Outsweeten'd not thy breath."

*Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

"How remarkable doth [do] the judgment and propriety of Shakspeare shew themselves, in adapting these lines to the mouth of a young prince, who had been long educated, under the care of a supposed shepherd, in this part of the island! the scene being actually laid in a forest near Milford Haven."

"But when we saw the faded and perished plants rotting on the heaps of new-raised earth, within the walls of the church, they no longer pleased, but became offensive, disgusting, and unwholesome."

\* See a view and description of this stupendous arch in *Gent. Mag.* 1764, p. 564. A plan and prospect of it had been before engraved in 1755, and dedicated to Lord Windor. The present bridge was the fourth attempt of the modest artist, who lost 600l. by his experiment, and left no other memorial of his art, but *J. Edwards fec.* on a small stone. A portrait of him, by Hill, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1779. See *Brit. Top.* II. 503, 539. EDIT.

+

There is a pleasing poem on this popular custom, by Dr. Dodd, at Brecknock, called "Pious Memory" in his collection, p. 193. By the way, the author is much mistaken in classing Dr. D. among the Methodists, p. 205, though he was once an Hutchinsonian.

P. 79. "The landlord of the hovel, where we stopt at *Newport*, on conducting us from these latter [monumental] stones, asked our opinion of them; and on our telling him we conjectured they might be the sepulchral monument of some great man among the ancient Britons, he answered, with the highest satisfaction, that he always thought so, and that he did not doubt, but, on digging, the skeleton of a huge giant would be found."

P. 81. "This part of *Pembrokeshire* claims the merit of having practised inoculation of the small pox for time immemorial, before it was even known to the other counties of Britain; for while the London physicians, on the recommendation of a Turkish practice by lady Mary Wortley Montagu, were cautiously venturing the experiment on some condemned criminals, the more hardy native of *Pembrokeshire* dared to inoculate himself, without the assistance of either physician or preparation. Several letters in N<sup>o</sup> 375 of the *Philosophical Transactions* prove the truth of this fact, and these are dated so early as 1742."

"The method had been constantly attended with great success, and though it had not acquired the name of inoculation, yet it was carried on much in the same manner. In order to procure the distemper, they either rubbed the matter, taken from the ripe pustules, on several parts of the skin, or pricked the skin with needles, first infected with it. They called it *buying the small pox*, as it was the custom to purchase the matter contained in the pustules of each other."

P. 103. "The following ridiculous circumstance occurred to me while I remained in the inn at *Machynlleth*. A gentleman of the neighbourhood politely introduced himself to us, and hearing that we travelled to satisfy our curiosity, civilly offered to gratify it, as far as he could. It was natural for me, among other things, to make some enquiry after our future roads and inns. I therefore asked him if there was a good house at our next stage. He answered, There were many, Mr. Lloyd's, Mr. Powell's, Mr. Edwards's, &c. I still enquired which was the best. He replied, They were all very good. But to make him explicit, I persisted in asking him, Whether either of them was as proper as that in which we were? "Sir," said he, with a peevish surprise, "should you take this house for a gentleman's?"

I quickly



"I quickly explained myself, and begged his pardon. We might, indeed, have travelled through the whole country, with a regular suite of recommendations; and this gentleman pressed us to accept of his, to his hospitable friends; but it did not agree with our plan, nor had we resolution enough to sacrifice our time to a daily succession of jolly company."

P. 108. "To give the reader some idea of the jolly debauchery of a Welsh fair, where the spirit of equality seems to pervade all ranks of people, and reduce them to one common level, I shall mention the following anecdote:

"Two gentlemen, one an officer in the militia, and the other a justice of the peace for the county, invited me to be of their midnight party. I accepted the social compliment, and quaffed my due proportion of the *Cwre* till two o'clock in the morning, when with difficulty they suffered me to retire to my cabin. But an Englishman may guess at my surprise, when I was informed the next noon, that, as soon as I had departed from their table, they sent for our servants, and actually made them sit down and drink, during the rest of the morning, in company with them."

P. 119. "A circumstance that happened to us at Bala may serve as another instance of uncommon timidity in this class of people.

"I had engaged a man to attend us over the mountains from Bala to Llahrhaidr, who, according to agreement, appeared at the door of our inn at the hour appointed. We were now mounted, and prepared for the journey, when we perceived his countenance change, and betray evident marks of the greatest apprehensions; at last he clandestinely slipped away from us. Astonished at this behaviour, we halted, and sent a person to enquire into the reason of it, who reported that the guide, perceiving our troop to consist of five, was deterred from advancing with us, by the idea of our murdering him on the mountains. Nor could we persuade him, either by ridicule, or argument, to trust himself with us.

"What temptation this poor fellow could think might induce us to act in so treacherous a manner, is not easily to be conceived. He was ragged, bare-footed, and perhaps without a penny in his pocket."

P. 140. "A post-coach from the ferry-house met us at Bangor, and conveyed us, over an excellent turnpike-road, to Conway.

"People must have been in the same situation with us to be able to conceive the pleasure we enjoyed in returning to this luxurious mode of travelling. In the course of thirteen days we had seen neither coach nor chaise; but had traversed a mountainous country for the space of 167 miles upon Welsh hackneys, hired from place to place.

Add to this, that we were frequently confined to our chambers by distress of weather."

P. 145. "I was informed by the landlord, that he had lately attended an English gentleman to the summits of Penmaen Mawr, and of Snowdon, in order to take their elevation. The perpendicular height of the first, according to his account, is 1400 feet, and of the latter about 1300 yards above the sea level."

This volume is embellished with XVI plates, viz. "Two Views from the Point Aberglaslyn, Antiquities, Church of Eweny Priory, Chapter House of Margam, Cataract of Melincourt, Cilgarran Castle, View from the Devil's Bridge, Pool of the Three Grains, Fall of Dol y Myllyn, Vale of Tan y Bwlch, Caernarvon Castle, Dolbadern Castle, Bridge of Llanwrst, Abbey of Vallis Crucis, and Llantony Abbey." The reader will conclude that the drawings are extremely well executed when he is told they were taken by Mr. Grimm, who accompanied the author in his second tour, and engraved by artists who have done them justice. In Wales this ingenious native of Switzerland might, in the modern phrase, almost find himself *at home*. The omission of Chepstow, Tintern, Pembroke, and Conway, is very excusable, as they have so often been published before. We only wish for less margin and more letter-press.

108. *Philological Enquiries. In Three Parts.* By James Harris, Esq. Two Vols. 8vo.

THESE two volumes, the reader is informed, "which were entirely printed before the learned and respectable author of them died \*," are now given to the world in compliance with the desire of Sir James Harris, who has for some years resided in a public character at the Court of Petersburg, and in the most exact conformity to his father's intentions."

The work is prefaced by a short Address to the author's "much-esteemed relation and friend, Edward Hooper, Esq. of Hurn-Court, in the county of Hants," recording, to their mutual honour, their mutual friendship, for more than fifty years, tracing the origin of philology, and defining it "to include, not only all accounts both of criticism and critics, but of every thing connected with letters, be it speculative or historical." Part I. is "an investigation of the rise and different species of criticism and critics." Part II. is "an illustration of critical doctrines

\* "December 22, 1780, ann. æt. 72." See vol. L.



and principles, as they appear in distinguished authors, as well ancient as modern." And Part III. is "rather historical than critical, being an Essay on the Taste and Literature of the middle Age." From the known "taste and literature" of Mr. Harris the expectations of his readers must be necessarily raised, yet, which seldom happens, they will not, we can assure them, be disappointed.

In Part I. "Criticism, which in its beginning was a deep and philosophical search into the primary laws and elements of good writing, as far as they could be collected from the most approved performances," is deduced, in its first species, the Philosophical, which treats of the principles and primary causes of good writing in general, from its origin in ancient Greece; and is shewn to have been consequent on the wonderful effect produced by the works of the Epic writers, who came first, then of the Lyric, then of the Tragic, and lastly of the Historians, the Comic writers, and the Orators. Among the Greeks its progress is traced from Aristotle, "the father of it," to his disciple Theophrastus, Demetrius of Phalera, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Longinus, &c. and among the Romans, from Cicero to Horace and Quintilian. The second species, the Historical or Explanatory, which is "conversant in particular facts, customs, phrases," &c. includes the tribe of Scholiasts, Commentators, and Explainers. Of the moderns, eminent in the first species, are enumerated, among the Italians, Vida and the elder Scaliger; among the French, Rapin, Bouhours, Boileau, and particularly Bossu; and in our own country, Roscommon, Buckingham, Shaftesbury, Pope, and Sir Joshua Reynolds: of the second, a few only are named, but "the writers have been in a manner innumerable." Of modern explanatory critics commenting modern authors, due elogiums are bestowed on Mr. Thomas Warton, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Upton, Mr. Addison, Dr. Warton, and Mrs. Montagu, by name; and by implication on Bishops Warburton, Newton, and Hurd, (see p. 515); among lexicographers and grammarians, on Dr. Johnson and Bishop Lowth; among translators, on Meric Casaubon, Mrs. Carter, and Mr. Sydenham, the translator of Plato, with the respectable names of Melmoth and of Hampton, of Francklin and of Potter, and the author's uncle, the Hon. Maurice-Ashley Cooper, [here spelt "Cowper,"] son to the second E. of Shaftesbury, translator of Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, 2 vols.

8vo. 1728. The third species of criticism, called Corrective, is divided into the authoritative, "depending on the collation of MSS. and the best editions;" and the conjectural, "on the sagacity and erudition of editors." The first of these, though practised by the ancients, has been much more so by the moderns, corruptions of authors having necessarily increased with length of time. High in this class (not to mention others) among our own countrymen are placed Bentley, Pearce, and Markland, Mr. Toupe of Cornwall, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Upton. To the two last the author pays the following tribute of friendship:—"These two valuable men were the friends of my youth; the companions of my social as well as my literary hours. I admired them for their erudition; I loved them for their virtue; they are now no more—

*His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani Munere—*

VIRG.

"From the rage of conjecture, by which criticism has been abused, Bentley and some other geniuses of higher rank were not exempt. Yet the art, and its professors, while they practise it with temper, are to be honoured."

Part II. more amply illustrates, by examples, those doctrines which were slightly touched in the 1st. The Epic writers are shewn to have come first, not only in Greece, but in more barbarous countries, and the Tragic preceded the Comic. The causes or reasons of literary excellence, as nothing happens by chance, are illustrated by known examples in poetry, painting, and music: some are proved to be owing to "the amazing force of contraries," others to "a concatenation or accumulation of many that are similar and congenial." Numerous composition, or a just arrangement of words, is derived from their verbal quantity, which, among the ancients, was essential both to verse and prose. The nature of rhythm, and its difference from metre, are discussed, and Pæans and Cretics,  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$ , or  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$ , and  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$ , are shewn to be the feet for prose. Accent as length usurped the place of quantity, by making short syllables long, and long syllables short, of which instances are given, and also of the *Versus Politici*, a debasement of Homer in "miserable Trochaics." Specimens of accentual quantity are given even from the accurate Terence. To modern languages, "our own in particular," it is affirmed to be essential. Pure Iambics of the syllabic sort, and Spondees, and instances of accentual quantity, are quoted from

Milton,



Milton\*, and Dactyls from the Psalms, and the two Pæans and the Cretic are illustrated in prose. Other decorations of composition are Alliteration (illustrated from Lucretius, Virgil, Homer, Cicero, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Gray †), and Sentences, especially the Periods. A caution is given to avoid excess in consecutive monosyllables; some objections that may be made to these rules as *minutiae* are answered; and after thus advising authors, readers are also directed. A whole and parts, a beginning, middle, and end, are shewn to be essential to a legitimate work. This theory of whole and parts, which is illustrated from the Georgics of Virgil, and the Menexenus of Plato, is applied even to Essays, Sonnets, and Odes. Accuracy is another essential to smaller works especially, and on this occasion the author inserts a short piece, "Perdita to Florizel," for which, "though not his own, he cannot help feeling a paternal solicitude; a wish for indulgence to a juvenile genius, that never meant a private essay for public inspection." On the subject of the Drama, each is said to have six constitutive parts, "the Fable, the Manners, the Sentiments, the Diction, the Scenery, and the Music," of which the "four primary and capital parts appertain to the poet," and the two last "to other artists." Of the Fable the different species are considered suitable to comedy and tragedy, and examples given of revolutions and discoveries from Terence, Sophocles, Milton's *Sampson*, and Shakspeare's *Othello* and *Lear*. Lillo's *Fatal Curiosity*, in which "we find the model of a perfect fable," is analysed, and compared with *Oedipus Tyrannus*. The importance of *Fables*, both Tragic and Comic, is shewn, their difference explained, and the general failure of the catastrophe exemplified. We are then told what constitutes *Dramatic Manners*, those of *Othello*, *Macbeth*, and the *Fatal Curiosity*, are commended as poetically good, though morally bad, and those of *Hamlet* reprobated. *Sentiment*, or the universal subjects of our discourse, is also illustrated from *Fatal Curiosity*, and is shewn to be connected with *Manners*. *Diction* is either vulgar, affected, or elegant. The last is much indebted to the metaphor, which is praised and described. The best, we are told, are not turgid, nor enigmatic, nor base, nor ridiculous, of all which

instances are given, and also of puns, from Horace and Homer; and of enigmas from Aristotle, Aulus Gellius, &c.

(To be continued.)

109. *An Historical Rhapsody on Mr. Pope. By the Editor of the "Political Conference,"* [Mr. Tyers.] 8vo.

RHAPSODICAL as this work truly is, and little, if any thing, new that it contains, it will afford entertainment to all the admirers of Pope, that is, to most readers. The thought that the author (who seems one of those "gentlemen who write at ease") had entertained of addressing it either to Lord Mansfield or Lord Marchmont, the two surviving executors and trustees of Mr. Pope, or "any man living," was superseded, he tells us, by the permission given him "of inscribing it to the greatest Lady in the three kingdoms." From such a desultory publication we can only give an extract or two; one shall be what Mr. Tyers says of Bp. Berkeley, as the passage is remarkably striking:

"Every body knows Berkeley was a philosopher, a traveller, and a bishop. But it is on account of his being a poet and a prophet, that his name is made use of here. He was the author of a single poem, that stands, like a column, by itself, and wants no support, in six stanzas, which contain some of his good sense, in verses not very excellent. They were written at Rhode Island in America, about the year 1726, where he arrived, having misfed Bermudas in the Atlantic Ocean, whither he intended his romantic voyage. The last stanza contains something very prophetic, and is making too rapid haste to be fulfilled. As an Englishman, the pen trembles in my hand whilst I am giving it to my less-informed readers: [way;

"Westward the course of empire takes its  
The four first acts already past,  
A fifth shall close the drama of the day;  
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

In another place it is well observed,

"Why should not the epigrammatic couplet he [Pope] uttered upon Thompson the physician, whom he discharged, then in every body's mouth, be admitted to be his, and inserted accordingly:

"Dunces adieu! forgive offences past,  
"Thompson the dunce has kill'd your foe  
"at last."

Our reading is, "The greatest dunce." And throughout this pamphlet, as in Dr. Johnson's Biography, *Trumbull* is constantly misprinted for *Trumbull*.

\* Yet "Fountains" seems to our ear not a Spondee (as here stated) like the French *Fountains*, but a Trochee. EDIT.

† It is remarkable that Mr. Harris quotes what Dr. Johnson censures, *Ruin, rubbles*.



In an "Addition" the author says, "It has been already admitted, there have been almost as good versifiers as Mr. Pope. Mr. Hayley must be admitted of that small number. His last poem, "The Triumphs of Temper," amongst its many happy incidents, contains an enlargement of Pope's "Cave of [the] Spleen," and is full of energy and excellent poetry. He has augmented the number of rhymes, the paucity of which, in all Mr. Pope's poetry, is astonishing."

We learn with pleasure, from p. 51, that "another volume of Dr. Warton's *Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope* is expected in the course of this literary season." The late Dr. Hoadly often told the two brothers that they stood in awe of Warburton.

A worn-out head of Pope is prefixed.

110. Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N<sup>o</sup> II. Part II. Containing Reliquiæ Galleanæ, &c. &c. 4to.

THIS Number contains the Correspondence of contemporary Antiquaries, Doctors Stukeley, Knight, Chr. Hunter, Mortimer, Messrs. Cony, Johnson, Place, Ella, Snell, Salmon, Goodman, Bell, Platt, &c. with Mr. Roger Gale, Dr. Z. Grey, &c.; Minutes of the Spalding Society; Mr. R. Gale's Historical Account of the Borough of North Allerton, with the Constitution of Scarborough, and a Description of Scruton.

As an extract we shall select a Letter from Dr. Stukeley to Mr. R. Gale, about Roman Stations, and other Antiquities, in Lincolnshire, and Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology:

"Dear Sir, March 14, 1727.

"NEXT week, I suppose, you will have at the Royal Society my Account of a curious Roman pavement lately discovered at Denton, near us. I sent it, and part of it drawn in colours, to Dr. Rutt. We hear of a great number of them that have been found at and about Paunton Magna, which I suppose to be the *Gaufennis* of Antoninus; and the distances between it and *Lindum*, it and *Durobriva*, evince, the *Hermen* way all-along accompanying, *Durobriva* ought to be fixed at the water-side of the river Avon, Anton, or Nen, where is a great remnant of a city\* that has had a very large ditch about it, and perhaps a wall, and where the *Hermen*-street passes the river. This I take to have originally sprung from one of the forts built along

\* Chesterton near Caistor.

† I had given the Doctor my opinion, that these names were derived from *Onnen*, *Fraxinus*, and that *Onna* never denoted a low watery place, as I could find. R. G.

‡ This picture, which is said to have been the only one for which Sir Isaac sat, was the property of Mrs. Brown (wife of Mr. Benjamin Brown) of Oweston in Leicestershire. It was sent to London about three years ago, to be sold for 50l. and was purchased in 1780 by the Duke of Rutland for 30l. at the most. EDIT.

\* Captain Keri's Account of the Mahrattah Nation shall be duly noticed in our next.

the river to the heads of it and the Severn, as Tacitus informs us, by Ostorius. Dr. Moreton, in his *Northamptonshire*, seems to write well on that subject. Caistor, the Roman castle, was not *Durobriva*, being a mile from the river. If *Onna*, as a boggy valley, will not answer for Hunnington and Ancaster †, so well as for *fraxinus*, we need be under no concern, for Ancaster stands in a valley abounding with ashes, and the whole country under the edges of the heath does the same.

"Mr. Conduit has sent me Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology. I do not admire his contracting the spaces of time; he has pursued that fancy too far. I am satisfied he has made several names of different persons one, who really lived many ages asunder. He has come pretty near my ground-plot of the Temple of Solomon, but he gives us no uprights. He runs into the common error of making Sefac and Sefostris one person, with Martham, and many others: the consequence of which is, that the Egyptians borrowed architecture from the Jews, when I am satisfied all architecture was originally invented by the Egyptians; and I can deduce all the members and particulars of it from their sacred delineations; and Vitruvius himself was as far to seek in the origin of the Corinthian capital, and other matters of that sort, as a Campbell or Gibbs would be. I judge the late Bishop of Peterborough (Cumberland), in his two posthumous pieces, has gone further in restoring ancient chronology.

"West-thorp, where Sir Isaac Newton was born, is a hamlet of Colsterworth. Sir Isaac's ancestors are buried in Colsterworth church. We have got the finest original picture ‡ of Sir Isaac by Kneller, at Mr. Newton Smith's, his nephew, at Barrowby, a mile from us.

I am, yours, &c. W. STUKELEY."

Two miscellaneous plates are annexed.

111. *Sketches of the Lives and Writings of the Ladies of France.* By Ann Thickeffe. Vols. II. and III.

OF the first volume of these Sketches we gave an account in vol. XLVIII. pp. 133, 179, where we endeavoured to do justice to the merits of Mrs. Thickeffe as a compiler and translator. In these volumes, which conclude the work, the specimens she has selected from the writings of her ladies are all of the instructive kind, and do honour to her taste and her virtue. In a future Magazine these entertaining volumes shall be more particularly noticed.



MR. URBAN,

AS an enthusiastic and religious frenzy (which of late years so universally prevails amongst the inferior classes of the people) is subversive of genuine piety, sound orthodoxy, and primitive christianity, the insertion of the following poem (supposed to be written some years ago, on a particular occasion, by the author of *The History of the County of Dorset*), will doubtless contribute to the amusement of the generality of your numerous readers, and will much oblige,

Corfe Castle, Nov. 24.

B.

# A RHAPSODY.

Bombalio, Clangor, Stridor, Taratantara,  
Murmur.

HIGH o'er the mob, view —'s funereal face,  
His lungs and forehead arm'd with triple brags.  
Before, the scarf, wide spread, attention draws,  
Behind, the purple honours of the laws.  
Another Stentor, all grimace he stands  
Straining his voice, and brandishing his hands;  
He bawls in all the eloquence of noise,  
The sacred dome re-echoing to his voice.

"So the loud wolves on Orcas' stormy steep,  
"Howl to the roaring of the Northern deep."  
Now shakes his empty head, his low'ring brow  
Knits grim, and frowns upon his herd below.  
High as his native hills his thunders rise,  
Sense as his native vales low prostrate lies.  
Runs wild enthusiasm's everlasting round,  
And what he wants in sense supplies in sound.  
His dismal cant he dismally deals out, [out.  
And rants his hour-glass twice a day through-  
Yet novelty the itching ears allures,  
An itch his native brimstone never cures.  
Frantic he bellows brimstone, fire, and flames,  
Hell and damnation are his darling themes.  
Each vial charg'd with wrath divine he sheds,  
And pours them full on their devoted heads.  
E'en nonsense has its charms, if strange and  
new,

All Pandæmonium opens to their view.  
Now sets all hell in arms, reviews, describes  
Th' infernal legions, leaders, orders, tribes.  
Maps the dark realms, surveys each gloomy  
cell, [hell,  
Then damns them all, and broils them all in  
The mob amaz'd a stupid silence keep,  
And gape, and stare, and groan, and drop  
asleep.

Yet not fair Virtue beams upon the mind,  
But reformation lingers far behind.  
For still the drunkard drains his darling bowl,  
For pence the greedy miser trucks his soul:  
Thieves and adulterers walk their nightly  
rounds,  
And in the street the hell-born oath resounds.  
Still the false hypocrite conceals his wiles,  
And in a breath deceives, and weeps, and  
smiles:

Still circulates the lye, still reigns deceit,  
All we should shun, and all we ought to hate.

Thus fiends believe and tremble, but in vain,  
Unchang'd their nature, Devils still remain.  
Dull repetition makes the mob esteem  
All, dreams and fables and a painted flame.  
Terrors familiar made alarm no more,  
And the clown laughs at what he sigh'd before.  
All's labour lost, and not a single soul,  
Frighten'd to heaven, rewards the mighty toil.  
Contrast thy swelling sails, and make the  
shore,

Ere the storm rages, and the surges roar.  
Fools may grow wise, and novelty decrease,  
The crowded audience, and subscriptions cease.  
Disease or time may stop thy wondrous tongue,  
That rasted sleepy sinners when it rung.  
High tides must fall, and then the ebbing  
flood [mud.  
Will leave thee gasping, flound'ring in the  
Like Wilkes retire in time, thy frenzies  
cease,  
No more disturb thy own and others peace.  
Thus glaring meteors emulate the day,  
Shine in one moment, in the next decay.

Dr. SNEYD DAVIES \* to Lord ANSON,  
at Shuteborow, near Lichfield, Staffordshire.

AFTER thy course of various travel run  
Through regions gilded by the rising  
sun,

Here, Anson, rest—the busy toil is o'er,  
And waves and tempests recommend the shore.  
See from this haven, length of waters past,  
Look from this Eden to the dreary waste:  
Serene enjoy thy pleasures and thy pains,  
The burning sands, and aromatic plains.  
Here, to reflection, thirsty wilds be brought,  
Or in the citron grove refresh thy thought!  
What Europe, and what Asia boast, is thine,  
For thee their splendors and decays combine:  
From the proud pomp in gay Versailles dis-  
play'd,

To milder beauties of Frescati's shade:  
Where fretted gold Alcairo's roof adorns,  
And Balbec her once glorious temple mourns,  
On the maim'd architrave with shrubs o'er-  
grown

See living eagles soar in sculptur'd stone!  
Or Jove in ruin'd majesty sublime—  
Barbarian ravage, and confederate Time,  
To please thy view, restrain'd their cruel  
power, [tower.

And spar'd the mould'ring stone, and falling  
What tho' Palmyra boast her pillar'd pride?  
Tho' by Minerva's fane Ilyssus glide:  
Can thy stretch'd wish beyond possession roam,  
Or sigh for Art's or Nature's charms at home?  
Flows then Pactolus through a fairer mead?  
Can Tempe's lawn a fresher verdure spread?  
May not that broken pile's disorder'd state,  
Columns expressive of the strokes of Fate,  
Recall some lov'd remain of ancient skill,  
A monument of taste, a pleasing wonder still?  
Or, on the storied marble cast thine eye,  
(The gay, sad scene demands a moral sigh),

\* Archdeacon of Derby and prebendary of Lichfield. He died in 1769. See Index to  
vol. I.



Ev'n in Arcadia's, blest Arcadia's plains,  
 Amidst the laughing nymphs and sportive  
     swains, [grace,  
 See the check'd joy fade off with transient  
 And new-born care steal o'er th' half-smiling  
     face! [feast,  
 Where now the flute, the dance, the nuptial  
 And transports throbbing in the lover's breast?  
 Emblem of life! in all her thoughtless bloom,  
 With Reason's finger, pointing to the tomb!  
 Yet, while thou may'st, enjoy thy Seric bower  
 With soul sedate, above the fleeting hour;  
 Behold thy oriental structures rise,  
 Yet turban'd pride and sultans frowns despise;  
 From slavish states the Grecian arts demand,  
 And rear Athenian domes in Freedom's land.

*On Mr. ADAM'S Villa near Bath.*

*By the Same. Dec. 1, 1763.*

**S**MILE, Avon, in thy course, and flow  
     with pride;  
 Not that aspiring villas crown thy side,  
 That airy piles in pomp ascend the skies,  
 And towers and cities on thy banks arise:  
 Less haughty and more pleasing scenes appear,  
 Look nearer, nearer yet, the scene is there!  
     Smile, Avon, in thy course, and flow with  
     pride,  
 And, as thou minglest with the briny tide,  
 Ask thy congenial rivers all they boast,  
 Or on Italia's, or on Grecia's coast:  
 Ask Peneus, warbling through Thessalia's  
     fields, [yields:  
 Ask Arno's stream what charms his valley  
 Ask soft Ilysius where the Muses play'd—  
 He points to little temples now decay'd!  
 "This Theseus' shrine, or that—Latona's  
     dome,"  
 The source and envy of imperial Rome!  
 Penfive he wanders o'er th' Athenian plains,  
 And whispers to the ruins mournful strains.  
 Hail! happier thou; through living wonders  
     glide; [pride! \*  
 Rise, Avon, in thy course, and swell with

MR. URBAN,

**T**HE beauty of the following little Ode  
 (which I am happy in presenting to  
 your Magazine for the entertainment of its  
 numerous readers) very much depends upon  
 the chaste and accurate application of its mi-  
 litary metaphors. They are principally, and

with a singularly ingenious propriety, taken  
 from the several uses and designations of that  
 musical instrument of war, *the spirit-stirring  
 drum*. To those to whom the different beats  
 upon the drum, for the purposes of military  
 command, are familiar, it was altogether un-  
 necessary to print the words alluding to them  
 in Italics; they are so printed for the sake of  
 those who, not being conversant with the  
 terms, might otherwise not perceive their  
 force and direction.

During the encampment near Rye in Sus-  
 sex, in the year 1780, certain young officers  
 of the sixth regiment of foot, through resent-  
 ment at some exercise of his magisterial cha-  
 racter, had insulted Mr. Lamb, the respect-  
 able mayor of that corporation. In the hasty  
 intemperance of juvenile frolic, they had con-  
 trived that, on his taking his usual walk to  
 camp, the drums of the regiment should fol-  
 low Mr. Lamb, beating a very contemptuous  
 march. It was from this accident the Ode  
 took its rise. It was addressed to Mr. Lamb  
 upon the spot, under the form of a consolatory  
*impromptu*. It is the composition of an  
 officer of rank and distinction in the army,  
 the least of whose very many excellent quali-  
 ties is, (he must pardon this sacrifice to truth  
 and friendship) his taste for music and the  
 muses. A. S. C. G.

*To J. LAMB, Esq. Mayor of Rye, on being,  
 what they call, drummed out of Camp by  
 the Sixth Regiment of Foot.*

WHY mourn, my friend; why pine and fret  
 At what of all mankind's the fate,  
 That life should have its rub?  
 No ruffle, nor the longest rowl,  
 Ought to disturb thy manly soul,  
 Why then should rub a dub?

Such tricks by youths had ne'er been shown,  
 Had they, like me, thy merits known;  
 Let's meet and fill our rummers.  
 I with content, you blest with wealth,  
 We'll charge the glass to Sloper's† health,  
 Nor care a fig for drummers.

Th' *Assembly*, should it warn thy shade  
 T' attend the solemn grand parade,  
 May friendship's cheeks bedew;  
 Thy steady mind's prepar'd to meet  
 Old age, the beating eve retreat,  
 Or Death, the night tattoo.

\* N.B. An unusual flood immediately followed this composition.

† This brave and experienced veteran, who knows perfectly well every military post in  
 both counties, commanded the troops encamped near Rye in Sussex, during the campaigns of  
 1779 and 1780. He this year commanded the cavalry encamped on Lenham Heath in Kent.  
 Owing to the exceeding ill health of that very able and excellent officer, Lieut.-Gen. Fraser, the  
 principal in command over the Lenham Heath encampment, the chief burden of the duty for  
 the greater part of the campaign fell of necessity upon Major-General Sloper. It is there-  
 fore only common justice to affirm, that the inhabitants in the environs of Rye camp, during  
 the years 1779 and 1780, and of Lenham Heath camp of the present year, are very highly  
 indebted to this gentleman for the good discipline observed for the time alluded to in these  
 encampments. Indeed General Sloper has the singular felicity of being no less beloved than  
 respected by the officers and troops in general wherever he has commanded—the best of all  
 securities, not only for the neighbourhood of a camp, but also of a nation at large.

May



May he (beneath whose dread command  
That monster deals or spares his hand)  
Send forth his high behest,  
Ordaing him, with softest blows,  
To lay thee in a sweet repose,  
And lull thy soul to rest!

On the new morn—a gentle tap  
Shall wake thee from thy peaceful nap,  
When, undismay'd by fear,  
Amidst far brighter suns and skies,  
The sound "*Reveillers*, Lamb, arise,"  
Shall hail thy joyful ear.

Regardless of the *Major's* call,  
Soon follow'd by the *General*,  
What numbers idly fit!

Without reflecting once, that they  
Long awful reckonings must pay,  
Or present quarters quit!

Listen to this my counsel then,  
Ye giddy boys, ye thoughtless men,  
Conduct yourselves like Lamb!

Attend to the *preparative*,  
And watchful of the summons live,  
Since life is but a *flam*!—

#### DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

THE glories of our blood and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things:  
There is no armour against Fate,  
Death lays his icy hands on kings.  
Sceptre and crown  
Must tumble down,

And in the dust be equal made  
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,  
And plant fresh laurels where they kill:  
But their strong nerves at last must yield,  
They tame but one another still.

Early or late  
They stoop to Fate,  
And must give up their murmuring breath  
When they, pale captives, creep to Death.

The garlands wither on your brow,  
Then boast no more your mighty deeds,  
Upon Death's purple altar now  
See where the victor victim bleeds.  
All heads must come  
To the cold tomb,

Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

JAMES SHIRLEY\*.

#### AUSONIUS. IN VILLAM.

HÆC mihi nec procul urbe sita est, nec  
proforus ad urbem:  
Ne potiar turbis, utque bonis potiar.  
Et quoties mutare locum fastidia cogunt,  
Transeo, et alterius rure vel urbe fruor.

TRANSLATED.

MY cot's† not far from town, nor yet  
too near,  
To let in crowds or keep my friends away;  
Just as the humour hits, I'm there or here,  
And in and out of London every day.

To F. N. C. M—D—Y, of M—n in Derby-  
shire, Esq. occasioned by the following Lines in  
his elegant descriptive Poem of Needwood  
Forest, printed at Litchfield in 1776.

*Go, languid fops; go, pedants, wasse  
Your sneers on joys you cannot taste;  
And cloak with many a vain pretence  
Cold-blooded Fear and Indolence.* P. 384

NAY, good Mr. M—d—y, be not so severe  
On others who chace not the fox nor the deer!  
There be some, to be sure, are afraid of their bones—  
While others love reading—and these are call'd  
drones.

You double your joys, for, 'tis plain, you delight in  
Both reading and writing, and riding and writing:  
But others there are who possess not that knack  
Must stick to the book, or else stick to the pack.  
The object of all is to find something new,  
And when they have found, they, like hunters,  
pursue;

But whether at home, or abroad in excursion,  
What matters it so as they have but diversion?  
Some give it for cards—well, and what of all that?  
They have joys in pursuing a fish or a rat.  
I grant it is equally dull, if you will,  
To talk o'er a chace—or a hand at quadrille;  
But during the conflict the sport is the same,  
Though *tricks* be one object—the other is *game*.  
The death of a fox, then, to sum up the whole,  
Is a critical pleasure—and so is a *vole*.

'Tis my fate now and then, from the first of  
September

To the end of October, sometimes of November,  
To hear the *swart* accents of *sweet* country squires  
Attuning their pipes, as we hardy tune our lyres;  
But no conversation I ever find there,  
That does not relate to a *bird* or a *bare*;  
Not a single idea e'er starts in the mind,  
That has not a *dog* or a *horse* close behind;  
*My horse* and *my dog*, and *my dog* and *my horse*,  
Is the summit of this edifying discourse.  
'Tis charming to hear them (with stomachs as keen  
For the tale, as before for the chace they had been)  
Descant on the merits of *Ringwood* and *Bowman*  
In the elegant style of a good raree-show-man;  
Of *Ranger* and *Fowler*, and so of the rest,  
Like the whole court of France crowded up in a  
chest.

Unless that, perchance, the dull tale to enrich,  
Some *Lord* tumbled headlong soufe into a ditch;  
Were it any one else, it were less fun by half,  
For the higher the rank, so much greater the laugh.  
Then the Curate recounts how he hoisted him out,  
Or his Lordship (good lack!) had been smother'd  
no doubt;

How he dirtied his beaver, a noble reward!—  
But he's proud of the dirt that comes off from a *Lord*.  
Go, Nimrods, go on; if it serves to amuse you,  
I can have no possible right to accuse you;  
But let us alone, who compound for less sport,  
Though we find it at home, or we seek it at court;  
For believe me, dear sir, there are few, very few,  
Can enjoy both the *chace* and the *closet*—like you.

\* Shirley flourished in the reign of Charles I. and II. He died October 29, 1666, aged 72.

† At Ashed, near Epsom.



On the ART of restoring ANIMATION.

Addressed to Dr. HAWES.

*Nullâ in re, homines propius accedunt ad Deos;  
quam vitam hominibus intermortuis resuscitan-  
do\*. CIC.*

WHILE others sing of martial deeds,  
Embattled squadrons, foaming steeds!  
Whose dreadful conflict far and wide  
Pours forth the sanguinary tide!  
With all these direful scenes of woe;  
That people Pluto's realms below!  
While widows shrieks and orphan cries  
Bemoan the haughty victor's prize!  
My Muse disdains the bloody car,  
And all the impious pomp of war;  
With pity views those restless things  
Styl'd Princes, Heroes, Conquerors, Kings:  
And bids attune the peaceful lyre  
To those whom healing arts inspire,  
Who fan the embers of Promethean fire.

What victor claims such just renown  
As he who earns the civic crown!†  
Whose noble efforts oft regain  
Pale victims from the Stygian main!  
Who snatches from th' untimely grave  
The just, the virtuous, and the brave!  
T' unfold th' enliv'ning art divine,  
Deserves a more than mortal shrine.—  
It long lay hid in Nature's laws,  
Till late she gave the key to HAWES‡:  
Who, zealous of th' important trust,  
Humanely views the lifeless dust;  
And if some latent § spark remains,  
Unbounded joy rewards his pains. A. P.

Gibbon's

VERSES on Mr. G——'s accepting a Place  
under Government in the Year 1779.

By Mr. C. Fox.

KING George in a fright,  
Lest G—— should write  
The story of Britain's disgrace,  
Thought nothing so sure,  
His pen to secure,  
As to give the Historian a place.

But the caution is vain——  
'Tis the curse of his reign,  
That his projects should never succeed:  
Though he wrote not a line,  
Yet a cause of decline  
In the author's example we read.

His book well describes  
How corruption and bribes  
O'erthrew the great empire of Rome;  
And his writings declare  
A degeneracy there,  
Which his conduct exhibits at home.

In Mortem ROBERTI THYER, Mancunienfis,  
nuper viâ defuncti,

ELEGIA.

PRÆCIPE, Melpomene, lugubres præcipe  
cantus,

Cui liquidam vocem Jupiter ipse dedit.  
Illius æterno clauduntur lumina Somno;  
Illius, ah! quo non suavior ullus erat.  
Qui luctus, aut quæ lachrymæ; gemitusve va-  
lebunt

Tam chari capitis funera flere fatis?  
Multis ille bonis doctisque, heu! fletus obivit;  
Multis cognatis flebilis atque jacet.  
Vos quondam comites, fraternò fœderè juncti;  
Dicite, quis potuit carior esse suis?  
Vixit eo quisquam mellor, vel amantior æqui?  
Dicite, qui vitæ nescitis acta suæ.  
Doctrinâ, ingenio, linguâ, studiisve Minervæ;  
An fuit, aut vivit clarior ullus eo?  
Ut cum vellet dictis, et rhetoris arte,  
Magno verborum flumine Nestor erat.  
Flete, viri, fido quos hic dilexit amore,  
Ah! quando similem conspicietis ei?  
Huic probitas, pietasque fuit, generosaque  
virtus,

Paraque simplicitas, et socialis amor;  
Huic lepor, huic jocus innocuus, numerare sed  
omnes

Frustrâ virtutes nostra Camena studet.  
Candidus, ingenuus, comis, pius, atque benignus,

Hic vixit, verâ nobilitate nitens,  
Hospes pergratus, socius jucundus, amandus  
Omnibus et doctis, omnibus atque bonis;  
Tam benè tractavit partes, et munia vitæ,  
Ut plausus omnes, illo abeunte, dabant.  
Parcite sed tandem lachrymis, et sistite fletus,  
Ah! frustra; lachrymas fundere mandat  
amor.

O! lugende Senex, quanquàm in morte qui-  
Nomen Lethæis non tribuetur aquis:

Fama decuisse tuum per sæcla futura vige-  
bunt,

Et vivent laudes tempus in omne tuæ.  
Fennel Street, Nov. 19. J. H.

\* The original (we think) is *quàm salutem hominibus dando.* Orat. pro Ligario. EDIT.

† The Roman reward for preserving the life of a citizen.

‡ One of the most active institutors of the Humane Society, by whose indefatigable exertions the benevolent designs of the Society have been greatly promoted, and the public much benefited. At the close of his late course of lectures on restoring suspended animation, he generously proposed to give (at his own private expence) two prize medals (subject to the usual regulations) for the two best dissertations on the following questions: "Are there any positive signs of the extinction of human life, independent of putrefaction? If so, what are they? If there are not, is putrefaction a certain criterion of death?" Before the end of September next the dissertations are to be sent (post paid) to Dr. FOTHERGILL, in Harpur Street; who, jointly with Dr. LETTOM, Dr. JEBB, and Dr. WHITEHEAD, are appointed to adjudge the prizes, and their sentence is to be final.

§ Alluding to the Society's very expressive motto, "*Lateat scintillula forsan.*"

\* \* \* The elegant Verses on Mr. Warton's Accident shall certainly have a place in January; with the Praises of Hurlegh, which had been mislaid.



## AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

A Letter from Georgia, dated August 18, among other things of less importance, makes some remarks on the death of Isaac Hayne, a colonel in the Rebel service; who, after having received the King's protection, and having his estate secured to him, again revolted, and about a month ago penetrated as far as the Quarter-house with a party of militia mounted, where he had made several prisoners; he was pursued, taken, tried by a court-martial, found guilty of high treason, and executed at Charles-Town the 26th inst.

The letter-writer observes, that had the same severity been used at the beginning of the war, the rebellion had been at an end long ago; but the very contrary seems to be the fact, as appears by the following proclamation, published by Gen. Green:

"Whereas, on the 4th day of this present month, Col. Isaac Hayne, commanding a regiment of militia in the service of the United States, was captured by a party of British troops, and, after a rigorous confinement in the provost of Charles-Town, most cruelly and unjustifiably condemned and executed, in open violation of the cartel agreed upon between the commanders of the two armies for the relief and exchange of prisoners of war:

"And whereas it is no less the duty than the inclination of the army to resent every violence offered to the good citizens of America, and to disclaim those distinctions set up for discriminating between different orders of men found in arms, in support of the Independence of the United States: and as these violences are intended to deter the good people from acting agreeably to their political interest and private inclination; and as the mode of trial and punishment which follow these discriminations are no less opposite to the spirit of the British Constitution than they are an unwarrantable attack upon the laws of humanity, and the rights of the free citizens of these United States:

"I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, expressly declaring it to be my intention to retaliate for all such inhuman insults, as often as they may occur.

"And whereas the enemy seem willing to expose a few deluded inhabitants who adhere to their interest, if they can but have the opportunity of sacrificing the many who appear in the support of our cause;

"I do further declare it my intention to make British regular officers, and not the deluded inhabitants who have joined their army, subjects of retaliation.

"But while I am determined to resent every insult that may be offered to the United States for supporting their Independence, I cannot but regret the necessity of appealing to measures so hurtful to the feelings of humanity, and so contrary to those liberal principles on which I would chuse to carry on

Gen. Maq. December, 1781.

the war. Given at Head Quarters at Camden the 26th of August, 1781, and in the sixth year of American Independence.

NATH. GREEN."

Other letters from Georgia bring advice, that the Assembly of the province met on the 24th of August at the town of Augusta, and chose Nathan Brownson for their governor; who, after having subscribed to the rules and regulations formerly established for the good government of the province, issued the following proclamation:

"Since the present crisis demands the most vigorous exertions on the part of each individual, to finish the glorious contest in which we are engaged, and justice requires that the weight of the difficulties still to be surmounted before we can reach that happy period should be equally divided; and since the present situation of Georgia claims the assistance of all her citizens: in consequence of a resolution of the Hon. House of Assembly of this State, I publish the present proclamation, by which it is decreed, that all who consider themselves as citizens shall return hither within the different spaces of time hereafter prescribed: that is to say, if they are in South Carolina, within 30 days; if in North Carolina, in 60 days; if in Virginia, 90 days; and if farther northward, four months. And we assure, by these presents, all those who neglect or refuse to conform to them, that, in consequence of the aforesaid resolution, their landed property will be charged with a treble tax, commencing from the expiration of the time fixed for their return. Signed by my hand, and sealed with the great seal of the State, at Augusta, the 24th of August, 1781, the sixth year of the Independence of America.

N. BROWNSON."

By an authentic account, published by order of Congress, a very bloody engagement happened in South Carolina on the 8th of September, between the English army there, and that of Gen. Green, in which the latter had 554 men killed, wounded, or made prisoners, though the English army were eventually forced to retreat. In this action Lieut. Col. Washington, who commanded the American cavalry, was wounded and made prisoner. It appears, by Gen. Green's relation of the battle, that the English army had been put to the rout; but that a party having got possession of a brick house, three stories high, and another party having occupied a palisaded garden, they renewed the fight, and made so brave a resistance, that the troops who attacked them were forced to retreat, leaving two pieces of cannon behind them, the whole corps that served them being either killed or wounded. In this action the Americans made 500 prisoners, and according to their account a still greater number of the English were killed. An official account of this action has not yet appeared in the London Gazette.

Gen.



Gen. Washington's letter to the President of Congress on the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis is truly characteristic. The whole substance is comprised in the few words that follow:

*York, Oct. 19, 1781.*

"I have the honour to inform Congress that the reduction of the British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis is most happily effected.

"On the 17th instant a letter was received from Lord Cornwallis, proposing a meeting of commissioners to consult on terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester. This letter (the first that had passed between us) opened a correspondence, a copy of which I do myself the honour to inclose; that correspondence was followed by the definitive capitulation, which was agreed to and signed on the 19th; a copy of which I herewith transmit, and which I hope will meet with the approbation of Congress."

[The rest of this letter is only genteel compliments to his troops and allies. And by way of P.S. he adds, that he has reason to suppose the number of prisoners will be between 5 and 6000 effectives, exclusive of seamen and others.]

The British merchant fleet, with the men of war their convoy, arrived off Sandy Hook on the 20th of October, the day after the date of Gen. Washington's letter to Congress. They left England on the 27th of July, and consisted of 70 sail of merchantmen, storeships, and victuallers.

A letter from Virginia says, "I have now to acquaint you with some very extraordinary intelligence. The Congress have passed a vote that all correspondence with Great Britain and its dependencies, by letters or otherwise, shall cease from Tuesday the 27th of November, 1781." In consequence of this vote no regard is to be paid to former passports for the removal of any property after the first of November last.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Nov. 18.*

Three hundred and forty flat-bottomed boats, of various sizes, were destroyed in the Boat-house at St. Maloes by fire, supposed to be wilfully done.

A new and very strong fortification is erected in Stokes-Bay, near Portsmouth, where our merchant ships usually ride. The Gileicker, which was a sea-mark for pilots, is taken down, and another erection set up at some distance to answer the purpose. The buoys between that place and Spithead are also removed.

*Nov. 21.*

The Great Duke and Dutches of Russia arrived at Vienna in perfect health, accompanied by his Imperial Majesty in the same carriage, who had gone to meet them on the road.

*Nov. 26.*

An information was moved for, and granted by the Court of King's Bench, against an

officer in the army, for locking the door upon a gentleman, holding a pistol to his throat, and threatening to shoot him if he refused to pay a considerable wager. The gentleman luckily disentangled himself and escaped.

*Nov. 27.*

In the House of Lords, Lord Southampton moved the address. He expressed his sorrow for the loss we had recently sustained in the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, and warmly complimented that noble and gallant commander, as well for his bravery, spirit, and good conduct, as for his having surrendered on capitulation in a moment of great exigence, and thereby prevented his army from becoming a sacrifice to the sword, which must have been the inevitable consequence of his standing out longer against a force so much superior in numbers, situation, artillery, &c. His Lordship then took occasion to observe, that it ought not to make too deep an impression on the minds of their Lordships, but to shew mankind in general that the people of England would not tamely submit to the dismemberment of their empire. His Lordship then moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty on his speech.

Lord Walsingham seconded the motion; and added fresh arguments, to prove the impolicy of relinquishing the pursuit of the American war.

Lord Shelburne opposed the motion in a very masterly speech, which shall be properly noticed in our Supplement.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Percival moved for an address to his Majesty on his speech. He urged, that the spirit of the people should rather be kept alive; that the glory and honour of the nation should be stimulated by hope, and not suffered to despond: it had been too much a practice on every occasion to let ill presages go abroad; it is too true we have had a melancholy state of our affairs in Virginia, but we are not, from a single evil incident, to deduce many others as a consequence.

He was seconded by Mr. Ord, who argued that the honour of our country, the justice of our cause, and the necessity of it, must compel us to continue the war, which, however unfortunate it might be, was undoubtedly founded on justice, and dictated by necessity.

Mr. Fox said that he could not agree with the present address. In a moment when a war of disgrace was almost terminated in total ruin, he could not think himself justified in supporting any proposition for continuing it. He concluded with moving an amendment to the address, by omitting that part of it which promised to support the American war; and proposed a new one, expressing a wish for a new system of measures, which the House would assist to forward.

After a long debate, between one and two o'clock the House divided on the amendment, when there appeared for it 129, against it 218.

*Nov.*



Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons, notwithstanding there was a decided majority in favour of the address on his Majesty's speech the day before, yet when the motion was made for bringing up the report of the committee to whom the forming of the address was intrusted, the motion was strongly combated.

The following fact is not a little singular. As Mr. Belcher, and his wife, of Chipping Norton, were returning from Hook-Norton fair, in company with others, they were attacked by a single highwayman, who robbed the men of their money, and then accosted the woman with the usual demand, "Your money, Madam!" Her answer was, "No, Sir, you have robbed my husband, but you shall not rob me." The highwayman then presented his pistol to her breast. Without the least emotion, she dared him to fire; on which he clapped spurs to his horse and made his escape, though earnestly pressed to be pursued by Mrs. Belcher.

Nov. 30.

Came on before the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh a trial of great consequence to the mercantile people of Scotland, wherein Mess. Falls of Dunbar were plaintiffs, and the Hon. Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland defendants, by declaration of trespass on the case, for the defendants refusing to issue orders on the receiver-general, for payment of certain bounties claimed by the plaintiffs, for busses employed by them in the white-herring fishery; when, after a trial of thirteen hours, the jury, after withdrawing a few minutes, returned a verdict against the defendants, for damages equal to the bounties and interest, and full costs of suit.

Being St. Andrew's day, the Royal Society held their anniversary meeting in Somerset-place, when Sir Joseph Banks presented Sir Godfrey Copley's medal to Mr. W. Kerschel, for his discovery of a new star. The President on this occasion delivered an elegant discourse on the utility of Mr. Kerschel's discovery. Afterwards the society proceeded to the choice of the council and officers for the year ensuing; when on examining the ballots it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected for the council:—Of the old council: Sir Joseph Banks, bart. Charles Blagden, M. D. Sir James Burrow, Anthony Hamilton, D. D. E. of Macclesfield, Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. A. R. Paul Henry Maty, M. A. Lord Mulgrave, Sir Wm. Mulgrave, bart. Joseph Planta, esq. Sam. Wegg, esq.—Of the new council: Peter Holford, esq. Edward Hooper, esq. Sir Richard Jebb, bart. Robert Mylne, esq. William Parker, D. D. Thomas Pownall, esq. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Richard Saunders, M. D. Daniel Solander, LL.D. William Watson, M. D.—The officers were, Sir Joseph Banks, bart. President; Samuel Wegg, esq. Treasurer; Joseph Planta, esq. Paul Henry Maty, M. A. Secretaries.

SATURDAY, December 1.

Came on in the Court of Common Pleas, at Guildhall, before Lord Loughborough, an action brought against the commander of a cutter, for detaining a vessel and its contents, consisting of rum and tea, to the amount of 3000*l.* as smuggled goods. The judge said, he had no doubt of the goods being run, but as they were seized beyond the reach of the excise laws at sea, a verdict must follow, and the jury gave 3000*l.*

Monday 3.

The ship *Pazely*, belonging to the Carron Company, that struck upon the rocks off the port of Whitby, was brought safe into that harbour by the indefatigable labour and ingenuity of Mr. Pickernell, engineer, being the first ship that ever got off the above rocks.

Monf. Neckar is appointed prime minister to the French king, in the room of Monf. Maurepas, deceased.

Tuesday 4.

Payne, Sweetman, and Knight, were executed at Execution Dock, pursuant to their sentence (see p. 536.). Payne's body was afterwards taken to Yarmouth, there to be hung in chains; and those of Sweetman and Knight were carried down the river, and hung in different places.

In the H. of Commons Mr. Burke moved, "That the House do form itself into a committee, to consider of the confiscation of goods and merchandize of the new subjects, and also of the British subjects, on the island of St. Eustatius; and also of the stores, &c. fold, and conveyed either to the enemy or to such places as it was convenient for them to be put into their hands."

Lord G. Germaine thought the motion unnecessary, as the matter relative to private property would be litigated in Westminster-hall.

Mr. Burke was of a different opinion, as he had proofs of a glaring nature to bring before the House, which could not be agitated in a court of law. This brought up Sir G. Rodney, who defended his own conduct, by disclaiming all private advantage, his king and country being entitled to all the advantages derived from the capture. Gen. Vaughan likewise made the same defence.

Wednesday 5.

Lord Lisburne moved, that a provision for 100,000 seamen, including 21,781 marines, should be voted for the service of the ensuing year; the only debate was, whether 100, or 110,000 should be the number voted, when the former number was agreed to.

Thursday 6.

A Common Hall was held at Guildhall, when an humble address, remonstrance and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty sitting on the throne.

Friday



Friday 7.

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Macbride of the Artois writes, that on the 3d instant he had made prize of the Hercules and Mars privateers, belonging to Amsterdam, both new ships, carrying 24 nine-pounders and ten cohorts each, fast sailers, and commanded by two Hogenboomies, father and son, inhabitants of Flushing. The father was well known last war by the nickname of Hardapple, and did much mischief to our shipping and trade. The Hercules had 164 men, of whom 13 were killed, and 20 wounded. The Mars had 146 men, of whom nine were killed, and 15 wounded. The Artois had only one man killed, and six wounded.

This day the sheriffs of London, attended by the remembrancer, in consequence of a resolution of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, in Common-hall assembled, waited upon his Majesty at St. James's; and, upon their being admitted into the king's closet, Mr. Sheriff Gill informed his Majesty, that they were ordered, by the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in Common-hall assembled, to wait upon his Majesty, humbly to know his royal pleasure, when he would receive, upon the throne, their humble address, remonstrance, and petition. To which his Majesty was pleased immediately to reply, in the following words:

"I shall take time to consider of the manner in which I shall receive it, and the time when, and will let you know."

Monday 10.

Being the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy, Somerset Place, when P. J. De Louthembourg was admitted an academician, and received his diploma signed by his Majesty; three silver medals were given, one to Mr. Peter Holland, for the best drawing of an academy figure; one to Mr. Charles Rossi, for the best model of an academy figure; one to Mr. Geo. Hatfield, for the best drawing of architecture, being the front and spire of St. Giles's in the Fields, done from actual measurements.

The assembly then proceeded to elect the officers for the year ensuing, when Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected President.

Council.

Geo. Barret, Nath. Hone, G. M. Moser, Tho. Sandby, Edw. Burch, Charles Catton, P. J. De Louthembourg, Jos. Nollekens, esqrs.

Visitors.

Cha. Catton, Nath. Dance, Benj. West, Johan Zoffanli, James Barry, J. B. Cipriani, P. J. De Louthembourg, Jer. Meyer, esqrs. Rev. Mr. William Peters.

At a numerous meeting of electors, and other inhabitants resident in Westminster and its liberties, an humble address, remonstrance and petition, in substance the same as that of the city of London, was read and

agreed to, and a committee appointed to present it to his Majesty.

This evening the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 5th, ended, when Geo. Townshend, for horse-stealing; Hannah Brown, for robbing the house where she was servant of laces and other effects to a considerable amount; and Charles Pratt, for a highway robbery, received sentence of death. At this sessions Mr. William Moore was tried for publishing a certain inflammatory paper, intituled 'England in Blood,' and recommending a certain paper then shortly to be printed, intituled 'The Thunderer,' tending to inflame his Majesty's subjects against the peace and good government of the kingdom, and dispersed on the memorable night of the 6th of June, when the rioters were proceeding to destroy the gaol of Newgate, and fined 5s. and sentenced to suffer twelve months imprisonment in Newgate.

Tuesday 11.

The General Post bellman, walking up Water-lane, Fleet-street, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, three villains rushed suddenly upon him, and instantly cut the belt which fastened the letter-bag; in their eagerness they also cut him through his coat, waistcoat and shirt, down the back, and seized the bag of letters, with which they got clear off.

The lord mayor received the following letter from the E. of Hertford:

"My lord,

"It is well known to be the settled custom for the king to receive upon the throne an address from the city of London, only in their corporate capacity; and the same was signified by a letter written by me, in obedience to his Majesty's command, on the 11th of April, 1775, to the then lord mayor. In consequence thereof, I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that his Majesty will receive, at the levee, on Friday the 14th instant, the address, petition, and remonstrance of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, in Common-hall assembled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Grosvenor-street, Dec. 10. HERTFORD."

To which the lord mayor returned the following answer:

"My lord,

"I have the honour of your lordship's letter of the 10th instant, stating, 'That it is well-known to be the established custom for the king, to receive upon the throne, an address from the city of London, only in their corporate capacity, and that the same was signified, by a letter written by your lordship, in obedience to his Majesty's command, on the 11th of April, 1775, to the then lord mayor;' and acquainting me by his Majesty's command, 'That his Majesty will receive at the levee, on Friday the 14th instant, the address, remonstrance, and petition, of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, in Common-hall assembled.' In answer



swer to which I beg leave, as to the question of custom, to refer your lordship to the answer written to your lordship on the occasion, by the then lord mayor. With respect to the present address, remonstrance, and petition, I am to represent to your lordship, that as the resolution of the livery, in Common-hall assembled, is, that it shall be presented to the king, sitting on his throne, the persons directed by the said resolution to present it cannot dispense therewith, by presenting the said address, remonstrance, and petition, in any other mode.

I have the honour to be, &c.

*Mansion-house, Dec. 12. WM. PLOMER.*

Copy of the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, &c. in Common Hall assembled, agreed to Dec. 1781.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address, &c.

"May it please your Majesty!

"Impressed with an awful sense of the dangers which surround us, feeling for ourselves and our posterity anxious for the glory of a country hitherto as much renowned for the virtues of justice and humanity, as for the splendour of its arms; we approach your throne with sentiments becoming citizens at so alarming an hour, and at the same time with that respect which is due to the monarch of a free people, and a prince of the illustrious House of Brunswick, to which we feel ourselves in a peculiar manner attached by all the ties of gratitude and affection.

"It is with inexpressible concern, that we have heard your Majesty declare, in your speech to both houses of parliament, your intention of persevering in a system of measures which has proved so disastrous to this country.

"Such a declaration calls for the voice of a free and injured people. We feel the respect due to Majesty; but, in this critical and awful moment, to flatter is to betray.

"Your Majesty's ministers have, by false assertions, and fallacious suggestions, deluded your Majesty, and the nation, into the present unnatural and unfortunate war.

"The consequences of this delusion have been, that the trade of this country has suffered irreparable losses, and is threatened with final extinction:

"The manufactures in many valuable branches are declining, and their supply of materials rendered precarious, by the inferiority of your Majesty's fleet to that of the enemy, in almost every part of the globe:

"The landed property throughout the kingdom has been depreciated to the most alarming degree:

"The property of your Majesty's subjects, vested in the public funds, has lost above one third of its value:

"Private credit has been almost wholly annihilated, by the enormous interest given in the public loans, superior to that which is allowed by law in any private contract:

GENT. MAG. December, 1781.

"Such of our brethren in America as were deluded by the promises of your Majesty's ministers, and the proclamations of your generals, to join your Majesty's standard, have been surrendered by your Majesty's armies to the mercy of their victorious countrymen:

"Your Majesty's fleets have lost their wonted superiority:

"Your armies have been captured:

"Your dominions have been lost:

"And your Majesty's faithful subjects have been loaded with a burthen of taxes, which, even if our victories had been as splendid as our defeats have been disgraceful, if our accession of dominion had been as fortunate as the dismemberment of the empire has been cruel and disastrous, could not in itself be considered but as a great and grievous calamity.

"We do, therefore, most humbly and earnestly implore your Majesty, to take all these circumstances into your royal consideration, and to compare the present situation of your dominions with that uncommon state of prosperity to which the wisdom of your royal ancestors, the spirit and bravery of the British people, and the favour of Divine Providence, which attends upon principles of justice and humanity, had once raised this happy country, the pride and envy of all the civilized world.

"We beseech your Majesty no longer to continue in a delusion, from which the nation has awakened; and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to relinquish entirely, and for ever, the plan of reducing our brethren in America to obedience by force; a plan, which the fatal experience of past losses has convinced us cannot be prosecuted, without manifest and imminent danger to all your Majesty's remaining possessions in the Western world.

"We wish to declare to your Majesty, to Europe, to America itself, our abhorrence of the continuation of this unnatural and unfortunate war, which can tend to no other purpose than that of alienating and rendering irrecoverable the confidence of our American brethren, with whom we still hope to live upon the terms of intercourse and friendship, so necessary to the commercial prosperity of this kingdom.

"We do therefore further humbly implore your Majesty, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your presence and councils, all the advisers, both public and secret, of the measures we lament, as a pledge to the world of your Majesty's fixed determination to abandon a system incompatible with the interests of your crown, and the happiness of your people. Signed by order,

WILLIAM RIX."

Wednesday 12.

Sir James Lowther made two motions in the H. of C. which occasioned very long and warm debates; 1. That all our efforts to subjugate America have been fruitless, either for the



the purpose of supporting our friends, or conquering our enemies. II. That it is the opinion of this House, that all future attempts to subjugate America will be injurious to the country.—Mr. Powis seconded these motions, which were opposed by the whole strength of government, though even the whole collected body produced but a small majority, the numbers being for the motions 179, against them 220, which sufficiently shews the wishes of the nation; the numbers on all other questions relative to public affairs, during the present session, being more than two to one in favour of government.

*Friday 14.*

In the House of Commons the Secretary at War arose, and stated from his papers, first the general demands for the army for the current year, and then the particulars. The number of men demanded were 186,000, the establishment to support it 4,800,000l.

*Saturday 15.*

The *Arrogant* of 74 guns, Admiral Rodney and Capt. Douglais; the *Conqueror* of 74, Capt. Balfour; the *Fame* of 74, Capt. Barber; the *Anson* of 64, Capt. Blair; the *Prothée* of 64, Capt. Buckner; the *Yarmouth* of 64, Capt. Parr; and the *Flora*, Capt. Marshall, of 36 guns, sailed from Portsmouth; but by the latest advices from Plymouth they remained wind-bound in Cawsand-bay on the 27th.

*Monday 17.*

Mr. Burke informed the House, that Congress had offered to exchange Gen. Burgoyne for Mr. Laurens, and urged many reasons for that exchange taking place.

Mr. Ord brought up the report from the Committee of Supply; when the following resolutions were twice read, and assented to by the House.

That 49,455 effective men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, including 4,175 invalids, be employed for land service for 1782.

That 1,242,835l. be granted for defraying the charge of maintaining the said men.

1,315,523l. for maintaining the forces in the Plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, including Africa.

36,280l. for the pay of one regiment of light dragoons, and seven battalions of foot, for the East India service.

677,497l. for defraying the charges of the embodied militia and fencibles in North Britain.

10,549l. for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia in South Britain.

43,840l. for the pay of generals and general staff officers.

45,660l. for defraying the charge of 1559 troops of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, in the pay of Great Britain, pursuant to treaty.

23,818l. for defraying the charge of 933

troops of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, in British pay, pursuant to treaty.

55,496l. for the charge of provisions for foreign troops in North America—British pay.

15,499l. to make good the deficiency of sums voted for the troops of the prince of Hesse-Cassel in British pay.

3,282l. for the troops of Anspach.

4,942l. for the troops of Anhalt.

27,683l. for defraying the charge of artillery for the foreign troops, pursuant to treaty.

11,329l. for defraying the charge of a regiment of light dragoons, and two of foot.

56,074l. for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions of foot in Gibraltar and Minorca, and three battalions of the said troops at Gibraltar.

376,203l. for defraying the charge of 13,472 men, troops of Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

61,108l. for 2,094 troops of Hanau.

17,498l. for troops of the prince of Waldeck.

93,947l. for 4300 troops of the prince of Brunswick.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, dated off New York, Nov.*

13, 1781.

PLEASE to acquaint their lordships, that Rear-admiral Graves left the fleet on the 10th inst. and that Sir Samuel Hood likewise sailed yesterday with the Squadron under his command, consisting of all the West India ships, except the Prince William; together with the Royal Oak, Prince George, Canada, and America, which I have thought proper to put under his orders.

*Thursday 19.*

*Adm.-Office.* Sir Richard Pearson, Captain of his majesty's ship the *Arethusa*, arrived at Spithead yesterday afternoon from Rear-admiral Kempenfelt, with dispatches for Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an extract.

“Victory, at Sea, Dec. 14, 1781.

YOU will please to acquaint my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the 12th instant, soon after day-light, *Ushant* then bearing N. 61 east, distance 35 leagues, the frigate looking out to windward, made signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. the wind then in that quarter, upon which I made signal for the two-decked ships and frigates to chase, and crowded sail in the Victory.

At nine o'clock we could perceive they were steering large to the westward; at half past ten observed several ships of the line a considerable way a-head, and upon our lee-bow, forming in order of battle, upon which I made the signal for the line; but having a prospect of passing between the enemy's ships of war and a great part of their convoy, I continued a pressing sail with a view of cutting them off, and succeeded in part; several struck to us; the exact number I cannot acquaint you with (and am apprehensive that some which struck were not taken possession



session of, the evening coming on, and it blowing fresh with thick weather.) By crowding sail to effect this, several of our ships were far a-stern, so that to form a line proper for action would have been impossible to effect it before dark; I therefore tacked to join the sternmost ships, at the same time making the signal for the order of sailing, to get the squadron connected, after which I put upon the same tack with the enemy. At day-light the next day we saw them to leeward, upon which I formed the line; but perceiving their force so much superior to my squadron, I did not think it advisable to hazard an action.

Inclosed you have a list of their force, which all the officers (prisoners) that I have spoke with agree in, and which corresponds, as to number and force of the ships, with the Victory's and reconnoitring ships observations.

When we got amongst the convoy, the Triomphante of 84 guns, who had kept with them, in bearing down to join their squadron, passed close across the Edgar's fore-foot (the leading ship of our line) and gave her a smart raking fire, which fortunately did not do much execution.

The Edgar's conduct upon this occasion was masterly: she avoided being directly raked, by judiciously bearing up as the enemy passed her, and immediately after luffed to the wind, and brought her broadside at right angles with the enemy's stern, throwing in a well-directed fire, which we could perceive was very effectual: the next morning we observed the Triomphante in the French line with his maintop-mast and main-yard gone.

*List of the line of battle ships with the French convoy.*

La Bretagne,	110	Monf. Le Compte De Guichin (1st)
L'Invincible,	110	
Le Majestueux,	110	Monf. Le Compte De Rochouart (2d.)
Le Royal Louis,	112	Monf. de Bauffet (4th.)
Le Terrible,	110	
La Couronne,	84	Monf. de la Motte Piquet (3d.)
Le Triomphante,	84	Le Marquis de Vaudreuil.
Le Pegasse,	74	Le Robuste, 74
Le Magnifique,	74	Le Pendant, 74
Le Actif,	74	Le Argonaut, 64
Le Dauphin Royal,	70	Le Lion, 64
Le Bien Aime,	74	L'Indien, 64
Le Zodiaque,	74	L'Alexandre } armée
Le Brave,	64	L'Hardi, } enflute
		R. KEMPENFELT."

N. B. Rear-admiral Kempenfelt's squadron consisted of twelve sail of the line, one ship of 50 guns, four frigates, and one fireship.

Sir Richard Pearson relates, that the captured ships are chiefly laden with artillery and ordnance stores, and have on board between 900 and 1000 troops. [*Thus sai Gaz.*]

*Wednesday 19.*

*Adm. Office.* Capt. Bligh, of his Majesty's ship *Nemesis*, desires to acquaint the admiralty-board, that two French merchant-ships, prizes to the Tartar, one of Rear-Adm. Kempenfelt's squadron, were just arrived in Milford-haven. The prize-masters, who are both petty-officers, informed him, that about 18 sail and a large frigate which had attempted to pass through the centre of the English line had struck.

*Thursday 20.*

Rear-Adm. Kempenfelt arrived at Portsmouth with the squadron under his command.

*Friday 21.*

*Adm. Office.* Lieut. Saunders, of the Victory, arrived at Plymouth in the *L'Abundance*, a French prize, mounting 18 nine-pounders, captured by Admiral Kempenfelt's squadron. When taken, she had the 36th regiment of French infantry on board. His Majesty's ship *Medway* came in company with the above ship, and four other prizes.

In the evening of this day one of the daughters of Lord C—— was surprized, as she was walking on the lawn behind her father's house, by two ruffians, who, after tying a handkerchief over her eyes, forced her over the pales of the park, and dragged her into a wood, where they not only robbed her of her purse and jewels, but stripped her to her undergarments, and left her senseless. In this deplorable condition she remained for some time, and when she recovered wandered about bewildered, without knowing where she was. About six in the morning she had got out of the wood, and found herself upon the Common in sight of her father's house. When she arrived she was a most pityable spectacle. She found the whole family in tears; every avenue about the park, and every recess about the house, had been searched in vain. The joy of seeing her alive took place of every other feeling, except that of a tender concern to relieve her from her terrors, and to take care of her health.

The *Bellona* man of war, of 74 guns, in getting out to follow Adm. Rodney, grounded on the Dean's-sands, off St. Helen's, where she remained till the 24th, when she got off, but not without considerable damage.

*Tuesday 25.*

Some of the servants of the Duke of Cumberland, having observed a number of snares set in different parts of the park at Windford-lodge, determined to apprehend the poachers, and for that purpose armed themselves, and took their position about nine in the evening. About eleven four fellows appeared, when an attack began, and a smart engagement ensued. One of the villains was desperately wounded in the onset, and a servant of his royal highness received a shot in the cheek, and another in the hand, which shattered it in such a manner that an amputation, it is thought, must take place. The villains, finding their ammunition expended, gave ground, and the duke's



duke's servants pursued with their cutlasses, and had the good fortune to take the whole gang, and conduct them to the lodge. One of the leading villains apprehended in this banditti is named Portsmouth, and, it is said, has for some time been a terror to the town and neighbourhood of Windsor.

*Saturday 29.*

Letters from Gen. Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, dated Nov. 28, and received Dec. 27, advise, that an attempt to storm and destroy the whole of the enemy's advanced works, now arrived at the highest state of perfection after immense labour and expence, appearing probable, it was judged expedient to carry the same into immediate execution. A considerable detachment was accordingly formed in three columns, and marched from the garrison upon the setting of the moon, at three o'clock in the morning of the 27th. The columns were severally composed of an advanced corps; a body of pioneers, artillery men carrying combustibles, and a sustaining corps, with a reserve in the rear. The pioneers of the left column were seamen.

The vigorous efforts of his Majesty's troops on every part of the exterior front were irresistible; and the enemy, after a scattering fire of short duration, gave way on all sides, and abandoned their stupendous works with great precipitation. The pioneers and artillerymen made wonderful exertions, and spread their fire with such amazing rapidity, that in half an hour two mortar batteries of ten thirteen-inch mortars, and three batteries of six guns each, with all the lines of approach, communication, traverse, &c. were in flames, and are reduced to ashes. The mortars and cannon were spiked, and their beds, carriages, and platforms destroyed. Their magazines blew up, one after another, as the fire approached them.

The enemy, seeing all opposition to be ineffectual, offered no other resistance than an ill-directed fire of round and grape shot from the forts of St. Barbara and St. Philippe, and the batteries on the lines, and remained in their camp spectators of the conflagration.

The whole detachment was in the garrison again by five o'clock; just before break of day.

*Monday 31.*

The following genuine letter from Sir Eyre Coote to Col. Braithwaite at Tanjore, dated the 6th of July, 1781, contains the basis of all the accounts that have been circulated of our great success in the E. Indies:

"The 3d inst. I had the pleasure to acquaint you of the success of our little army in a general action with Hyder Ally, on the 1st inst. between Porto Novo and Mooteapollam; it lasted eight hours, and was a hard fought day on both sides. The enemy's force consisted of 25 battalions of infantry, 400 Europeans, from 40,000 to 50,000 horse, and above 100,000 of matchlock men, peons, and polygars, with 47 pieces of cannon well served. Our 2d line having occupied some heights, by which our rear was secured, I

advanced with the first towards the enemy's guns, many of which, had we had a body of cavalry, must have fallen into our hands; they made repeated attempts to force us with their horse, and kept up a brisk cannonade, which for a long time our heavy fire could not silence. Yielding at length to the steadiness, spirit, and bravery of our comparatively small number of troops, they retreated precipitately, and left us masters of the field. Meer Saib received a mortal wound, and among 4000 killed are many of the principal officers. On our side we lost very few officers, and have only 300 or 400 killed and wounded. You will be pleased to communicate this fortunate event to all the southern garrisons."

*Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee at Bombay, dated July 28, 1781.*

"We have given orders for dispossessing the Dutch of their factories at Broach in Surat. We have had advice of the latter being effected, and have reason to believe a considerable property will be found belonging to the Dutch East-India Company, which shall be secured for the benefit of the English East-India Company."

Notwithstanding the above there is great reason to hope, that the preliminaries of peace with Holland are in the last stage of negotiation, and the ultimate ratification will soon take place.

The last authentic advices from Minorca were dated St. Philip's Castle, Nov. 13, two days after the enemy had opened their master battery, which, however, had done no other damage than destroying one six-pounder. In the mean time, the enemy's powder magazine had been blown up by one of the shells from the Castle, by which their master battery had been destroyed, and many men killed. These advices add, that the artillery in the Castle was excellent; and that a vessel, loaded with ammunition and stores for the enemy's batteries, had been sunk by it.

The States of Friesland have given it as their advice to the States General, that a treaty, offensive and defensive, be as soon as possible entered into between these Provinces and France (without mentioning either Spain or America) in order jointly to act with all possible force against Great Britain.

Baron de Hop, the Dutch ambassador at Brussels, mentions in his last letter to their High Mightinesses, that Prince de Staremberg, the Imperial minister plenipotentiary in that city, had made him the following unexpected declaration: "That the Emperor his master had resolved to demolish all the barrier towns of his Netherlands, and to destroy the fortifications, as on the one hand it costs an immense sum to keep them in proper order, and on the other, that his Imperial Majesty thought fortresses of very little use, and only the cause of much bloodshed in time of war."

The safe arrival of the rich Spanish fleet is fully confirmed by letters from Madrid.

Wm.



Wm. Lenthall, esq; (see p. 492.) died at Witney, in Oxfordshire, on Monday, Oct. 22. He came from his family seat at Burford that morning in apparent good health, with an intent of taking a dinner with the rector of Witney (Mr. Weston); but was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit within an hundred yards of the rectory, and dropped down dead in an instant without sigh or groan. His body was carried to Burford, and interred with his ancestors.

Mrs. *Snell*, mentioned among the last month's deaths, was *aunt* by marriage, and not mother, to the parties there mentioned.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 8. **C**ountess of Shelburne, a daughter. The lady of Sam. Heywood, esq; a daughter.

10. The lady of John Dawes, esq; a son. Lady Grantham, a son and heir.

25. Countess Percy, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

**R**EV. Mr. Campbell, vicar of Henham, in Essex, to Miss H. M. Bullock.

At Boston, co. Linc. the rev. Mr. Wilby, to Miss Pacey, sister to H. B. Pacey, esq; deputy-recorder, and one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Gretna-green, Mr. Haine, to Miss Young, aged only 14, grand-daughter of the celebrated Author of the *Night Thoughts*.

Nov. 21. Lion De Symons, esq; of the Adelpi, to Miss P. Goldsmid, of Lemon-street.

26. At Utttoxeter, the rev. Athanasius Herring, aged 82, to Miss Carr, of the same place, aged 22; an agreeable young lady, with a fortune of 15,000*l*.

27. Peter Wm. Baker, esq; of Ranston, in Dorseth, to Miss Jane Clitherow, dau. of Jas. C. esq; of Boston-House, Middlesex.

At Shelford, the rev. Tho. Pemberton, R. of Chellesworth, Suff. to Miss Mary Wale.

Dec. 2. John Neale, esq; of Deptford, to Miss Anne Harding.

In Duke's Place, Mr. Leoni, of Covent-Garden theatre, to Miss Sarah Isaacs.

3. The Earl of Aylesford, to the hon. Miss Louisa Thynne, eld. dau. of Ld Vis. Weymouth.

At Hutton Bonville, the rev. Tho. Leighton, to Miss Jane Ecobancke.

At Wareham, in Dorset, Mr. Robt. Brown, late a timber merchant, now a capital farmer, aged 70, to his third wife, the dau. of his thresher, aged 25. His 2d wife died a few weeks since.

Rev. Wm. Huffey, R. of Sandhurst, Kent, to Miss Twopenny, of Rochester.

4. Mr. Aubone Surted's, jun. banker, of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Mary Altham, third dau. of Roger A. esq; of Islington.

8. Jas. Tomkinson, esq; of Dorford, Chesh. to Miss Mary Wood, of Bath Easton.

10. At Bristol, Mr. Richards, gardener, in Redcliff-Pitt, to Miss Mary Roper, of the same place. The bridegroom is in the 62d year of his age, and 5 feet 4 inches high; the bride aged 21, and only 2 feet 11 inches in height.

12. At Eastwood, near Nottingham, Mr. Jas. Sheldon, aged 22, to Mrs. Sarah Hart, widow, aged 14.

18. At Norwich, the rev. Mr. Nichols, to Miss Morphew.

19. John Ayre, esq; of Gaddesby, Leicestershire, to Miss Henshaw, of Stapenhill, Derbysh.

20. At Sutton Veny, Wilts, the rev. B. Thring, rector of that place, to Miss Watts, of Trowbridge.

At Rowell, Northamptonshire, Tho. Cecil Maunsell, esq; lieut. col. of Northa. militia, to Miss Hill, eldest dau. of Geo. Hill, esq; serjeant at law.

22. Saint John Charlton, esq; of Apley-Castle, co. Salop, to Miss Paine.

25. Mr. John Bathew, aged 63, to Miss Banton Shipley, a young lady of 16, with a fortune of 8000*l*.

DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, at Lisbon, where he went for the recovery of his health, the right hon. Lord John Pelham Clinton, 2d son of the D. of Newcastle, member for East Retford, co. Nottingham, and one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the Pr. of Wales.

Rev. John Clarke, D.D. provost of Oriel Coll. Oxford, prebendary of Rochester, rector of Purley, Essex, and Kingsdown with Maplescomb, Kent. The prebend and Essex living are annexed to the provostship.

At Chichester, Mr. Rich. Godman, aged 58, who, after having discharged the great duties and relations of life with the utmost propriety, closed the last scene of it, though under a very long and painful disorder, with great dignity and fortitude.

Rev. Mr. Fox, rector of Fleet, co. Lincoln.

At Chatou, near Paris, Mrs. Norris, wife of John N. esq; late of Hempsted, co. of Kent, representative in two parliaments for Rye, in Suffex, and sister to Sir Wm. Lynch, K. B. late envoy extraordinary at the court of Tur-n.

At New-York, Dan. Wier, esq; commissary-general to the army.

Hon. Edm. Butler, brother to the late Lord Dunboyne.

At Kingston, in Shropsh. Mr. Ald. Corne, one of the justices of the peace for Worcester.

At Minchinhampton, co. Glouc. Mrs. Cornwall, wife of the rev. P. M. Cornwall, M.A.

At Southgate, Mr. Harrison, linen-draper in Friday-street.

The musical world have sustained a considerable loss in the death of Master Crotch, the Norwich infant, whose extempore performances on the organ so much astonished the world during the last two years. See vol. XLIX. p. 588.

Nov. 19. At Peterhead, in York, the rev. John Buxton, rector of Bunwell and Carleton Road, in Norfolk.

24. At Maunden, in Essex, Jos. Douglass Knight, esq; many years in the commission of the peace.

Martin Howard, esq; chief justice of North Carolina.

At



At Eaton, near Chester, aged 78, Henry Vigars, esq;

25. At Long Benton, near Newcastle upon Tyne, aged 59, Tho. Davidson, esq; attorney at law, and clerk of the peace for the co. of Northumberland.

27. Mrs. Stedman, wife of the rev. Robt. S. vicar of Preston and Willeborough, Kent.

Dec. 1. At Wandsworth, aged 92, Joshua Sunderland, esq; formerly M. P. for Surrey.

2. Of an apoplexy, the rev. Edw. Barnard, D. D. provost of Eton College, canon of Windsor, rector of Paul's Cray, Kent, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary. He was formerly fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. and master of Eton school. He has left one son, now at St. John's.

At Loeftoffe, Suff. after a lingering illness, aged 77, Sam. Barker, esq; brot. to John B. esq; gov. of the London Assurance Corporation.

3. At Chichester, Mrs. Greene, wife of Geo. Greene, esq; and relict of Dr. Rob. Butts, late lord bishop of Ely.

Mrs. Hart, wife of Dr. Hart, sen. physician in Shrewsbury. She lived a worthy ornament of her sex in the various relations and characters she sustained, was a complete Christian, a fair example of good-nature, truth, sincerity, and elegance; and resigned her breath with that peace and serenity which a good conscience and well-spent life affords.

4. In Arundel-st. aged 82, Mrs. M. Way.

At Norwich, Sir Tho. Churchman, knt. alderman of Mancroft ward. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1757, was elected an alderman in 1759, and chief magistrate in 1761.

5. Mr. Sam. Munday, aged 76, formerly a fishmonger in Carnaby-market.

At Oxford, aged 82, Paul Ellers, esq; clerk of the peace for that county.

6. At Hampstead, aged 78, Anth. Sandford, esq; formerly a Hamburgh merchant.

7. In Stafford-row, Westm. aged 79, Mrs. Madan, dau. of Spencer Cowper, esq; formerly one of the justices of the court of common pleas, and relict of Col. Martin M. who died at Bath in 1756. This lady very early distinguished herself by her poetical talents, as appears by her "Verses to the Memory of Mr. Hughes," 1720, printed with his Poems; and "The Progress of Poetry," in *The Flower-Piece*, 1731. She has left two sons, the rev. Martin, author of *Thelyphibora*, &c. and Spencer, D. D. prebendary of Peterborough, &c. Her eldest daughter was married to Wm. Cowper, esq; of Hastingsfordbury (her first cousin), and her youngest to the hon. Col. (now Lieut. Gen.) Maitland.

The rev. Maurice Gleyre, M. A. 27 years rector of Eastling, near Faversham, Kent.

8. At Bristol, aged 19, Tho. Ashton, esq; of the Middle Temple, son of the late rev. and worthy rector of Bishopsgate.

At Fareham, aged 71, Capt. Tainham, who had been upwards of 30 years in the king's service.

Wm. Cartwright, esq; of Marnham, co. Nottingham, in the 74th year of his age; who has left a widow, four sons, and five daughters. He was one of the verdurers for the forest of Sherwood, and formerly high sheriff for the county; and was an affectionate husband, a kind and impartial father, the daring and active friend of the poor man, and the social and disinterested friend of the rich.

Jas. Morris, esq; of Lambeth, in the commission of the peace for the co. of Surrey, and formerly high sheriff of that county.

At Hinckley, Leicestershire, in his 26th year, of a deep decline, Mr. W. Bafe. This worthy and ingenious young man, by profession a painter and engraver on tomb-stones, was for some time a lieutenant in the Leicestershire militia; but, having resigned his commission in the vain hope of recovering his health, lingered a few months, and died sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

9. On Blackheath, Capt. Tho. Savage, in the Turkey trade.

Mr. Josh. Hubbard, aged 78, of Cullum-st.

10. Miss Pickett, eldest dau. of Mr. Pickett, of Ludgate-Hill. She was standing by the fire at his house, late Dr. Fothergill's, in Harpur-st. and by some accident her cloaths took fire, which in an instant almost were in a blaze. Unhappily there was no person in the room at the time but Mr. Pickett, who for a few moments was bereft of all sense and motion. The fire at last was extinguished with much difficulty, several people, who were in the House, coming to their assistance. The unfortunate lady, however, was immediately carried to her bed, where she remained till seven o'clock the next evening, in the most excruciating torture, and then expired in her 22d year. She was buried at Stoke Newington, 4 coaches and 6 attending at the funeral.

At Sir M. Folkes's, at Hillington, Norfolk, Mr. Tho. Wildman, the celebrated bee-man.

11. At his seat at West Wycombe, Bucks, after a tedious illness, the right hon. Fra. Dashwood, Lord Le Despencer, premier baron of England, a privy counsellor, 1d lieut. and cust. rot. of Buckinghamshire, joint postmaster-general, one of the V.-presidents of the Foundling Hospital and of the Medical Asylum, F.R. and A.SS. and LL.D. His lordship, in May 1763, was appointed keeper of the great wardrobe, and 1d lieut. of the co. of Bucks; and one of the joint postmasters-general, Dec. 19, 1770. He married Miss Gould, of Iver, Bucks, dau. of the late Hen. Gould, esq; Her ladyship died without issue, Feb. 2, 1760. The ancient barony of Le Despencer now descends to Sir Tho. Stapleton, bart. of Grey's Court, near Henley, Oxfor-sh. grandson of Vere, Earl of Westmoreland, and Lord Le Despencer. The rank of premier baron of England descends to the duke of Norfolk as baron Howard of Seagrave; and in his Grace are now united the honourable distinction of premier duke, earl, and baron. The duke of Bolton is premier marquis, from his title of Winchester;



Winchester; and lord viscount Hereford the premier viscount.

12. Mr. Jos. Bailey, master of the Jerusalem and East-India coffee-house.

Mrs. Richmond, wife of the rev. Dr. R. rector of Newnham, Hants.

14. Rev. Mr. Wilson, M. A. vicar of Otley, co. York, and R. of Slaidburn, co. Lanc.

Wm. Ayrey, esq; in Parliament-str. This was the "very old acquaintance" of Mr. Garrick mentioned in his Life, vol. II. p. 340. whose humour was harmless, and his pleantry diverting," &c. See also our volume for 1780, p. 331. col. 1.

At Holt, Wiltshire, the rev. Mr. Dowding, M. A. aged 30.

15. At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Pearce, wife of Dr. P. and sister to Wm. Reynolds Highmore, esq;

At Halifax, aged 102, Mr. Robt. Butterfield, who, from 40 years industry as a wool-stapler, acquired 40,000l.

19. At Ashted, in Surrey, the rev. Tho. Martindale, rector of that parish.

Suddenly, Mr. Griffiths, of Devonshire-str. the oldest collector to the New River Company.

20. In Rathbone-Place, Jas. Pell, esq; father of Mr. Pell, banker, in Bartholomew-lane.

21. At Waltham, in Essex, aged 91, Joshua Tomlinson, esq; formerly a Lisbon merchant.

At Romsey, Hants, Mr. Cotton, of that town, aged 91; it is remarkable that he died on the anniversary of his birth.

22. In Upper Brook-str. Grosvenor-sq. the right hon. Lady Frances Coningsby. She was struck with the palsy in her heart as she was going out in her carriage, and expired immediately. By her death, Lord Maldea comes into possession of 7000l. a year, and a large sum of money.

† Suddenly, in Queen-Anne-str. Cavendish-sq. Rich. Jocelyn Goodenough, esq; author of William and Nancy, and a variety of Prologues, spoken at Covent-Garden theatre.

At Nuneham, Oxfordsh. aged 82, Mr. Wm. Bowley, steward to the E. of Harcourt.

Mr. Wm. Hillyer, surveyor to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals.

At the house of Mrs. D'Almeida, at North-End, Hampstead, (to whose family she had been servant near fourscore years) Mrs. Filer Foa, aged 110; she retained all her senses till within three days of her death.

24. Mr. Woolleston, distiller at Holborn-br.

25. The eldest son of the late Sir Jn. Cope. The above young gentleman was not above 12 years old, and but a few days on an excursion from Eton College. The title descends to his uncle, a private gentleman.

26. At Clapham, aged 84, J. Richardson, esq;

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 14. **R**Obert, Earl Nugent, right hon. Cha. Townshend, and Richard, E. of Shannon, joint vice-treasurers of Ireland.

22. Richard Cuff, D. D. dean of Lincoln, and also residentiary in that cathedral, both void by the promotion of Bp. Yorke.

Wm. Hayward Roberts, D. D. provost of the College of Eton, void by the death of Dr. Barnard.

John Chetwynd Talbot, esq; a commissioner for trade and plantations.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**P**ETER Paumier, esq; late principal commissary for the southern district, appointed commissary-general to the army in America.

Owley Rowley, esq; register of the vice-admiralty court in Jamaica, vice John Morfe, esq; dec.

Capt. Fergusson commander of the Berwick man of war, in the room of Com. Keith Stuart, who is removed to the Princess Amelia.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Rich. Pritchett, B. D. fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambr. Leigham R. co. Suffolk, presented by the College.

Mr. Harrington, elected minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich.

Rev. Job Wallace, M. A. fell. of Benet Coll. Cambr. presented by the college to Gr. Braxted R.—And the rev. Hugh Price, M. A. Rattenden R. both co. Essex; presented by the Bp. of Ely; both vice Cott, dec.

Rev. John Fisher, M. A. preceptor to Pr. Edward, one of his Majesty's chaplains.

Rev. Cha. Crebbin, vicar of St. Anne's, and one of the vicars-general of the Isle of Man, appointed minister of St. George's Chapel, near Douglas, in the parish of Braddan.

Rev. Mr. Cromlehome, chaplain to the Bp. of Lincoln, collated by his lordship to Sherrington R. near Newport Pagnel, Bucks.

Rev. Geo. Gaskin, M. A. Mepal R. and Sutton V. annexed, both in the isle of Ely.

Rev. Tho. Wm. Temple, B. D. Whepstead R. co. Suffolk, worth 400l. per ann.

Rev. Andr. Chambers, B. A. Widrenby R. co. Lincoln, presented by Geo. Nevile, esq;

Rev. Matthias Rutton, Sheldwick V. Kent, by the dean and chapter of Canterbury.—Symons deceased.

— Eveleigh, M. A. elected provost of Oriel Coll. Oxford.

Rev. Dr. Davies, canon of Windfor.

Rev. Dr. Langford, one of the King's chaplains, and Paul's Cray R. Kent.—The latter by the right hon. Tho. Townshend.

Rev. Mr. Weston, rector of Witney, collated to a prebend of Lincoln.

Rev. John Buxton, the younger, M. A. Carleton Rode and Banwell RR. co. Norfolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Tho. Exon, M. A. to hold the rectory of Exton, and vicarage of Creech St. Michael, both co. Somerset, worth together 500l. per annum.

Rev. Edm. Smith, Melcombe Horsey and Godmanstone RR. both co. Do set.

Rev. Philip Barlow, Broughton and Stoke Hammond RR. both co. Bucks.

Rev. Geo. Freeman, LL.D. Long Buckby V. co. Northamp. and Shelton R. co. Bucks.

Rev. Robt. Wells, D. D. Springthorpe and Willingham RR. both co. Lincoln.

B—NK—TS.

† He shot himself. He had originally a fortune of about 100000l. which he had dissipated.



## B—NK—TS.

**J**OH N Flounders, Crathorne, Yorkshire, bleacher.

Geo. Matthews, High-Holborn, horse-dealer.

Edw. Stubbs, Audlem, Chesh. merchant.

Wm. Gunston and Wm. Williams, Cheap-side, Lond. haberdashers.

Cha. Harborne, Stratford upon Avon, money-scrivener.

Anth. Smith, Edmonton, Midd. mercer.

Rich. Woods, Southampton-st. Covent-garden, woollen-draper.

John Yapp, Whitbourne, Heref. dealer.

Jos. Capper, of Liverpool, grocer.

Ri. Tomlinson, Darlington, Norf. butcher.

Rich. Lowe, Aitley, Worc. hop merch.

Tho. Roberts, Balla, Merionethsh. dealer.

Jn. Smith, West-Smithfield, Lond. oilman.

Wm. Eaton, Enfield, Midd. victualler.

Tho. Price, Holborn, Lond. tinman.

John Middleton, Salford, Lancash. dyer.

Wm. Caley the Younger, and John Hart, Kingston upon Hull, grocers.

James Darke, of Gloucester, fishmonger.

John Cheney, Warrington, Lanc. fustian-manufacturer.

Cha. Fergusson and Jas. Murdoch, Coleman-street Buildings, merchants.

Cha. Fergusson and Wm. Shepherd, Coleman-street Buildings, merchants.

Jarvis Whitehead, Coleman-st. ironmonger.

Sam. Russell, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, tailor.

Tho. Shermandine, Manchester, worsted-manufacturer.

John Fincham, Shadwell, Midd. cheesemon.

Wm. Key, Leek, Staffordsh. button-merch.

Andr. Vezian, Crutched-Friars, merchant.

Rob. Crofts, Margate, Kent, carpenter.

Wm. Key and Jas. Lucas, Leek, Staffordshire, button-merchants.

John Lawson and Caleb Lawson, Tottenham-court-road, cheesemongers.

John Finlay, Whitehaven, Cumb. merch.

Wm. Trickey, Wokingham, Berks. draper.

Featherstone Molloy, Oxf.-st. rag-merch.

Jas. Chater, Aldersgate-st. Lond. watchma.

Ralph Nicklin, of Warwick, broker.

Step. Pearson, Thrapston, Northamptonsh. shopkeeper.

Jas. Macgowan, Pater-noster-row, booksell.

John Haworth and Edm. Haworth, Blackburn, Lancash. callico printers.

John Lee, Bridgnorth, Salop, shoemaker.

Rich. Wilks, of Narrow-st. Limehouse, brandy-merchant.

Wm. Antrobus Sydebotham, Stockport, Cheshire, button-manufacturer.

Jos. Grammar, of the Minories, Lond. hosier.

Tho. Baxter, Bristol, tavern-keeper.

Hen. Foord, Portsmouth Com. linen-draper.

Wm. Webb, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, dealer in horses.

Jas. Drummond, Russel-court, St. Martin's in the Fields, cabinet-maker.

Step. Smith, Darlaston, Staff. gunlock-maker.

Wm. Martyn, Bradninch, Devon, tanner.

John Plant, of Birmingham, money-scriv.

Jn. Simpson, Fenchurch-st. Lond. perfumer.

Eben. Coker, Clerkenwell-gr. Midd. goldsm.

Isaac Walton, Ickles, Yorksh. oil-drawer.

Rich. Wilson, Pontefract, Yorksh. money-scrivener.

Nat. Hewitt, Whitefriars, Lond. wharfinger.

Rich. Monk, Wilhelmina Harriot West, and Tho. Baughan, Russell-st. Covent-gard. button-makers.

Tho. Hadley, of Birmingham, gunsmith.

Jas. Twiss, Gilling, Norfolk, shopkeeper.

Wm. Coxeter, of Oxford, upholsterer.

John Smith, Cholesley, Berks. linen-draper.

Tho. Brown, Peckham, Surrey, apothecary.

Wm. Gosling, Welbeck-st. St. Mary-le-bone, carpenter.

John Neale, Otley, Yorkshire, dealer.

Tho. Halle de le Mayne and Tho. Creaser, Carlisle-House, Soho, dealers.

John Johnson, Ashburn, Derbysh. grocer.

Wm. Stevens, Croxton Kerrial, Leic. grazier.

Mich. Wainhouse, Halifax, Yorksh. merch.

Hen. Phillips, of Bath, innholder.

John Jaques, Portman-street, Marybone, coachmaker.

John Kay, Manchester, money-scrivener.

Wm. Peddle, of Southwark, dealer.

Tho. Mitchell, Three-tun-court, Cannon-street, dryfalter.

Jas. Baskerville, Llanvareth, Radnorshire, carpenter.

Geo. Walker, Rode, Somersetsh. clothier.

Andr. Murcott, of Coventry, auctioneer.

Jas. Dowdall, New-court, Coleman-street, Lond. merchant.

Jos. Lovekin, Oxf.-st. Midd. bridlecutter.

Tho. Lawrence, Devizes, Wilts. innholder.

Rich. Stocks, Bradford, Yorksh. grocer.

*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*

John Lee, Bridgnorth, Salop, brewer.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 26.
Bank Stock, 111	—	—
India ditto, —	—	shut
South Sea ditto, —	—	—
Ditto Old Ann. 56 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—
Ditto New Ann. —	—	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 7	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	—
3 per Ct. Conf. shut	—	shut
Ditto 1726, shut	—	shut
Ditto 1751, —	—	—
India Ann. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, shut	—	shut
4 per Ct. Conf. —	—	—
Ditto New 1777, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
India Bonds, 6s. a 8s. Pr.	6s. a 8s.	—
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	—
Long Annuities, shut	—	shut
Short ditto, 1777, —	—	—
3 per Ct. Scrip. —	—	—
4 per Ct. Scrip. —	—	—
Omnium —	—	—
Annuity 1778, shut	—	shut
Lottery Tickets, —	—	—
Exchequer Bills — disc.	—	—



*Last Leaf of  
Duc. Magazine.*

S I R,

THE following Letters are transcribed from the valuable Manuscript Collections in his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's Library at Lambeth. The prosecution, or rather persecution, carried on in the Star-chamber against Archbishop Williams, by the imprudent resentment of his rival and enemy, Archbishop Laud, is sufficiently known from the History and Memoirs of that unfortunate and active period. But it never came out till now, that Williams had requested the Parliamentary support of the famous patriot John Hampden, and that the other had civilly declined giving it him.—A letter of Hampden's is a great curiosity, and is almost (as they say of a scarce medal) an 'Unique'. The writer of this never saw above two or three more, and they are in the possession of Mr. Elliot of Cornwall, addressed to his ancestor Sir John Elliot.

It may be doubted whether Mr. Hampden assigned to the Bishop the real motive of his conduct in this particular. He might not be very eager to espouse the cause of a prelate, who, though ill used, was as great a courtier in his heart (but with more worldly wisdom) as Laud himself. However, his excuse is just enough when he alledges, that a complaint from the Bishop came more properly in the first instance before the House of Peers, of which he was a Member, and which, therefore, was the best entitled to take cognizance of the case. In fact, we find that at the beginning of the Parliament of 1640 he was released from his imprisonment, and took his seat on the Bishops Bench immediately.

I am, Sir, &c.

HISTORICUS.

BISHOP WILLIAMS, of LINCOLN, to MR. HAMPDEN.

WORTHY SIR, Towre, this 28 of April, 1640.

I Dare not presume that either my services in church, commonwealth, former preferments in the diocese whereof I have been some 20 years a Bishop, and whereof you are so noble and worthy inhabitant, or that any respect that I have been occasioned to shew to your person, I should deserve your thinking of so inconsiderable a person as now I am, and much less your thrusting of yourself into my outward action for my sake. But if in your own judgment you conceive me any way useful to the church or commonwealth at this time, and to be detained here (a prisoner but during his Majesty's pleasure, which hath continued these three years), only to prevent my being in Parliament or Convocation; and if you take me to be any ways fit to be called for to fill the Upper House (which is to concur in all acts and disputes of importance with the Lower), and will be pleased, if you approve of what this bearer shall say or shew unto, as any inducement thereunto, to propound it to that Honourable House, that I may be called to assist in that other House during the time of this Parliament; you are the only person I have made choice of to be beholden unto in that kind for breaking this ice, hoping that you shall be thoroughly seconded by others of my diocese and acquaintance.

This servant of mine is faithful and trusty, and will bring me your, and keep your council.

I remain, Sir,

To my very worthy Your affectionate, and much honoured loving friend, friend Mr. Hampden, and kinsman Knight of the Shire to serve you, for Buckinghamshire. J. LINCOLN.

These.

MR. HAMPDEN'S ANSWER.

MY LORD,

I SHOULD be very ready to serve you in any thing I conceived good for you and fit for me; but in your Lordship's present commands, I doubt that to make a venture of your intentions, and be prevented by a sudden conclusion of the Parliament, which many fear, may render your condition worse than now it is. To begin in our House is not the right place; the most important businesses of the King and Kingdom pressed on with such expedition, that any of a more particular nature will be but unwelcome, and hardly prosecuted with effect. Besides that, there is at this instant a tenderness between the Lords and us about privilege: and for my own unfitness, I need mention no more but my disability to carry thro' a business of this nature, though your

Lordship

4 D

1781



Lordship may easily conceive another incompetence in my person. In these regards I humbly desire your Lordship to excuse me, and thereby to lay a new obligation on me of being your Lordship's most humble servant,

Westminster, J. HAMPDEN.  
April 29th, 1640.

BISHOP of LINCOLN'S REPLY to  
our HAMPDEN.

WORTHY SIR,

I THANK you most heartily for your noble advice. I did not understand before (because of my estoignement from affairs) any fear conceived of so sudden a conclusion of this Parliament; nor that it was not right enough to begin in that House a matter which so essentially concerned both the Houses; nor that it was no part of the business of the Kingdom

to fill both Houses with such Members as legally appertained unto them, and had heretofore done that House that service which turned little to the party's private profit. I did likewise conceive, that as in nature so in the commonwealth all general business and grievances had their 'raise' from, and their being and subsistence in, particular business.

But I do very kindly thank you for this hint you have been pleased to give me, which shall keep me from walking any longer in that former error; and returning your kind letter inclosed, with thanks for your courtesy, if it shall please you to send me mine also by this bearer, I shall not fail to remain

Your friend and servant,

April 29th, 1640. to my poor power,  
J. LINCOLN.



# S U P P L E M E N T

For the YEAR 1781.

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*Continuation of the Debate on Mr. Fox's Motion relative to the Appointment of Sir Hugh Palliser to the Government of Greenwich Hospital.*



DM. K—pp—l rose, and though, he owned, he had formed a resolution never to

have spoken in that House again on so insignificant a subject as himself, there were some things which had fallen from the last speaker, and from the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that rendered it absolutely necessary for him to say a few words by way of reply. The doctrine advanced by the noble Lord, and supported by the Commodore, that court-martial had no right to pronounce upon the motives of the accuser, he considered, he said, as striking at the very being of the service, without which all honour, confidence, and security would be annihilated. The hon. gentleman who spoke last had used some very strong expressions respecting the 27th of July. God knew, he liked as little to hear of that day as the Commodore; but he had the comfort of an unanimous acquittal, and the thanks of that House; and what was still more, the consciousness of having done his duty. He was therefore callous as to the oblique imputations thrown out against him, from whatever quarter they

might come. The hon. Commodore had spoken a great deal of the bravery of the V. A. on the 27th, and, among other things, that he had fought like a lion. He had never impeached his bravery. What he had to complain of was, his neglect of signals after the action; for if the lion gets into his den, and will not come out, there is an end of the lion. As to his [the A's] letter written immediately after the action, and that written afterwards from Plymouth, the House was already acquainted with all he had to say on that head. Not dreaming that his friendship for a man, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest intimacy, would be so ill repaid, he had overlooked the V. A.'s neglect of duty, as owing to inadvertence; and having once made up his mind on that matter, he had never harboured a hostile sentiment against him, much less could he have acted such a double part as to have praised in one letter, and censured him in another. The hon. Officer was, however, mistaken in supposing that he took no step to prevent a similar neglect, when he failed again. He in fact delivered out an order, which, though it was done in a manner the most gentle, was well understood by the V. A.; and would, he was persuaded, have had its effect, if occasion had offered, and would have strengthened his force by at least five ships of the line. The noble Lord in the



the blue ribbon had admitted, that the man who tells another, who first charges him with a crime, 'If you do not withdraw your charge, I will charge you with another crime,' is a criminal recriminator; he would then, he said, state the facts, and leave the issue to the decision of the House. On his arrival in town early in the session of 1778, he received a letter from Sir H. P. complaining that a paragraph had appeared against him in the Gen. Advertiser, and desiring him to sign a paper, by way of contradiction, which he could not comply with without subscribing to some of the grossest falsehoods that ever were committed to paper. Shortly after Sir H. P. called upon him in person to sign this paper, when he endeavoured to convince him of the impropriety of a commander in chief's putting his name to a paper by way of contradiction to an anonymous paragraph, of which he was utterly ignorant; and, at length, in the course of conversation, he told the V. A. that he had no right to expect it. On which he grew warm, and with some vehemence said, 'I'll tell all! I'll tell all!' In answer to which the Admiral said, he dared him to do his worst; and having made this reply, quitted the room. He added, that fortunately a gentleman was present at the conversation, who, if the House should think proper to call him, was ready to attest the truth of what he had now related. How far this agreed with the noble Lord's description of a criminal recriminator, he left it to the candour of the House to decide. As to courts-martial, he thought it, he said, highly unbecoming to talk of officers sitting as judges in so loose a manner as some who spoke before him had done. If the House was dissatisfied with the sentence of that court-martial by which he was honourably acquitted, absolve the members from their oaths, and institute a new enquiry; and though he was happy under the first sentence, he had no reason to dread the event of a second. The trials, he said, had furnished him with a more perfect knowledge of the nature of the V. A's neglect than he was aware of before; and had he but suspected what his own witnesses had proved, he would not have suffered the state of the Formidable to have prevented the renewal of the engagement. Though he did not mean to impeach his bravery, the V. A. would have done him more service had he passed the French line a little faster. The hon. Officer who spoke

last, had paid him some very high-strained compliments. He did not, he said, feel himself much beholden to him; for though he was proud of every man's good opinion, he wished no adoration from any. Neither his censure nor his applause gave him any concern. That the 27th of July was an unfortunate day for England he freely admitted; and as the hon. gentleman was so much better a judge of the cause than those worthy members of the court-martial who were present in the action, and who had pronounced him [the Admiral] blameless, the hon. Officer might have spared his exclamation, in pity to his friends; and for his sarcasms he thanked him, as they gave him an opportunity of satisfying the House how ill they were founded. The hon. Officer said, the House had thanked him for sending home fleets which were in port before he sailed. So far was this from being a fair account of the events of his command, that it was an incontrovertible truth, that there never was a year of war in which a naval commander was more successful in the protection of trade. It was his aim, and his boast. He had sent in three several fleets of immense value safe, in order to which he had once turned back with his whole fleet, and did not alter his course till he had seen the convoys up the channel, and left them in perfect safety. The Admiral concluded with thanking the House for their indulgence and patient attention, and said, he had come down with his pockets full of papers, had it been necessary to produce them.

Sir H. P. *lis-r* rose, and in a very animated speech replied to all that had been said against him. He charged the hon. gentleman, who made the motion, with partiality and injustice, in quoting that part of the record (as he called it) which condemned him, and suppressing at the same time (what he knew to be true) that he was neither upon trial, nor heard in his defence. The hon. gentleman had claimed a right to quote that criminating part of the sentence of the court-martial which tried the V. A. under the sanction of its being a public record; and, as he said, for the true information of his constituents. In that light, Sir H. P. said, he knew not how far he was to consider it as personal; but this he knew, that whenever the hon. gentleman should think fit to quote that part of the sentence in the partial manner he had done, he should rise and reproach him for want of candour. The hon.

gentleman.



gentleman attended the trial of Adm. K. was privy to every transaction relating to it, and knew that he [Sir H. P.] was repeatedly refused being heard in support of the charges which were legally brought before the court, and that he was criminated by that court without being upon trial, or admitted to say a word in his defence. Knowing this, Sir H. P. said, the hon. gentleman was the more open to reproach; and the rather, as the hon. gentleman did not quote this public record for the purpose of conveying true information, but for the purpose of confounding all truth, and establishing those prejudices which the rancour of party had raised against him. That he was denied a hearing, he did not impute to the ill-intention of any of the members of the court wilfully to injure him: It originated with the Admiral; and perhaps not wholly with him, but with the party who supported him, and who undoubtedly made the objection, from an apprehension that if he had been heard, the court could not, perhaps, have totally acquitted Mr. K. or have passed a sentence of malice upon Sir H. P. But this, he said, was not the only misrepresentation for which the hon. gentleman was reproachable. In accounting for the motives which led him [Sir H. P.] to resign his employments, he had endeavoured to persuade the House, that it was from fear of his [Mr. P.'s] threats in parliament, and from a consciousness of guilt. He assured the hon. gentleman he never was more mistaken in his life. Fear was not among the number of his foibles. It was a tax which conscience pays to guilt; and, he thanked God, he was equally free from both. The rebuke which the hon. gentleman had lately met with from a respectable nobleman [Ld H—we], for ascribing motives to his Lordship, without knowing them from himself, might have taught him caution in again attempting to impose upon the House the suggestions of his own perverted mind, for the deliberate result of other men's thoughts. It was for those who wantonly and wickedly take pride in blasting the characters of others, and who shrink at the idea of the truth being told, to start at the thoughts of conscious guilt. For himself, he never but once knew fear; and that was, when a furious mob, enraged by the malignant arts of a disappointed faction, forcibly broke into his house, and, not finding him there, destroyed his property, and pursued him to the admiralty, where they forced the gates, and had not the guards seasonably come to his relief, would most probably have torn him to pieces. It was then, when his life was in danger; when he found himself under the necessity of absconding in disguise; when he did not dare to walk the streets of London, much less approach that House, without imminent danger of his life—it was then, he said, and under these circumstances, that he was afraid; and as a means of restoring the public tranquillity, and averting the popular rage, that he wrote his letter of resignation, which bore no marks either of guilt or of disgust, and which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. Sir H. P. read the letter alluded to, which was in substance, "That, having long observed a spirit of envy and jealousy drawn upon him by the favours he had received from the Crown for long and faithful labours in the service of his country, he had judged it best, in order to abate the rage and prejudice raised against him, humbly to beg his Majesty's permission to resign, professing at the same time his loyalty, duty, and zeal towards his Majesty, which should end only with his life, &c." He then appealed to the House, whether that letter betrayed any marks of guilt? The hon. gentleman, he said, in a former debate had insinuated, that he was led on and influenced to what he had done by those who were supposed to be enemies to Adm. K.; but in this too, as well as in every supposition that affected him, the hon. gentleman was egregiously mistaken; for no man had interest or influence enough to prompt him to act an unjust part even by his greatest enemy. What he did was, in justification of his own injured honour, and to bring on a fair and open enquiry. He had solicited no minister nor officer to take part in it, neither had he applied to any flag-officer to interfere by memorial to the King, though two flags and some captains had been shameless enough to sign an address intended to be presented to the King before his trial came on, praying, that his [Sir H. P.'s] flag might be taken from him, and that he might not be allowed the benefit of trial. Much, he said, had been insinuated to depreciate the part he had taken in the action. He was unwilling to say any thing on that head that had the semblance of sounding his own praise, but it had been proved, that he went singly into the middle of the French fleet, had fought his way to the

end



end of their line, and had turned his ship to renew the action. He little suspected at the time, that his doing his duty in a distinguished manner would excite so powerful a combination to effect his ruin; and that his commander in chief would join in the confederacy. He was glad, he said, to see an hon. gentleman [Mr. B—ke] in his seat, who, when he was driven to a state of despair and despondency, had the meanness to propose a pension to be given him to maintain him in obscurity. This he considered as the most indignant insult that one gentleman could offer to another. What! though he knew himself innocent, to bribe him to avoid a trial, and thereby conceal from the public truths which they had a right to know; to subscribe to his own guilt; to sacrifice his honour, and live in infamy! His nature revolted at the thought! He, however, thanked the hon. gentleman for one thing he said, "That if Sir H. P. would have a trial, he would wash his hands of his blood; but he would take care it should not be a sham one." He thanked him most heartily for that declaration, as it added lustre to his acquittal. The hon. Admiral [Keppel] had taken occasion to mention his [Sir H.'s] application to him by letter to contradict the scandalous reports propagated against him by his [the Admiral's] relations, dependents, and officers of the Victory, and had repeated part of what passed at a subsequent interview relative to the same subject. He had first to observe, he said, respecting the letter, that it did not confine the Admiral to any precise form of words, but that any thing more agreeable to the Admiral would do; yet he refused even this satisfaction. And when afterwards he waited upon him, the Admiral must well remember this exclamation: "Is it possible, Sir, that you can countenance such injurious reports against me? I know not to this hour why the battle was discontinued, or not again immediately renewed. I cannot let the matter rest on this footing; my reputation is wounded; the nation is dissatisfied. They have a right to know, if there was any fault, where it lies." He added, that they were discussing the matter dispassionately till a third person came in, and then every thing that passed was with warmth and anger, which so highly incensed the Admiral, that he came down to the House, and to fix a stigma on him [Sir H. P.], declared he would never serve with him again, infi-

nuating that he had disobeyed his orders, yet refusing to bring him to a court-martial. He therefore thought it his duty, in justice to himself and to the public, to apply for courts-martial on both. The hon. Admiral had said, that he had, to rebuke the captains, and prevent the like error in future, issued an order for better explaining the method of forming the line. But how ungenerous to rebuke officers, and mention it in that House, for errors or mistakes, occasioned by a deficiency in his own orders; and the rather, as he never knew the order omitted by any commanding officer under whom he had sailed before. He concluded with lamenting the state of the navy, if the new doctrine should obtain, that officers might be condemned without a trial, or being heard in their own defence; and that commanders in chief might at any time set aside those next in rank to themselves with a fillip. Think, said he, of this precedent, if it should govern future courts-martial.

Mr. B—ke, in answer, was ingenious, spirited, and masterly. He began by lamenting his own insignificance in that House, that, however pure his intention, however great his zeal to serve his country, he could rarely make the House amend for the attention paid him. On the present occasion, he said, he stood singularly circumstanced. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon professing to defend the V. A. had held up his supposed words as a proof of that gentleman's merit and claim to reward. The V. A. himself had pointed out the self-same words as the most indignant insult that one gentleman could offer to another; and had in the warmth of his resentment declared, that he would sooner be reduced to the necessity of begging his bread at his door than accept his bribe, and would die in a ditch rather than he would receive his [Mr. B.'s] charity. He was sorry, he said, that both the noble Lord and the hon. Gov. of G. H. had mistaken his meaning. Whenever he intended to act in the manner the hon. Gov. had conceived, he would take care that both his bribes and his charity should be offered in private. He would neither propose the one in a popular assembly, nor administer the other in the public street. As little did he mean to give the House to understand, as the noble Lord had chosen to interpret, that he thought Sir H. P. worthy of reward. The first idea, he said, had never entered



tered into his head, nor the second suggested itself to him, because he knew that a man who had been declared by a court-martial to have preferred a malicious and ill-founded accusation against his commander in chief, was not to be regarded as the object of personal honour or pecuniary reward, however the low and abject state into which his passions had plunged him might entitle him to private pity. The hon. V. A. had boasted of his having gone singly into the middle of the French fleet, and of his having fought his way to the end of their line. No one subject, he said, had challenged his attention more than the transactions of the 27th of July, because the honour and the life of the dearest friend he had in the world made it of importance to him, and he could therefore with the greater confidence declare, that this assertion was altogether ill-founded; and to prove what he asserted, he read an extract or two from the trial, by which it appeared, that the *Formidable* was so far from being single and unsupported amidst the French fleet, as the V. A. would have the House believe, she was at one time so situated that one ship was obliged to bear up and shoot a-head of her, another to backen her mizen-top sails to prevent coming on board her, and that another slackened her fire, because, had she continued it, she must necessarily have fired directly into her. Mr. B—ke dwelt the longer on the force of these extracts, as they proved to demonstration, that so far from the *Formidable* being left alone, she was jammed in among a crowd of others, all ready at hand to support her; but even were it true that the V. A. had rushed like a lion singly and unsupported amidst the French fleet, and after he had passed them he had turned back with the fury of a British bull-dog, as his hon. friend—he begged pardon—the hon. Commodore (who had lately made new connections with those who have nearly ruined their country) had described, such conduct might have entitled a young officer to great praise for his courage; but would it not have disgraced a V. A. as commander and leader of a division of a great fleet? From his own mouth he must in that light stand condemned. Mr. B. H. next endeavoured to prove, that the court-martial which tried Adm. K. could not, consistently with the oaths they had taken, acquit the Admiral without declaring the falsity of the accusation that was brought against him. He ar-

gued upon that important part of the question with all that splendour of diction and acute reasoning with which he is peculiarly gifted; and having dismissed it with applause, he next indulged his vein of humour in ridicule of Mr. Miller's reasoning, that unanimity was liable to suspicion; that a bare acquittal was at least equal to an unanimous and honourable acquittal; but that an acquittal accompanied with censure was better than either. The hon. gentleman, in order to have completed his climax, and to have supported his own position, that an acquittal by a *majority* was better than a rash and good-natured *unanimity*; should have added, Mr. B—ke said, that a full condemnation was better than all. If these positions were admitted, he for one, he said, was ready to agree, that the acquittal of Sir H. P. was much more honourable than that of Adm. K. But as the House was, or at least ought to be, looked up to as a solemn and august assembly, and as the present subject of discussion would probably be regarded without doors both now and hereafter as a very serious parliamentary topic, he hoped the House would not be led away by declarations more remarkable for their ingenious absurdity than for their solidity or fair reasoning. He then recurred to the sentences of both court-martials, and from his comments upon them drew this conclusion; that the V. A. had been guilty of two distinct acts of misconduct. Adm. K's court-martial had given it as their opinion, that he had preferred a malicious charge, and his own court-martial that he had been guilty of neglect. He was no less witty than severe on the hon. Commodore's declaration, that were his father, his brother, his son, or the dearest friend in the world, guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty, he would punish him agreeably to the laws of the service. This, Mr. B—ke said, was fine in theory and speculation, but he must have more of the brute than the man in his composition who could rigidly carry it into execution. He fully defended Adm. K. for passing over the fault of his friend while he considered the V. A. in that light, but agreed with the hon. Commodore that the 27th of July had been a day of humiliation rather than of triumph to G. B. But to whom, said he, is this disgrace to be ascribed? It rests either with the Admiral or the second in command. And where were the people, the injured people of England, to look for evidence and con-



violation of the fact? Where, but to the sentences of the two courts-martial? sentences delivered on oath by men of high honour, unimpeachable integrity, and undoubted knowledge of the subject. That which tried Adm. K. had honourably and unanimously acquitted him, and declared the accusation against him malicious and ill-founded; but that which tried the V. A. had declared him guilty of neglect. Can any proposition be more clearly demonstrated? With regard to the public illuminations, so much the envy of the emissaries of state, every one knew, as well as the hon. Commodore, that the people did not rejoice for the triumphs of the 27th of July, but that a gallant officer, and an honest man, had triumphed over malice and persecution; and because generosity, sincerity, and virtue had gained a victory over malice, treachery, and meanness. Mr. B. before he concluded, diverted the House with a *jeu d'esprit* on Ld N—th, for attempting at irony on his amendment. The noble Lord, he said, had taken much pains to little purpose in knotting and splicing the motion, and in fishing the mast of it; observing, at the same time, that he needed not to have fired a gun to leeward, as his distress was pretty evident. He had a ship with rotten masts to manage, and every one might see that his mizen-top masts were shot away. It was not yet certain whether he could bring her safe into port, though at present he seemed far enough off from a lee-shore. He finished with giving his hearty assent to the motion as it stood originally.

Rt. hon. T. T—nsb—d argued strongly for the motion. Reprobated the idea of arraigning the justice of a court-martial, composed of gentlemen of the first characters in their profession, for the sake of supporting a man who the whole world knew had brought a false and malicious accusation against his superior officer, and whose sentence that House had sanctioned in the most unequivocal terms. He was severe on Com. J—nst—e, whose arguments, he said, he was not afraid to encounter, but he dreaded his venomous praise.

Mr. *Attor. Gen.* [W—ll—ce] acknowledged, that, at a time when the popular rage ran high, and before he was fully informed, he had said, that the minister who then should employ him deserved to be accused; but there is surely a wide difference between employing a person in a kind of civil employment, and promoting him to a naval or

military trust. I ask, said he, what naval or military skill or courage is necessary for the government of Greenwich Hospital?

Sir Fl. N—rt—n justified the strong language he used in conveying the thanks of the House to Adm. Keppell. How displeasing soever it might seem to some gentlemen, he should always prefer his duty to every other consideration. As for Sir H. P's not being tried for malice, or heard upon that subject, the argument is trifling. Was it not apparent, when he produced his evidence, and pressed home every criminating circumstance to support his charge, and when those circumstances amounted to not so much as a feather in the scale of justice, that his accusation was ill-founded? What less could a court-martial say, consistently with the oaths they had taken, than that the accusation was ill-founded? and being ill-founded, what other motive but malice could be assigned for preferring a false accusation? Malice, Sir Fl. said, was an affection of the mind that could no otherwise be proved than by its effects. But supposing the sentence, in strictness of law, to be extra-judicial, What would that avail? Would it alter the just opinion of the members of the court-martial, founded on the merits of the evidence produced before them? To deem it extra-judicial, because in consonant with the forms of this or that court, is only confounding of terms. That which is consistent with justice cannot be *extra-judicial*. Every judge is bound by his oath to determine impartially, and to pronounce justly. The laws of justice are immutable, and not to be affected by forms; nor are courts-martial fettered by forms. The laws of honour and of justice are their guides, and they can never err while they follow their dictates.

Mr. *Sol. Gen.* (M—ssi—d) agreed with the learned gentleman, that, though the forms of law might vary, the laws of justice were immutable; agreeably to this principle he maintained, that justice entitled every man to be heard in his own defence. The motives of any person who prefers an accusation against another, though the accusation may prove false, may notwithstanding be very innocent; and therefore it would be the extreme of injustice to condemn such a person without allowing him an opportunity of explaining his motives. Accusers may be misinformed, may misconceive things, may be credulous, or they may judge of transactions according to the feelings of their own



own hearts, without being chargeable with malice. Such persons may be able to prove incontestibly, that their accusations did not originate in malice, by shewing what their real motives were. He could not therefore help disapproving the sentence, though he acquitted the court-martial of any ill intention.

Mr. D—nn—g denied that Sir H. P. had been condemned without being heard. He was heard on the charge of malice, when he was increasing his malice by every effort to bring Adm. K. to condemnation and death. The officers who tried Mr. K. were competent to judge of Sir H's motives, and therefore their opinion was of equal weight whether judicially or extra-judicially delivered. That it was extra-judicial he could by no means allow. The forms of courts were different; and though it might clash with the forms of Westminster-hall, it was perfectly consistent with those of courts-martial. Mr. D. was very pleasant on the Attorney-General. He had foretold, he said, that the learned gentleman had provided some hole to escape, when he talked of impeaching the minister that should dare to employ Sir H. P.; and now it appeared that he had found a very wide gate for getting out of the scrape. Had ministers employed him *then*, they would have deserved the block; but now the times are changed, and *nos mutamur in illis*.

Ld Fr. C—mpb—ll could never agree that any man should be criminated upon record without a specific trial, and being heard in his own defence. It was a dangerous precedent in any court. The House divided. For the amendment 214, against it 149.

This day, Feb. 1, being the first time the right hon. Sir F. Norton had come to the House this session, the Speaker addressed him in the following terms:

"SIR FLETCHER NORTON,

"This House on Monday the 20th of Nov. last came to a resolution to thank you for your conduct in this House:

"Your knowledge of the constitution makes it unnecessary to inform you, how great a mark of distinction is conveyed to an individual by the approbation of so important and principal a part of the constitution.

"Your affection for the Commons of G. B. augmented by the services you have rendered to them, and which is the subject of the present acknowledgements, will, I am persuaded, excite in you those generous feelings which become a per-

son conscious of having deserved the good-will and thanks of his country.

"I will detain you no longer than whilst, in the name of the House, and the words of their resolution, I thank you, Sir Fletcher Norton, late Speaker of this House, for your conduct during the time you filled the chair in the two last parliaments."

Upon which Sir F. N. stood up in his place, and returned the House thanks for the honour they had done him, and the Speaker thanks for the particular civility with which he had complied with the commands of the House.

Feb. 2.

No debate, nor anything material till

Feb. 8. When the Secretary at War [Mr. J—nk—son] informed the H. of some variations to be made in the Mutiny Act, one of which was, a total omission of the word IRELAND in the bill. This, he said, was in consequence of a bill passed in the Irish parliament for the regulation of the military in that kingdom, which made the word *Ireland* no longer necessary in the bill now to be brought in: another variation was, the introduction of a new clause for delegating an authority to the first commander in any place in India to hold courts-martial on the spot, without the necessity of having recourse to the commander in chief.

Sir P. J. Cl—ke hoped, that in delegating this power, care would be taken that officers should *not* be tried by those of inferior rank to themselves. And

Sir G. Y—nge observed, that omitting the word IRELAND in the bill, was a matter of serious consequence. If it was intended, that this country should give up all claim to legislation over Ireland, it would be better to speak out, than to do it bit by bit. Such an important resignation required the most solemn decision. It was the last stake, and when that was parted with, G. B. had nothing more to give.

The bill was ordered to be read. Adjourned.

Feb. 12.

A petition of John Touchet and John Irving, agents for the British subjects residing in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and their dependencies, was presented to the House, and read. But previous thereto Gen. Smith rose and apologized for calling the attention of the House to the subject of this petition, which was, he said, of the utmost importance, as from thence would appear the absolute necessity of coming to some speedy determination relative to the very distracted state of the government of Bengal and its subordinate dependencies. The General, that the House might the better comprehend the nature of the complaints, against which the petition was levelled (namely, the abuses committed by the Supreme

Court



Court of Judicature, instituted by an act of the 13th of his present Majesty), first stated to the House the nature of the jurisdiction in Bengal, before that court had any existence; and then proceeded to state the grievances which the new court intended to introduce; observing, at the same time, *that British subjects and others, directly or indirectly employed in the service of the East India Company, or any of our subjects, were, by the act of parliament, the only objects of the jurisdiction of this new court.*

The Mayor's Court of Calcutta decided all causes of *meum and tuum*; it consisted of a Mayor and nine Aldermen appointed by the Governor and Council, from the inhabitants of Calcutta. They were appointed for life, unless for misbehaviour, &c. and even then, if removed, they had their appeal to the King in Council. The decisions of that court were in general upright. The very few appeals from it, confirmed him in that opinion. The Chief Justice, on the opening of the Supreme Court of Judicature, paid many high compliments to the decisions of the Mayor's Court, then to be abolished. The sessions of Oyer and Terminer were held by the Governor and Council as the King's justices, and their conduct as judges was without reproach: they decided upon all occasions to the best of their judgment, and Justice was ever tempered with mercy.

In the internal provinces, courts of Adawlet and Phoniderry were established where the civil and criminal jurisdiction was exercised betwixt native and native; subject to the controul of the provincial councils, and from whose decisions, if any person thought himself injured, he might appeal to the Governor and Council of Fort William, who, by the charter, were invested by the supreme authority.

This was the state of the respective jurisdictions in Bengal, when the Supreme Court of Judicature, instituted by virtue of an act of parliament of the 13th year of his present Majesty, was opened in Calcutta. It is impossible, Sir, to speak of the establishment of that court, and pass over in silence the first remarkable judgement; I mean the case of Rajah Nundcomar\*, who was indicted for forgery; a forgery committed many years before the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He was found guilty, condemned, and executed.

The General, in the course of his speech, related a variety of striking instances of the intolerable hardships which the inhabitants of Bengal laboured under from the oppressions of that court; but we shall content ourselves with the recital of one selected from the petition of Warren Hastings, governor-general, and of Philip Francis and Edw. Wheeler, Esqrs. counsellors for the government of the presidency of Fort Wil-

liam in Bengal, which, with the narrative already published, see p. 125, will point out the necessity of the interposition of the British legislature, to prevent the repetition of enormities of the like kind for the future. In or about the month of September 1779, a suit was instituted in the Supreme Court by Coffinaut Bobbeo, an inhabitant of Calcutta, against Rajah Soondernarain, the Zemendar of Cossijura and Shawpoor; and on the 7th of the same month a writ of Capias was obtained, and sent to be served on the said Rajah, who, terrified by this act, had concealed himself, and thereby became incapable of attending to the collection of his revenues, and of fulfilling his engagements to the United East India Company for their respective share thereof. The petitioners, alarmed for the immediate effects of this proceeding, and knowing that the said Rajah was not subject to the jurisdiction of the court, caused notice to be given him, that he was not bound to obey its process; and the writ of Capias was accordingly returned unexecuted; whereupon a new writ of sequestration was immediately issued against the lands and effects of the said Rajah; and, to compel his appearance and enforce the execution of this last writ, the sheriff had dispatched a considerable force to Cossijura, consisting of Peons, Sepoys, and European sailors, all completely armed, and instructed to use force for the execution of the process, and even to fire upon any person who should obstruct it. Hitherto the powers of government had never been employed in relation to the Supreme Court, but in aid of its authority; but they now found themselves reduced to the painful necessity of opposing it, to assert their own civil and military rights, and to yield their protection to the country and people from the controul of a foreign law, and the terrors of a new and usurped dominion. Impelled by these considerations, the presidency ordered military force to apprehend the sheriff's officers, who had been employed to execute the writ of sequestration, with all their followers. This was effected accordingly, and the whole body, consisting of 86 men armed, were made prisoners, and brought to the presidency, where the first purpose of the petitioners having been thus accomplished, they were, by order, immediately released. It appeared, that in the execution of the writ, the apartments allotted to the female part of the Rajah's family, which are even held sacred in this country, were forcibly entered, his temple broke open and plundered, and the image of his worship thrust into a basket and deposited with mixed lumber under the seal of the court. Such acts are accounted instances of the grossest violation and sacrilege, according to the principles and persuasions of those provinces, and have been never

\* See this man's case fully stated in our Vol. XLIX. 555.



known to have been authorised with impunity by the most despotic of their Mahometan rulers: It is to be lamented, that such a reproach should have fallen on the professors of the mild and benevolent dictates of the Christian dispensation. The judges of the court, enraged at this resistance of their authority, have declared their resolution of inflicting exemplary punishment on all persons concerned or suspected of having been concerned in it. With an undistinguishing vengeance, they have ordered attachments to issue against the military officer whose duty it became to execute the orders of the presidency; on Mr. Naylor, the Company's attorney; and on Mr. Swainston, a servant of the Company, whose only offence appears to have been an unfortunate curiosity, which led him to be a spectator of what the court had termed a rescue. The presidency have granted to their military officer the protection of the troops, with which he is stationed, against any attempts which may be made to arrest him. The other two-named persons have been thrown into the common jail, and Mr. Naylor required to answer to interrogations, such as the petitioners believe to be most repugnant to the wise and humane spirit of the English law, and never before practised but in the courts of inquisition. Cossinaut Bobboo, the plaintiff in the cause, by the advice of the court, has lately instituted a suit against the members of the presidency, who have been severally served with summonses to appear and answer to the same; but have refused to appear, both because they conceive themselves not to be answerable in their own persons for acts done by them as governor and general council, and because the plaint which was filed against them is founded on their resistance to the unlawful acts of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Such hath been the progress of this unhappy division, and such is the present state of it.

The petition of the agents concludes in these words, "Your petitioners can bear distress like men, but they must also feel like men; and speak these feelings like Englishmen; if the language of complaint is warm, let it be attributed to the dread of future injuries; from a keen sensibility of what is past, your petitioners claim a trial by jury as their birthright, and they solicit to be relieved from the other great grievances they labour under.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that you will be pleased to take into consideration the following requests:

To grant a trial by jury in all cases where it is by law established in England:

To limit the retrospective powers of the court to the time of its establishment in Bengal:

To define, beyond the power of discretionary distinction, the persons who are and who are not amenable to the jurisdiction of the court:

To declare what statutes shall, and what statutes shall not, be in force in Bengal:

To direct and circumscribe the power of the court in the admission and rejection of evidence, so as that all rejected evidence may accompany the appeal by way of affidavit or otherwise:

To appoint distinct and separate judges for the law and equity sides of the court:

To restore the antient and constitutional power of hearing appeals in the first instance to the supreme authority in this government, formerly vested in the president and council, and now vested in the governor-general and council:

To lodge a power of staying executions in criminal cases (till his Majesty's pleasure be known) in the governor-general and council:

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

[To be continued.]

*Minutes of what passed in Parliament on the first Day of the second Parliament.*

AS soon as the King had delivered his speech from the Throne, and left the House, Ld Southamton rose, and moved the address. He prefaced his motion, by lamenting the melancholy catastrophe that had closed the scene of Earl Cornwallis's triumphs. He paid the highest encomiums on that General's bravery. He exhorted their Lordships notwithstanding to magnanimity. It was the true characteristic of a great people to acquire fresh ardour from misfortune. That there was the less reason for dejection: as our arms, though less successful in America than the justice of our cause merited, had prevailed in India, where our affairs were restored by a most signal victory over Hyder Ally. He urged the example of the Prince upon the Throne to inspire their Lordships with fortitude, and concluded his speech with moving the address.

He was seconded by Ld *Walpole*, who entered fully into the present state of this country, with the steps that led to our present calamitous situation, owing, he said, to the most formidable and dangerous confederacy that was ever formed against any nation—such a combination made it unnecessary to urge their Lordships to steady and vigorous measures. If parliament should hesitate to co-operate with his Majesty, agreeable to the sentiments delivered from the Throne, the most fatal mischiefs must follow. The loss of trade, the loss of territory, the loss of honour; and, what was still more mortifying to a high-spirited people, the loss of that pre-eminence among the great powers of Europe, by which G. B. had been long distinguished. He warned their Lordships against listening to those who, dreading the prosecution of a just and necessary war, were for listening to terms of an inglorious peace. He inveighed with bitterness against the treacherous machinations of France, and the ingratitude of our ancient and firm allies the Dutch.



Dutch. He powerfully enforced the policy of directing the whole British force *against their Marine*. He inveighed against those enemies to their country, who had been the means of provoking a war in the Carnatic. And he condemned the policy which had of late prevailed of taking away the responsibility of the executive power, by throwing every thing into parliament; and concluded a long and sensible speech by lamenting, as a public loss, the fate of Ld C—r—nw—lis.

Ld S~~b~~—l~~b~~—ne then rose, and, far from censuring the opinions of the noble Lords who had spoken before him, frankly owned, that he could easily account for the language their Lordships had that day advanced, and for that which his Majesty had spoken from the Throne. It was natural, he said, for a prince, possessed of a valourous and generous mind, to gather firmness from misfortunes. He could easily account to himself why his Majesty, who, seeing his empire from the highest pitch of glory and splendor, to which it had been raised, tumbling down to disgrace and ruin with a degree of precipitation which no previous history could parallel, should rise in greatness of mind superior to the dreadful situation of his affairs. Nor did he wonder that ministers should take advantage of the noble sentiments of their monarch, to fabricate such a speech as should best suit to flatter his personal feelings; but it was to be remembered, that those ministers had never governed long for the people's advantage in any country, who had not fortitude enough to resist the mere impulse of their master's sentiments, when the real state of an empire called for a plain, sincere, undisguised representation of its condition. It had been usual, his Lordship observed, to treat the speech from the throne as the speech of the minister; but whether, in fact, the sentiments they had just heard were the genuine sentiments of his Majesty, or the language which the minister had put into the royal mouth, he should proceed to give his opinion upon it exactly as it struck him. His Lordship then proceeded to examine the speech. He expressed his surprize, how the situation of our affairs in India got into it. Nothing, he said, that either of the noble Lords had advanced, had cleared up the mystery\*. No information, he was bold to say, that government were in possession of, could warrant the House in supposing, that our affairs in India were in a condition to be boasted of. The abominable peculations practised there by those in power, were a disgrace to minis-

ters, who ought long since to have applied a radical cure, and effectually prevented a continuance of practices that had loaded the British character with infamy. Supposing the facts to be true, as stated by the noble Lords, and that Sir Eyre Coote had obtained a victory, he was warranted to say, that such were the damages done to the Carnatic by the irruption of Hyder Ally, that they could not be retrieved in many years. The noble Lords had spoken of the province of Bengal as being at peace, and of the resources to be drawn from that quarter. He had waited to hear something of the Bengal treasury, but not a syllable upon the subject! The fact was, there was not a single shilling there, and the territorial revenues in the East-Indies, for want of proper management, so far from being a resource, were likely to prove deficient, and the expences of the government sustained at an immense cost to Great Britain. The noble Lords had talked of redoubling our efforts for continuing the war. We had now been thirteen years engaged in it, for so long ago it was (at a time when he had the honour to be in office) that a question arose on the subject of sending two regiments to General Gage; he was perfectly in the recollection, that he then delivered it as his opinion, they should be sent with a discretionary power to the general, to keep them if occasion rendered it absolutely necessary, but otherwise to send them back. His colleagues in office were of opinion, that they should stay at all events in America; he was overpowered, and they went. At that time he predicted the fatal events that ensued. He imputed the public misfortunes to a want of system, of combination, and intelligence, which, he said, particularly characterized it from beginning to the end. He declared, we had all through been following the French, and giving them the advantage by that means. That as soon as we heard they were failed with a large force, we followed them with a small one, and scarcely ever arrived till the business they went upon was executed. This, he asserted, was the case in the Chesapeak; not that the Chesapeak was merely where Lord C—rnw—lis had been captured. If, said his Lordship, the war is continued with the same want of system, we shall soon have another Chesapeak at Jamaica! another Chesapeak at Barbadoes! another Chesapeak at all our West-India islands! nay, he expected to see another Chesapeak at Plymouth, and should not wonder to find a Chesapeak in the river

\* Ld H—l~~b~~—gh gave this explanation. He said, our affairs there had, a few months ago, the most unpromising appearance. Gen. Bailie, with 4000 of our veteran troops, had been cut to pieces or captured by Hyder Ally; Sir Hector Monro obliged to retire to Madras, and the whole Carnatic laid waste by the enemy; but by the latest and most authentic accounts, Sir Eyre Coote was at the head of a numerous and well-disciplined army, and Col. Carnac had given Hyder Ally a most complete defeat, killing 8000 of his men, and obliging him to retreat. This was the contrasted state of the country at two periods not very distant.



Thames! He stated the periods at which France and Spain had broken with us, and said, that last year was marked by the phrenzy of our going to war with our old natural friend and ally the Dutch. He called it a war of perfidy and breach of faith; he said, as the measure was concealed till the moment of its taking place, he thought that ministers had determined in that case to do something great, something important, something to recompense the loss of reputation incurred by so shameful a surprize. For his part, if he had ever determined on being a rogue, he would at least have shewn himself an able rogue, and have done some deed great enough to bear out his perfidy; when ministers, therefore, broke with the Dutch, he supposed at least, that they had sent to seize on some of the Spice Islands, Ceylon, or some other important place. But what had they done? Taken St. Eustatius! He appealed to the House whether, when that matter was debated last year, he did not say the capture of St. Eustatius would prove the worst job of the whole war. For he solemnly believed the capture of *Ld C—rnw—s* was owing to the capture of St. Eustatius; and his reason was, that the stores that were found there, were purchased by those who sold them to the Americans, who could no otherwife have been so well supplied.

The speech and the address talked of prosecuting the war. He pronounced it impossible. From living in the country, he knew that a single recruit for any of the old regiments was scarcely to be obtained; and as for our navy, if we had the best first lord of the Admiralty, and the ablest board that ever sat, they could not provide for all the distant services of so extensive a war; the fine navy at the conclusion of the last war having been suffered to rot and moulder away, while France and Spain had been recruiting and repairing their navy during the whole of the peace. With regard to money, the last loan of 12 millions cost the country 21; so extravagant were the terms on which the money was borrowed! The war had already added 80 millions to the national debt, and before the next campaign was over, it would amount to 100 millions; so that, in fact, we should have double the interest of the national debt to pay without the smallest prospect of peace. Here his Lordship contrasted the money borrowed and funded, with the effects of each successive campaign.

This ill-fated war, his Lordship observed, commenced in 1775: no money was borrowed that year, because ministers were fearful of alarming parliament and the nation with the prospect of any additional expence. Blows began, and the fields of Lexington and Bunker's Hill were the first witnesses to the deplorable fight of Englishmen and fellow-subjects shedding each others blood.

The campaign of 1776 commenced with

the evacuation of Boston, and terminated with the affair at Trenton. That year we borrowed two millions.

That of 1777 was distinguished chiefly by the capture of Philadelphia, and defeat of the Americans in two pitched battles; but how was it wound up? by the capture of five thousand of our finest veteran troops, commanded by Gen. Burgoyne. That year we borrowed five millions.

The campaign of 1778 opened a new scene in Europe and America: France declared against us; America was, by that means, for ever separated from the parent state. Philadelphia and Rhode Island were abandoned or evacuated; and the debt incurred that year was seven millions.

The campaign of 1779, in America, was various and rather successful, but exhibited nothing decisive; and this year we borrowed ten millions.

The campaign of 1780 was ushered in with the capture of Charles-Town, and was followed by some signal advantages gained in the interior country; but it ended unfavourably with the total loss of a very valuable corps under Col. Ferguson; and that year we borrowed twelve millions.

It would be taking up too much of their Lordships time to particularize the transactions of the year 1781. It was sufficient to observe, that the campaign ended with the capture of 7000 of the best veteran troops in Europe, and their gallant commander; that we had scarcely a foot of ground in America which we could, with confidence, call our own; and, that this year, as the last, we added 12 millions more to the national debt.

The question of continuing the American war, he stated as a question not to be hastily decided upon; in order, therefore, to give due time for considering it, he declared, he had drawn up a motion, which he would read, and which was as follows: To leave out all the address, after the second paragraph, and insert these words; "And we will, without delay, apply ourselves, with united hearts, to propose and digest such councils to be laid at his royal feet, as may excite the efforts, point the arms, and command the confidence of all his subjects."

His Lordship quoted the saying of the Earl of Ch—th—m in that House some years since, when speaking of the measures which were at that time pursuing; the Earl said, "That though he would not take upon him to declare, that if the system then adopted was persevered in, his Majesty would lose his crown; he would say, it would precipitate his affairs into such a state of ruin, distraction, and calamity, that his crown would scarcely be worth his wearing." This situation, his Lordship said, was now approaching with rapid strides.

Earl of Denb—b said, the noble Earl, who moved the amendment, had censured the capture of St. Eustatius, and called it an instance



stance of perfidy. He saw the matter in a very different light; the war with Holland was a necessary one, and so far from being taken by surprize, the Dutch knew that war with England must ensue, if they did not comply with her just and fair requisitions. The capture of St. Eustatius was worth at least a million and a half to Great Britain. The ministry had been abused for the disaster that had happened to *Ld C—rnw—lis*. They were not to blame. It was the executive, and not the ministerial branch, to whom censure was imputable. He would tell their Lordships why he rested the blame there. Information was sent to the commander in chief at New York, of the intended expedition of the French in the Chesapeake so long ago as May last; it was repeated again in June and July, and he believed so late as August last, and nothing was done to oppose it. That gallant Admiral, now at home, and who had performed more actual service than any other sea officer this war, had sent word from the West Indies. And when he came away, ordered *Sir S—m—el H—d* to proceed with his fleet to the mouth of the Chesapeake, and wait there till *Adm. Gr—ves* joined him, in order to prevent the French fleet from entering the Chesapeake, and effecting their design. *Sir S—m—el H—d* arrived at the mouth of the Chesapeake with his squadron, and dispatched a frigate to *Adm. Gr—ves*, to let him know he waited for him; he continued there nine days; and, when tired with waiting, looked into the Chesapeake and into the Delaware, but saw neither friend nor foe; he then sailed to New York. His Lordship said farther, that *Adm. Gr—ves* did not take all our ships with him, when he engaged *Monf. de Gr—sse*, but left one behind him\*. He added, that by mentioning these particulars, he meant to impute blame to no man, only to clear ministers, who had been unjustly charged. Probably the commanders in chief, by sea and land in America, had very good reasons for what they did. All he wished for, was an enquiry. His Lordship declared, he thought the American war ought to be prosecuted. The loss of four, five, or even six thousand men, did not weigh with him sufficiently to induce him to alter his opinion upon the subject; he therefore gave the original address his hearty support.

*Ld St—m—t* observed, that to offer advice to the Sovereign in what manner the war was to be carried on, would be to open in parliament the whole intention of the campaign; and that was a matter, he trusted, which the wisdom of the House would never assent to. His Majesty spoke of peace as the wish of his heart. There could not be any noble Lord to doubt it. His Majesty wished to support the dignity of his crown, and to secure happiness to his people. There

was no Peer could think he meant otherwise. What then did the present amendment tend to? It could not be peace, because it mentioned the sword; and it should not be a discussion in the House of the plans of the war, because that would, where debate was open to all hearers, be attended with certain danger to all expeditions. As to the views of France, he said, they were certainly for years past directed to ruin this country; and as their league with America was, that Congress should assist them in taking our West India islands, it would be flying in the face of common sense and common safety to put it in the power of the rebels to fulfil their engagements.

Speaking of the address. Would any noble Lord, who heard him, his Lordship said, with the House to tell all Europe, that their Lordships could no longer co-operate with their Sovereign for the preservation, or indeed salvation, of the state?

As to the measure of withdrawing the troops, it was, in his Lordship's apprehension, impracticable; unless their Lordships were contented to yield up Canada, New York, Halifax, and our fisheries, to the Americans; and in all probably the West India islands to the French.

His Lordship commented shortly on the nature and tendency of the amendment, and concluded with a few observations on the sudden favourable turn of our affairs in the East Indies.

MR. URBAN,

Wigan, Jan. 15.

**I**N Vol. II. p. 153, of Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry, that excellent critic observes, "The EXECUTION OF SIR CHARLES BAUDWIN is now allowed to be modern, even by those who maintain all the other poems to be ancient." And again, p. 157, "It is confessed that this youth [Chatterton] wrote the EXECUTION OF SIR CHARLES BAUDWIN."—Permit me here to ask, WHERE, and by WHOM, is the "Execution of Sir Charles Baudwin" ALLOWED TO BE MODERN? And WHERE, and by WHOM, is it CONFESSED, that Chatterton wrote this poem? I am yours, &c. Z.

MR. URBAN,

**I**N your present volume, p. 194, col. 1, Sir W. Buchanan, Knt. is described as formerly M. P. for Staffordshire. But this is surely a *mistake*: P. 358, col. 2, l. 1, read "p. 15, 18;" and in l. 46, read "p. 496." In p. 359, col. 1, a reference might have been made to the "Anecdotes of Bentley, Pope, &c." in p. 499 of your volume for 1773. In p. 420, col. 2, lin. 19, read "N° XI;" and in lin. 34, for "instruct," read "subtract." In p. 421, col. 1, lin. 59, read "p. 285." In p. 498, col. 2, erase lines 25, 26. In p. 498, col. 2, l. 40, read "p. 166."

SCRUTATOR.

\* He left two, viz. the Robuste, 74, and the Prudent, 64. EDIT.



OBSERVATIONS ON THE POEMS ATTRIBUTED TO THOMAS ROWLEY.

Continued from our Magazine for December, p. 559.

III. **T**HE Anachronisms come next under our consideration. Of these also these modern-antique compositions afford a very plentiful supply; and not a little has been the labour of the reverend Commentator to do away their force. The first that I have happened to light upon is in the tragedy of *Ells*, p. 212:

"She said, as her white hands white hosen  
"were knitting,

"What pleasure it is to be married!"

It is certain, that the art of knitting stockings was unknown in the time of king Edward IV, the era of the pretended Rowley. This difficulty, therefore, was by all means to be gotten over. And whom of all men, think you, Mr. Urban, this sagacious editor has chosen as an authority to ascertain the high antiquity of this practice? No other than our great poet Shakspeare; who was born in 1564, and died in 1616. Poor Shakspeare, who gave to all the countries in the world, and to all preceding eras, the customs of his own age and country, he is the author that is chosen for this purpose! "If this Scotch art (says the Commentator) was so far advanced in a foreign country in the beginning of the sixteenth century, can there be a doubt of its being known in England half a century earlier? At least the art of knitting, and weaving bone-lace, was more ancient than queen Elizabeth's time; for Shakspeare speaks of *old* and *antick* songs, which

"The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,  
"And the free maids that weave their thread  
"with bone,  
"Did use to chaunt."

*Twelfth Night*, Act II. Sc. 4."

This passage, it must be acknowledged, proves that the art was as old as the time of Shakspeare, but not one hour more ancient; nor would it answer the Commentator's purpose, even if it had been uttered by Portia in *Julius Caesar*, by the Egyptian queen in *Antony and Cleopatra*, or by Nestor in *Troilus and Cressida*.—If the learned editor should hereafter have occasion to prove, that *Dick* and *Hob* were common names at Rome, and that it was a customary practice of the populace there, two thousand years ago, to throw up their caps in the air, when they were merry, or wished to do honour to their leaders, I recommend the play of *Coriolanus* to his notice, where he will find proofs to this purpose, all equally satisfactory with that which he has produced from *Twelfth Night* to show the antiquity of the practice

of knitting stockings in England.

Many of the poems and prose works attributed to Rowley, exhibit anachronisms similar to that now mentioned. Bristol is called a city, though it was not one till long after the death of king Edward IV. Canynge is spoken of as possessing a *cabinet* of coins and other curiosities, a century at least before any Englishman ever thought of forming such a collection. Tilts and tournaments are mentioned at a period when they were unknown. *God and my Right* is the word used by duke William in the *Battle of Hasting*, though it was first used by king Richard I. after the victory at Grizors; and hatchments and armorial bearings, which were first seen at the time of the Croisades, are introduced in other places with equal impropriety.—One of Chatterton's earliest fictions was an ode or short poem of two or three stanzas in *alternate rhyme*, on the death of that monarch, which he sent to Mr. W. informing him at the same time, that it had been found at Bristol with many other ancient poems. This, however, either C. or his friends thought proper afterwards to suppress. It is not, I believe, generally known, that this is the era which was originally fixed upon by this wonderful youth for his forgeries, though afterwards, as appears from Mr. Walpole's pamphlet already mentioned, having been informed that no such metres as he exhibited as ancient, were known in the age of Richard I. he thought proper to shift the era of his productions. It is remarkable, that one line yet remains in these poems, evidently written on the first idea:

"Richard of lion's heart to fight is gone."—

"It is very improbable, as the same gentleman observes, that Rowley writing in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. as is now pretended, or in that of Henry IV. as was assigned by the credulous, before they had digested their system, should incidentally, in a poem on another subject, say, *now is Richard &c.*" Chatterton, having stored his mind with images and customs suited to the times he meant originally for the era of his fictitious ancient, introduced them as well as he could in subsequent compositions. One other singular circumstance, which I learn from the same very respectable authority, I cannot omit mentioning. Among the MSS. that Chatterton pretended to have discovered in the celebrated chest at Bristol was a painter's bill\*, of which, like the rest, he produced only a copy. Great was the triumph of his advocates. Here was an undoubted relic of antiquity! And so, indeed, Mr. Urban, it was; for it was faithfully copied from the first volume of the *Anecdotes of Painting*, printed some years before; and had been ori-

\* This fraud having been detected, we hear no more of it; but in the room of it has been substituted *A List of skilful Paynters and Carvers*, which is now said to have been found along with the other MSS.



ginally transcribed by Vertoe from some old parchments in the church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol (a person, by the by, who was indefatigable in his pursuit of every thing that related to our ancient poets; and who certainly at the same time would have discovered some traces of the pretended Rowley, if any of his poetry had been lodged in that repository). Can there be a doubt, that he who was convicted of having forged this paper, and owned that he wrote the first *Battle of Hasting*, was the author of all the rest also? Were he charged in a court of justice with forging various notes, and clear evidence given of the fact, corroborated by the additional testimony of his having on a former occasion fabricated a Will of a very ancient date, would a jury hesitate to find him guilty, because two purblind old women should be brought into court, and swear that the Will urged against him had such an ancient appearance, the hand-writing and language by which the bequests were made was so old, and the parchment so yellow, that they could not but believe it to be a genuine deed of a preceding century?—But I have insensibly wandered from the subject of Anachronisms. So much, however, has been already said by others on this point, that I shall now hasten to the last matter which I meant to consider, viz. the Mss. themselves, which are said to have contained these wonderful curiosities.

IV. And on this head we are told by Mr. B. that the hand-writing, indeed, is not that of any particular age, but that it is very difficult to know precisely the era of a Ms. especially when of great antiquity; that our kings wrote very different hands, and many of them such, that it is impossible to distinguish one from the other; and that the diminutive size of the parchments on which these poems were written, (of which, I think, the largest that these Commentators talk of is eight inches and a half long, and four and a half broad,) was owing to the great scarcity of parchment in former times, on which account the lines often appear in continuation, without regard to the terminations of the verse.

Now, Sir, most of these assertions are mere *gratis dicta*, without any foundation in truth. I am not very well acquainted with the ancient Mss. of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. But I have now before me a very fair Ms. of the latter end of the sixteenth century, in which the characters are as regular and uniform as possible. If twenty Mss. were produced to me, some of that era; and others of eras prior and subsequent to it, I would undertake to point out the hand-writing of the age of queen Elizabeth, which is that of the Ms. I speak of, from all the rest; and I make no doubt that persons who are conversant with the hand-writing of preceding centuries, could with equal precision ascertain the age of more ancient Mss. than

any that I am possessed of. But the truth is, (as any one may see, who accurately examines the *fac simile* exhibited originally by Mr. Tyrwhitt in his edition of these poems, and now again by the Dean of Exeter in the new edition of them,) that Chatterton could not, accurately and for any continuance, copy the hand-writing of the fifteenth century; nor do the Mss. that he produced exhibit the hand-writing of any century whatever. He had a turn for drawing and emblazoning; and he found, without doubt, some ancient deeds in his father's old chest. These he copied to the best of his power; but the hand-writing usually found in deeds is very different from the current hand-writing of the same age, and from that employed in transcribing poems. To copy even these deeds to any great extent, would have been dangerous, and have subjected him to detection. Hence it was, that he never produced any parchment so large as a leaf of a common folio.—What we are told of the great scarcity of parchment formerly, is too ridiculous to be answered. Who has not seen the various beautiful Mss. of the works of Gower and Chaucer, in several publick and private libraries, on parchment and on vellum, a small part of any one of which would have been sufficient to contain all the poems of Rowley, in the manner in which they are pretended to have been written?—But any speculation on this point is but waste of time. If such a man as Rowley had existed, who could troul off whole verses of Shakspeare, Dryden, and Pope, in the middle of the fifteenth century, he would have had half the parchment in the kingdom at his command; statues would have been erected to him as the greatest prodigy that the world had ever seen; and in a few years afterwards, when printing came to be practised, the presses of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde would have groaned with his productions.

Much stress is laid upon Chatterton's having been seen frequently writing, with old crumpled parchments before him. No doubt of the fact. How else could he have imitated old hands in any manner, or have been able to form even the few pretended originals that he did produce? But to whom did he ever show these old Mss. when he was transcribing them? To whom did he ever say—"Such and such characters denote such letters, and the line that I now show you in this old parchment is of this import?" Whom did he call upon, knowing in ancient hands, (and such undoubtedly he might have found) to establish, by the testimony of his own eyes, the antiquity of these Mss.? If an ingenious youth (as Mr. W. justly observes) "enamoured of poetry, had really found a large quantity of old poems, what would he have done? Produced them cautiously, and one by one, studied them, and copied their style, and exhibited sometimes a genuine, and sometimes a fictitious piece? or blazed the discovery abroad;



abroad, and called in every lover of poetry and antiquity to participation of the treasure? The characters of imposture are on every part of the story; and were it true, it would still remain one of those improbable wonders, which we have no reason for believing."

What has been said already concerning forged compositions, cannot be too often repeated. If these Mss. or any part of them exist, why are they not deposited in the British Museum, or some publick library, for the examination of the curious? Till they are produced, we have a right to use the language that Voltaire tells us was used to the Abbé Nodot. "Show us your Ms. of Petronius, which you say was found at Belgrade, or consent that nobody shall believe you. It is as false that you have the genuine satire of Petronius in your hands, as it is false that that ancient satire was the work of a consul, and a picture of Nero's conduct. Desist from attempting to deceive the learned; you can only deceive the vulgar."

Beside the marks of forgery already pointed out, these poems bear yet another badge of fraud, which has not, I believe, been noticed by any critic. Chatterton's verses have been shown to be too smooth and harmonious to be genuine compositions of antiquity; they are liable at the same time to the very opposite objection; they are too old for the era to which they are ascribed. This sounds like a paradox; yet it will be found to be true. The versification is too modern; the language often too ancient. It is not the language of any particular period of antiquity, but of *two entire centuries*.—This is easily accounted for. Chatterton had no other means of writing old language, but by applying to glossaries and dictionaries; and these contain all the antiquated words of preceding times; many provincial words used perhaps by a northern poet, and entirely unknown to a southern inhabitant; many words also, used in a singular sense by our ancient bards, and perhaps by them only once. Chatterton drawing his stores from such a copious source, his verses must necessarily contain words of various and widely-distant periods. It is highly probable, for this reason, that many of his lines would not have been understood by one who lived in the latter end of the fifteenth century. That the diction of these poems is often too obsolete for the era to which they are allotted, appears clearly from hence; many of them are much more difficult to a reader of this day, without a glossary, than any one of the metrical compositions of the age of Edward IV. Let any person, who is not very profoundly skilled in the language of our elder poets, read a few pages of any of the poems of the age of that king, from whence I have already given short extracts, without any glossary or assistance whatsoever; he will doubtless meet sometimes with words he does not understand, but he will find much fewer

difficulties of this kind, than while he is perusing the poems attributed to Rowley. The language of the latter, without a perpetual comment, would in most places be unintelligible to a common reader. He might, indeed, from the context, guess at something like the meaning; but the lines, I am confident, will be found, on examination, to contain twenty times more obsolete and obscure words than any one poem of the age of Edward IV. now extant.

Before I conclude, I cannot omit to take notice of two or three particulars on which the Dean of Exeter and Mr. Bryant much rely. The former, in his *Dissertation on Ella*, says, "Whatever claim might have been made in favour of Chatterton as the author [of the *Battle of Hasting*], founded either on his own unsupported and improbable assertion, or on the supposed possibility of his writing these two poems, assisted by Mr. Pope's translation [of Homer], no plea of this kind can be urged with regard to any other poem in the collection, and least of all to the dramatick works, or the tragedy of *Ella*; which required not only an elevation of poetic genius far superior to that possessed by Chatterton, but also such moral and mental qualifications as never entered into any part of his character or conduct, and which could not possibly be acquired by a youth of his age and inexperience." "Where (we are triumphantly asked) could he learn the nice rules of the Interlude, by the introduction of a chorus, and the application of their songs to the moral and virtuous object of the performance?"—Where?—from Mr. Mason's *Elfrida* and *Caractacus*, in which he found a perfect model of the Greek drama, and which doubtless he had read. But *Ella* "inculcates the precepts of morality;" and Chatterton, it is urged, was idle and dissolute, and therefore could not have been the author of it. Has then the reverend editor never heard of instances of the purest system of morality being powerfully enforced from the pulpit by those who in their own lives have not been always found to adhere rigidly to the rules that they laid down for the conduct of others? Perhaps not; but I suppose many instances of this kind will occur to every reader. The world would be pure indeed, if speculative and practical morality were one and the same thing. "That knowledge of times, of men and manners," without which, it is said, *Ella* could not have been written, I find no difficulty in believing to have been possessed by this very extraordinary youth. Did he not, when he came to London, instead of being dazzled and confounded by the various new objects that surrounded him, become in a short time, by that almost intuitive faculty which accompanies genius, so well acquainted with all the reigning topics of discourse, with the manners and different pursuits of various classes of men, with the state of parties, &c. as to pour



out from the press a multitude of compositions on almost every subject that could exercise the pen of the oldest and most experienced writer. He who could do this, could compose the tragedy of *Ella*†: (a name, by the by, that he probably found in Dr. Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, vol. I. p. xxiv.) Almost every part of the Dissertation on this tragedy is as open to observation as that I have now mentioned. It is not true, as is asserted (p. 175), that the *rythmical tales*, before called *tragedies*, first assumed a regular dramatick form in the time of Edward IV. These melancholy tales went under the name of tragedies for above a century afterwards. Many of the pieces of Drayton were called *tragedies* in the time of Queen Elizabeth, though he is not known to have ever written a single drama. But without staying to point out all the mistakes of the reverend critic on this subject, I recommend to those readers who wish to form a decided opinion on these Poems, the same test for the tragedy of *Ella* that I have already marked out for the *Battle of Hasting*. If they are not furnished with any of our dramatick pieces in the original editions, let them only cast their eyes on those ancient interludes which take up the greater part of Mr. Hawkins's first volume of *The Origin of the English Drama* (the earliest of them composed in 1512); and I believe they will not hesitate to pronounce *Ella* a modern composition. The dramas which are yet extant (if they can deserve that name), composed between the years 1540 and 1570, are such wretched stuff, that nothing but antiquarian curiosity can endure to read a page of them. Yet the period I speak of is near a century after the era of the pretended Rowley.—The argument of Mr. B. on this subject is too curious to be omitted: "I am sensible (says he, in his *Observations*, p.

166) that the plays mentioned above [the Chester Mysteries] seem to have been confined to religious subjects. But though the monks of the times confined themselves to these subjects, it does not follow that people of more learning and genius were limited in the same manner. As plays certainly existed, the plan might be sometimes varied; and the transition from sacred history to profane, was very natural. Many generous attempts may have been made towards the improvement of the rude drama, and the introduction of compositions on a better model; but the ignorance of the monks, and the depraved taste of the times, may have prevented such writings being either countenanced or preserved. It may be said that we have no examples of any compositions of this sort. But this is begging the question, *while we have the plays of Ella and Godwin before us. The former is particularly transmitted to us as Rowley's.*† I believe no reader will be at a loss to determine who it is that in this case begs the question. Here we have another remarkable instance of that kind of circular proof of which I have already taken notice.

In the multitude of topicks agitated by these commentators, I had almost forgot one, much relied upon by the last-mentioned gentleman. It is the name of *Widdeville*, which, we are informed (p. 317), is written in all the old chronicles *Woodville*; and the question is triumphantly asked, "how could Chatterton, in his *Memoirs of Cannyng*, [Miscell. p. 119] vary from all these chronicles?—Where could he have found the name of *Widdeville* except in one of those manuscripts to which we are so much beholden?" If the learned commentator's book should arrive at a second edition, I recommend it to him to cancel this page (as well as a former, in which he appears not to have known that

\* The following notices which Mr. Walpole has preserved, are too curious to be omitted. They will give the reader a full idea of the professed authorship of Chatterton. In a list of pieces written by him, but never published, are the following:

5. "To LORD NORTH. A Letter signed the MODERATOR, and dated May 26, 1770, beginning thus: "My Lord—It gives me a painful pleasure, &c."—This (says Mr. W.) is an encomium on administration for rejecting the Lord Mayor Beckford's remonstrance.

6. A Letter to Lord Mayor Beckford, signed PROBUS, dated May 26, 1770.—This is a violent abuse of Government for rejecting the remonstrance, and begins thus: "When the endeavours of a spirited people to free themselves from an insupportable slavery"—On the back of this essay, which is directed to Chatterton's friend, Cary, is this indorsement:

"Accepted by Bingley—set for and thrown out of *The North Briton*, 21 June, on account of the Lord Mayor's death.

Lost by his death on this Essay . . . . . 11 6

Gained in Elegies . . . . . 2 2

— in Essays . . . . . 3 3

Am glad he is dead by . . . . . 3 13 6"

† Chatterton wrote also a *Munk's Tragedy*; which, if his forgeries had met with a more favourable reception than they did, he would doubtless have produced as an ancient composition. With the ardour of true genius he aspired

*peters inde coronam,*

*Unde prius nulli velarint tempora Musæ.*

‡ In the same manner argues the learned pewterer of Bristol, Mr. Geo. Catcott.—These poems are certainly genuine, "for Rowley himself mentions them in the Yellow Roll." See his letter in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XLVIII. p. 348.



happy man be his del! is a common expression in Shakspeare, and for his ignorance of which he is forced to make a clumsy apology in his Appendix; and begs leave to inform him, that Chatterton found the name of *Widdeville* in a very modern, though now scarce, book, the *Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England*\*, by Mr. Walpole, every one of whose works most assuredly Chatterton had read.

The names of the combatants in the *Battle of Hastings*, an enumeration of which takes up one third of this gentleman's work, and which, he tells us, are only to be found in Doomsday-book and other ancient records that Chatterton could not have seen, have been already shown by others to be almost all mentioned in Fox's *Book of Martyrs* and Holinshed's *Chronicle*. And what difficulty is there in supposing that the names not mentioned in any printed work (if any such there are) were found in the old deeds that he undoubtedly examined, and which were more likely to furnish him with a catalogue of names than any other ancient monument whatsoever? It is highly probable also, that in the same chest which contained these deeds, he found some old Diary of events relating to Bristol, written by a mayor or alderman of the fifteenth century, that furnished him with some accounts of Rowley and Cannyng, and with those circumstances which the commentators say are only to be traced in William de Worcester. The practice of keeping diaries was at that time very general, and continued to be much in use to the middle of the last century. This, it must be owned, is a mere hypothesis, but by no means an improbable one.

The inequality of the poems which Chatterton owned as his own compositions, when compared with those ascribed to Rowley, has been much insisted upon. But this matter has been greatly exaggerated. Some of the worst lines in Chatterton's *Miscellanies* have

been selected by Mr. B. to prove the point contended for; but in fact they contain the same even and flowing versification as the others, and in general display the same premature abilities. If, however, a little inferiority should be found, it may be easily accounted for. Enjoin a young poet to write verses on any subject, and after he has finished his exercise, show him how Shakspeare, Dryden, and Pope, have treated the same subject. Let him then write a second copy of verses still on the same theme. This latter essay will probably be a *Cento* from the works of the authors that he has just perused. The one will have the merit of originality, the other a finer polish and more glowing imagery. This is exactly Chatterton's case. The verses that he wrote for Rowley are *perhaps* better than his others, because they contain the thoughts of our best poets often in their own words. The versification is equally good in both. Let it be remembered too, that the former were composed at his leisure in a period of near a year and a half; the latter in about four months, and many of them to gain bread for the day that was passing over him †.

With regard to the time in which the poems attributed to Rowley were produced, which it is urged was much too short for Chatterton to have been the inventor of them, it is indeed astonishing that this youth should have been able to compose, in about eighteen months, three thousand seven hundred verses, on various subjects; but it would have been still more astonishing if he had transcribed in that time the same number of lines, written on parchment, in a very ancient hand, in the close and indistinct manner in which these poems are pretended to have been written, and defaced and obliterated in many places;—unless he had been endued with the faculty of a celebrated solicitor, who being desired a few years ago in the House of Lords to read an old deed, excused himself by

\* See the first volume of that entertaining work, p. 67, art. *Antony Widville, Earl Rivers*.

† The observations on this subject, of the ingenious author of the accurate account of Chatterton, in a book intitled *Love and Madness*, are too pertinent to be here omitted. "It may be asked why Chatterton's own miscellanies are inferior to Rowley? Let me ask another question: *Are they inferior?* Genius, abilities, we may bring into the world with us; these rare ingredients may be mixed up in our compositions by the hand of Nature. But Nature herself cannot create a human being possessed of a complete knowledge of our world almost the moment he is born into it. Is the knowledge of the world which his *Miscellanies* contain, no proof of his astonishing quickness in seizing every thing he chose? Is it remembered when, and at what age, Chatterton for the first time quitted Bristol, and how few weeks he lived afterwards? Chatterton's Letters and *Miscellanies*, and every thing which the warmest advocate for Rowley will not deny to have been Chatterton's, exhibit an insight into men, manners, and things, for the want of which, in their writings, authors who have died old men, with more opportunities to know the world, (who could have less than Chatterton?) have been thought to make amends by other merits."—"In London (as the same writer observes) was to be learned that which even genius cannot teach, the knowledge of life. Extemporaneous bread was to be earned more suddenly than even Chatterton could write poems for Rowley; and, in consequence of his employments, as he tells his mother, publick places were to be visited, and mankind to be frequented."—Hence, after "he left Bristol, we see but one more of Rowley's poems, *The Ballad of Chatterie*, and that a very short one."



saying that it was illegible, informing their lordships at the same time that he would make out a fair copy of it against the next day: Chatterton, I believe, understood better how to make fair copies of illegible parchments, than to read any ancient manuscript whatsoever.

I shall not stay to take any notice of the impotent attempts that these commentators have made to overturn the very satisfactory and conclusive reasoning of Mr. Tyrwhitt's Appendix to the former edition of the fictitious Rowley's Poems: That most learned and judicious critick wants not the assistance of my feeble pen: *Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis* — If he should come into the field himself (as I hope he will), he will soon silence the Anglo-Saxon batteries of his opponents.

Having now, I fear, Mr. Urban, taken up too much of your valuable miscellany, I shall only add the following serious and well-intended proposal: I do humbly recommend, that a committee of the friends of the reverend antiquarian, Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and of the learned mythologist, Jacob Bryant, Esq. may immediately meet; — that they may, as soon as possible, convey the said Dr. M. and Mr. B. together with Mr. George Catcott, pewterer, and Mr. William Barrett, surgeon, of Bristol, and Dr. Glynn, of Cambridge, to the room over the north porch of Redcliffe church, and that on the door of the said room six padlocks may be fixed: — that in order to wean these gentlemen by degrees from the delusion under which they labour, and to furnish them with some amusement, they may be supplied with proper instruments to measure the length, breadth, and depth, of the empty chests now in the said room, and thereby to ascertain how many

thousand diminutive pieces of parchment, all eight inches and a half by four and a half, might have been contained in these chests; [according to my calculation, 964,578; — but I cannot pretend to be exact:] that for the sustenance of these gentlemen, a large peck loaf may be placed in a mound basket in the said room, having been previously prepared and left in a damp place, so as to become mouldy, and the words and figures *Thomas Flour, Bristol, 1769*, being first impressed in common letters on the upper crust of said loaf, and on the under side thereof, in Gothic characters, *Thomas Wheateley, 1464* (which Thomas Wheateley Mr. Barrett, if he carefully examines Rowley's *Purple Roll*\*, will find was an ancient baker, and “did use to bake daily for Maister Canynge twelve manchettes of chete breade, and foure douzennne of marchpanes;” and which custom of impressing the names of bakers upon bread, I can prove to be as ancient as the time of Edward IV, from Doomsday-book, William de Wircestre, Shakspeare, and other good antiquarians, as also from the Green and Yellow Rolls, now in Mr. B.'s custody)†: — that a proper quantity of water may be conveyed into the forementioned room in one of Mr. Catcott's deepest and most ancient pewter plates, together with an ewer of Wedgwood's ware, made after the oldest and most uncouth pattern that has yet been discovered at Herculaneum; — that Dr. Glynn, if he shall be thought to be sufficiently composed (of which great doubts are entertained), be appointed to cut a certain portion of the said bread for the daily food of these gentlemen and himself; and that, in order to sooth in some measure their unhappy fancies, he may be requested, in cutting the said loaf, to use the valuable knife of Mr. Shiercliffe (now in the custody

\* ROWLEY'S *Purple Roll*, Mr. Bryant very gravely tells us, is yet extant in manuscript in his own hand-writing. “It is (he adds) in two parts; one of the said parts written by Thomas Rowley, and the other by Thomas Chatterton.”

† A learned friend, who, by the favour of Mr. Barrett, has perused the *YELLOW ROLL*, informs me, that Rowley, in a treatise dated 1451, and addressed to Maister Canynge, with the quaint title *DE RE FRUMENTARIA*, (chap. XXIII. *Concernynge Horse-breing Husbandrie, and the Drill Ploughe*) has this remarkable passage: “Methinketh it were a prettie devyce if this practice of oure bakerres were extended further. I mervaille muche our scribes and amanuenses doe not get tytel letters cutt in wood, or caste in yron, and then followynge by the eye, or with a lesene, everyche letter of the booke thei meane to copie, fix the said wooden or yron letters meetelie disposed in a frame or chafe; then daube the same over with somme atramentarious stuffe, and laying a thinne piece of moistened parchment or paper on these letters, presse it doune with somme smoothe stone or heaveie weight: by whiche goodlye devyce a manie hundred copies of each booke might be strucke off in a few daies, instead of employing the eyes and hondes of poore clerkes for severall monthes with greate attention and travaille.”

This great man, we have already seen, had an idea of many of the useful arts of life some years before they were practised. Here he appears to have had a confused notion of that noble invention, the printing-press. To prevent misconstruction, I should add, that *book* in the above passage means *manuscript*, no other books being then known. — In other parts of his works, as represented by Chatterton, he speaks of *Mss.* as contradistinguished from books; but in all those places it is reasonable to suppose some interpolation by Chatterton, and those who choose it, may read *book* instead of *manuscript*, by which this trivial objection to the authenticity of these pieces will be removed, and these otherwise discordant passages rendered perfectly uniform and consistent.



of the said Dr. G.), the history\* of which has so much illustrated, and so clearly evinced the antiquity of the poems attributed to Thomas Rowley. And if in a fortnight after these gentlemen have been so confined, they shall be found to be entirely re-established in their health, and perfectly composed, I recommend that the six locks may be struck off, and that they all may be suffered to return again to their usual employments.

## MISOPICLERUS.

## ERRATA

in the former part of these Observations.

P. 556, col. 1, l. 21 from bottom, for *first stanza* read *beginning*.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 21 from bottom, for *seventeenth* read *seventeenth*.

P. 557, col. 2, l. 19 from bottom, for *shape* read *sharp*.

Ibid l. 12 from bottom, for *But in* read *In*.

P. 559, col. 1, l. 19, a semicolon instead of a full point.

Dr. LINDSAY's New Theory of Water-spouts.  
(Continued from p. 560.)

AS to M. de la Pryme's account of the spouts in Yorkshire in 1687, I think them far from being any way satisfactory, unless considered as tornados or violent tempests, in which there is nothing so common as destructive whirlwinds attended with heavy falls of rain. Peculiarly so was the one on August 15: that of June 21 might have been a spout, and a falling one too, although he, in a *deceptio visus*, speaks of the water being raised up.

For the truth, I fancy, is, respecting this last circumstance; there never was a falling spout, at least in dead calms, without some degree of spiral motion on the air. As thus, the air, prior to the fall, being perfectly at rest, upon the fall of so weighty a body, a local motion of some kind must certainly be formed. Were this motion violent, it would immediately, towards all points, extend itself over the horizon (as for aught I know was the case experienced by the Doctor's whalerman of Naurucker, p. 227); but as it will more likely be of a fanning nature, and gentle, it will rather seek to climb towards the more rarified parts of the atmosphere, striving, doubtless, also in a small degree, to extend itself outwards, as it mounts aloft; and these two contrary motions cannot, I think, fail to produce a third—to wit, a spiral turn around the spout; and in this view, according to the degrees of density then in the atmosphere, the spiral motion will be slower or quicker. Now, taking with us those light particles that are sent up in misty exhalations

from the foaming fall upon the ocean, which of course will be drifted along in this local and spiral motion of the air around the shaft of the spout; and it will, by every doctrine in perspective, shew to the eye, if at but a small distance, as if the whole phenomenon was carried around in the same motion. Hence, to me, has arisen all those fine travelling stories we meet with of spiral-screws *yet to work in the air—to work up* the ponderous element from the ocean. And carrying this natural and easy idea along with me, I can make plain English of the worst-told tale amongst them; which, without it, are full of absurdities, contradictions, frightened confusions, half-understood, half-seen, and half-told systems.

Indeed I cannot help suspecting that the very spout, which Dr. Franklin (from Dr. Stuart) has exemplified his ascending system by, is nothing else than a descending one, and I fancy (for I will not dogmatize) that I have strong reasons, which lead me to say, that there is not in nature such phenomena as rising spouts, at least in a more solid form or mass than a misty exhalation, which reasons I will give.

In the year 1772 I sailed from Jamaica in the Lady Juliana, Captain Christopher Stephenson, about the beginning of April. We had been kept by contrary winds and currents for near a month in the windward passage as it is called, between Cuba and Hispaniola, before we reached the latitude  $25^{\circ} 13'$ , having had no calms day nor night: at which time the ship's Log-book, or Journal, runs thus:

"April 21. The wind N.E. rather strong.

"April 22. Blew smartly, thick weather, cloudy and coldish.

"April 23. The wind shifted to the S.W. quarter, moderate, but still cloudy—the ship's way between 3 and 4 miles in the hour—and continued so all night, and next morning, till about noon.

"April 24. The air being clear, but still cloudy, the wind began to slacken; and about 2 o'clock P.M. upon the appearance of a spout near a mile distant from us, there issued a perfect calm—the spout continuing for about twenty minutes."

Is there any thing here coincident with the Franklinian hypothesis, of a sixty miles tract of ocean unsheltered by clouds, or unfanned by winds, to give rise to this phenomenon?—But to go on with my description.

I have said, that in the ship we enjoyed a perfect calm at the time the spout appeared, and during its continuance. But by the bend of the spout [see the plate in December, fig.

\* This very curious and interesting history may be found in Mr. B.'s *Observations* &c. p. 512. The learned commentator seems to have had the great father of poetry in his eye, who is equally minute in his account of the sceptre of Achilles. See *I. A. v. 234*. He cannot, however, on this account be justly charged with plagiarism; these co-incidences frequently happening. Thus Rowley in the 15th century, and Dryden in the 17th, having each occasion to say that a man wept, use the same four identical words—"Tears began to flow."



4.] it is evident that a gentle swaying of a breeze must have affected it; and but a gentle one; because from the first appearance to its vanishing, it stood as if motionless.

In appearance, it was about the thickness or size of a first-rate's main-mast, supposing the man of war to ride near you: but the real diameter (being distant about a mile) I will call only six feet. I should not advance so far as the rules of perspective would allow me, were I to treble that measure; but its height being at least forty times its diameter, even this moderate span of six feet gives us, instead of thirty-two feet, a spout of two hundred and fifty. And to all appearances and circumstances, this was what Dr. Franklin might have called a rising spout; for although the base was obscured with a pyramidal-shaped mist for near one-sixth part of its height, yet there was nothing of that boiling, foaming uproar on the surface of the sea, which must necessarily attend the falling of a spout, when we imagine a spout to be a heavy one—or somewhat near to the pouring of solid waters. The atmosphere was exceeding clear, to afford me a certainty in my observations. Nor till the evening, when a fresh breeze sprang up, was there any emotion on the waters, more than a gentle ruffle, such as might have been expected from, or occasioned by, the pelting of a heavy rain. Upon the immediate spot of action, no doubt the ocean might be a good deal confused, and more agitated than at our distance from it; and besides that, a little of the misty base remaining upon the spot, gave time for the disorder to be assuaged before we could see the point of agitation, which, however, could not have been violent. Had there been hearty pelting showers immediately around the spout during the time of action, this we know, by experience at sea, will of a sudden still the most turbulent waters, and I might have been left in a doubt concerning the density of the fall; but this was not the case. And I beg leave to take the more particular notice of this, because the very remarkable difference between this spout, and that I have mentioned at the banks of Newfoundland in 1749, first offered the idea, that sports, like rains, have their various densities. The weight of the former, by heavy plunges, raised the sea into mountains; this latter had no bushy foaming base, but an even looking pyramidal misty cone, and the ocean left in an easy, untumbled bed.

During the continuance of the water-spout the clouds seemed to draw together, and to gather blackness; rain also, upon this occasion, from detached clouds around us, fell plentifully, but none near the spout; none from the cloud to which the spout belonged, nor from any cloud seemingly connected with it, or from any betwixt us and the spout, to hinder our observations; and several of those clouds also, seemed to grow, or increase in their magnitudes.

Common nautical observers must, however,

be careful not to palm upon us these *drawing together of clouds*, their *gathering blackness*, and *increase of bulk*, as proofs of the rising of spouts from the sea, to fill them; for consider them philosophically, and they prove quite the contrary.

(This curious subject shall be resumed in a future Magazine.)

#### GAME OF QUADRILLE.

AS this is the season for cards, and you, Mr. Urban, have no aversion, I apprehend, to a sober game at *Quadrille* now and then, I shall here present you with a few slight observations on that game; not to instruct you how best to play it, for as I am but a mean proficient myself, I cannot pretend to that, (I refer you to *Hoyle*, and the other authors) but only to explain the terms.

*Quadrille* is founded on the noble *Spanish* game of *Hombre*, or *Man*, but came to us immediately from *France*, for which reason we find in it a mixture both of *Spanish* and *French* expressions.

*Matadores* in *Spanish* are *murderers*, and the specific cards so called do cut down and murder all the rest; and the names of those cards do accord perfectly well with this meaning.

*Spadille*, in *French*, in *Spanish*, *Spadilla*, or *espadilla*, a little sword. Hence comes the name of one of our suits, *Spades*, though it be not marked with *espadas*, or swords, as in *Spain* it is, but with *picks*, after the *French*, who call this suit *Piques*. The *Spanish* name is here therefore retained, though the device, or picks, be altered.

*Menille* seems to be a corruption of the *Spanish* *malilla*, a wicked woman, capable of any sort of mischief.

*Basto*, quasi the *Club*, by way of eminence, which is the meaning of it in *Spanish*. We, however, have changed the device of this suit into a Trefoil after the *French*, who therefore call it *Trefle*.

*Punto* is the *Spanish* ace.

*Basted*, for so it should be written, and not *beasted*, in *Spanish* means *beaten*. The *French* call it *R-mise* from *remettre*, to put down again, or return a stake, as the party that is basted is obliged to do.

*Sans prendre* is *French*, and means playing without taking a partner.

*Vole* is the *French* word for a slam, or winning every trick.

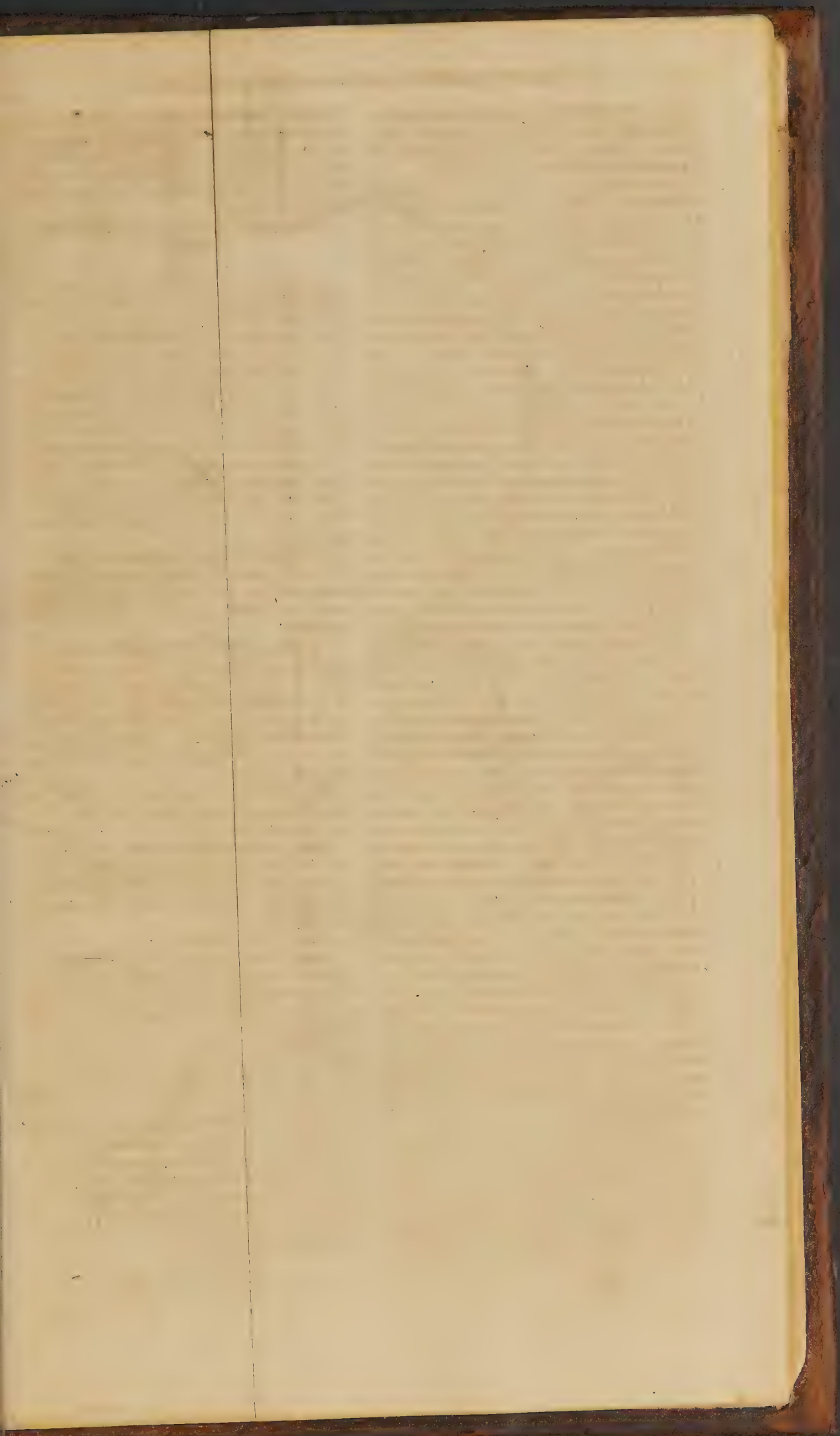
*Codille*. The chief difficulty lies in this word, as when we say, it is *codille*, for I am told that this is the proper expression, and not, you are *codill'd*, or we have got the *Codille*. Wherefore if you, Mr. Urban, or any of your numerous correspondents, will be so good as to explain this term, you, or he, will lay an obligation on, Sir,

Yours, &c. T. Row.

P. 405, l. 14, for all extracted read ill extracted.—Line 15, for to Bucer to Mr. John Cbater, read from Bucer to Mr. John Cbete.

THE

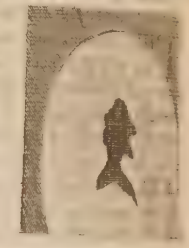






*Station of the Ships in  
PORT PRAYA BAY.*

*when the Engagement began between  
Com<sup>e</sup> Johnstone & M<sup>de</sup> Suffrien.*



*Fig. 1.*





Specimen of a NATURAL PRODUCTION  
found in Stone.

**T**HIS curious specimen [see the plate, fig. 1.] is a species of the flint. The outermost division is dark brown, the next is a muddy white, the third is a dark dusky colour, the centre is a perfect bust of a Blackamoore in its proper colours, *i. e.* as black as jet. This is a sport of nature, and will probably ever remain an unique. It is in the possession of J. Hamlyn, miniature-painter in Bath.

**I**N our Magazine for June last, p. 290, we gave a short extract from Commodore Johnstone's Letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, giving an account of an attack made upon the Squadron under his command by the French Commodore (M. de Suffrein) in Port Praya Road.

As there were some strokes in the style of that Letter, as well as something mysterious in closing the engagement, we were willing to postpone the publication of the Letter itself, in hopes of being able to procure such farther illustrations as would have rendered the relation more consistent, and consequently more satisfactory to the public. If we have not succeeded to the utmost of our wishes, it was yet incumbent upon us not to close the year with a mutilated account of so remarkable an engagement as that to which we now refer: and therefore we here present our readers with an exact copy of the Commodore's Letter, illustrated with a plan of the position of the fleets when the action commenced; from whence, and the verbal description, the intelligent reader may form a tolerable idea of the honour gained by the commander.

THE LETTER.

Romney, Port Praya Road, April 30, 1781.

MY LORD,

ON the 16th of April, at half past nine o'clock in the morning, being at anchor in Port Praya, in the Island of St. Jago, with the Squadron of his Majesty's ships under my command\*, together with the East-India ships, transports, and victuallers, who sailed with us from England, the Isis (which ship lay the farthest to leeward) made the signal for seeing eleven sail in the offing, towards the N. E.

I was then absent in a boat, giving directions for moving some ships which had driven too near each other.

As soon as I saw the signal for so many strange ships, I instantly returned on board

the Romney, and made the signal for all the persons to come from the shore, and to repair on board their respective ships, having at that time not less than 1500 persons absent from the fleet, who were employed in watering, fishing, and embarking live cattle, with other occupations necessary to the dispatch in refitting so many ships, besides a number of the officers and troops who were taking the recreation of the shore.

As soon as the signal was made, and enforced by the repeated firing of guns, and after a boat had been dispatched to the shore, to give more expedition and effect to the embarkation, a signal was made to unmoor, and another to prepare for battle.

I went on board the Isis, to make my observations on the strange ships, as they could only be seen from that ship, on account of the East point of land which intervened.

From the Isis I plainly discovered five large ships of the line, and several smaller ships, standing-in for the land; the large ships being separated from the convoy, and making signals by superior and inferior flags, which plainly denoted that they were French.

Upon this I returned on board the Romney, calling to the East-India ships, as I passed and repassed, to prepare for battle; for most of them were as yet heedless of the signals which had been made.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock the strange ships appeared, coming round the East point of land, drawn up in a line, and leading into the bay. His Majesty's ships of war (excepting as to the people who were absent on shore) were by this time prepared to receive the enemy, if they should offer any insult.

We plainly perceived they intended an attack, by the springs which were fastened to their cables along the outside of the ships; and we knew the small regard which the French usually pay to the laws of nations, when they are possessed of a superior force, or find it convenient to dispense with such obligations; and in this our expectations were not disappointed, for with much courage and seeming determination the French Commodore led on within two cables length of the Monmouth, Jupiter, and Hero, passing the Diana, Terror bomb, and Infernal fire-ship, who lay without the rest of the ships: here he hoisted his broad pendant, and displayed the French colours; he then hauled up his courses, and fired two shot at the Isis from his larboard-bow as he luffed up, and immediately after, permitting his ship to

\* The whole force with Com. Johnstone were,

Hero, 74,	Capt. Hawker.	Jason, 32,	Pigott.	Infernal fireship.		
Monmouth, 64,	Alms.	Diana, 32,	Burnabey.	Armed Transports.		
Romney, 50,	{	Johnstone.	Mercury, 28,	Prescott.	Manilla, 14,	Robinson.
		Home.	Porto, 16,	Lindsay.	Pondicherry, 14,	Grover.
Isis, 50,		Sutton.	Nymph, 14,	Stevens.	Porpoise, 14,	Allen.
Jupiter, 50,		T Palley.	Rattlesnake, 14,	Clements.	R. Charlo store-sh. 20,	Bennet.
Active, 32.		Mackenzie.	Terror Bomb, 8,	Wood.	Edward, victualler.	



shoot up in the wind, as far as the force with which the ship was sailing enabled her, he dropped his anchor a-breast of the Monmouth; and began to fire away among the ships, as fast as he could discharge and load; his sails, however, were still flying about in great confusion, so that the spring on the cable did not hold when the ship was checked to bring up, and he drove a-breast of the Hero.

After the two guns mentioned above had been discharged with shot, the fire from his Majesty's ships opened upon the enemy with great power and effect.

The next French ship which followed their Commodore anchored a-head of him; the third endeavoured to pass through for the Romney; but being unable to weather the different ships, he anchored a-stern of his Commodore, and continued there for a short space, driving about with his sails loose, until he boarded the Fortitude and Hinchinbroke East-India ships, and then went to sea. The fourth ship ran on different lines, luffing and bearing up as he passed among the skirt of our ships, and firing and receiving fire as he sailed along, but seemingly in great confusion also, and at last, with much difficulty, he wore clear of the reef on the west point without us.

The fifth ship ran among the merchant vessels also, firing at all, and attempting to board two or three as she passed along, without success.

In a quarter of an hour after the first gun, several of our East-India ships had recovered the alarm, and were firing at the enemy, and some of them in well-directed lines; two or three, however, had struck their colours, and thrown the Company's packets overboard, and others prudently put to sea.

The Romney could only fire in two openings, and this under a precision which was *cautiously observed*; neither could she veer away cable to open a larger space, as the Jason lay right a-stern of her. Seeing the Romney was like to have little share in the action, after the fourth ship had passed her, I ordered the barge to be manned, to go on board the Hero. General Meadows and Capt. Saltern insisted they should accompany me, *with a degree of generosity and good humour which I could not resist. It is pleasant to be near the General at all times, but on the day of battle that satisfaction is felt in a peculiar degree.* We were received by Capt. Hawker with as cheerful and affable civility as if we

had come to dinner, while the Hero kept up a constant, awful, heavy discharge of artillery.

The action bordered upon a surprise, and the nature of the service in which we were engaged, rendered us liable to much confusion; yet, upon the whole, until the enemy were beat off, I saw nothing on our part but steady, cool, determined valour.

Captain Alms, of the Monmouth, kept up a well-directed fire.

*Capt. Pasley had worked hard from the beginning of the business, and had got a spring in his cable, by which effort every shot told from the Jupiter.*

The French Commodore now found his situation too hot, and he cut his cable in three quarters of an hour, and went away through the ships, as his second a-stern had done before him; the other a-head was now left behind, an object to be fired at by all the ships in our fleet, who could get guns to bear upon him. In this situation he remained for fifteen minutes, hardly firing a gun during the whole time: such a spectacle of distress I never before beheld.

I am satisfied myself he struck his colours, and that they were not merely shot away, as some alledge; and this I believe, because different ships thought he struck at the same time; but it was impossible to get all the ships to cease firing at once; and one gun being afterwards discharged from the enemy's ship, the firing began again even from such of our ships as had left off.

Whether his cable was shot away, or he cut the cable, I cannot say, but off the ship went round upon the heel<sup>a</sup>; her stern falling close to the broadside of the Isis<sup>†</sup>; her masts were tottering; her yards were hanging different ways; her sails were flying about in rags, and full of holes. First fell the mizen-mast, next went the main-mast, and lastly the fore-mast and the outer end of the bowsprit tumbled in the water.

I instantly returned to the Romney, and made the signal for all captains; and after hearing the condition of every ship, I directed the men of war to cut and slip as fast as they could get to sea<sup>‡</sup>, to follow up the victory, with orders to make any India ships which lay in their way, to cut their cables also, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the merchant ships to lie fast and repair their damages, until we joined them again.

As soon as the Jason was out of the way,

\* All eyes were at this time fixed on the Commodore, from whom the signal was expected to bring this ship in, which was for some time wholly abandoned by the enemy; but seeing that no one came after her, the Heros took her in tow, and the enemy's whole squadron soon encircled her. *Letter from a Eye-Stander.*

† The hulk received three broadsides from the Isis in her way out, and could only return seven guns. *Ibid.*

‡ This was a most interesting scene, and gave general satisfaction; but what a disappointment! Though the enemy lay-by in line of battle, when the Commodore had got within gun-shot, he hauled his wind, and kept at that distance till it was dark, and then tacked in order to return, which in three days he effected, *even without the hulk.* *Ibid.*



the Romney was cast by a spring on the cable, and she went out to sea under the acclamations of the whole fleet.

The Jupiter instantly followed, and we ran between our scattered ships and the enemy. Perceiving neither the Isis nor Diana making any signs to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for so doing, their several signals were made. The Diana answered, and soon after followed; but although gun after gun was fired to enforce the signal to call out the Isis, she still remained without any signs of obedience to my signal then abroad. At last the Hero came under our stern, with a message from Capt. Sutton, saying, that his masts and yards, and sails and rigging, were so wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as fast as he could\*.

My answer was, 'All this is no excuse for disobeying my positive orders; besides, I think his damages immaterial to a man of any resources.'

Capt. Sutton's signal was therefore again enforced by another gun; he then hoisted his answering flag, and came out, after three hours delay.

All the ships being now come out, the signal was made to form the line a-head on the larboard tack. The French ships had before this collected, and taken the disabled ship in tow, and they had raised a stump forward, and fixed a sail upon it, with which they had wore the hulk, and put before the wind in a line of battle a-breast, and sent off their convoy under all the sail they could set.

When the Isis joined us, she ran under our stern, and repeated an account of her distress and her damages, particularly the want of a mizen-top-sail-yard, *which I told the Captain was nothing at all.*

The signal was now made to bear up in a line of battle a-breast. *At that instant the Isis lost her fore-top-mast above the top-sail-yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the sail hurt, or any other damage sustained, to prevent the ship from working, the fore-top-sail being close-reefed and set.*

I immediately shortened sail, to give time to the Isis to clear the wreck, which was done in half an hour or forty minutes.

This increased our distance from the enemy. *As soon as I saw the Isis could make sail, I bore up and set the fore-sail, and made the signal for the line a-breast.* When we came near the enemy, I found the Isis and Monmouth had dropped astern between two and three miles, though both of them sail much better than the Romney: their signals were therefore made to call them to their stations; the Monmouth immediately answered, and made sail accordingly; but the Isis still kept behind.

By these various obstructions and delays, added to a strong lee-current, the enemy had drawn us far to leeward of St. Jago. The sun was set; the sea had increased; I could not propose a decisive action in the night. If I followed until day-light, my prospects were great and tempting; but I must then determine to leave my convoy in distress, and separate from the troops, without any fixed determination concerning them or their destination; and I must also have relinquished the object of the present expedition; because, after getting so far to leeward that we could not fetch the Islands of Bravo or Fogo, it is a well-known fact that no ship can beat up against the N. E. winds and the S. W. currents which always prevail here, much less after such an action as must be expected.

On the other hand, if the principal force of the enemy should arrive before us at the place of our destination, it might prove equally fatal to the object of the expedition.

The dilemma was great indeed, and I felt the cruel situation with an anguish which I never before experienced; but after maturely weighing the subject in all its circumstances with those persons on whose judgment I have most confidence, I thought myself bound to return to join the ships under my protection, and to pursue the object of the expedition, it being most probable that the enemy must either send off two of their disabled ships of war to the West-Indies, in which case I shall have a superior naval force, or they must touch at the Brazils for water and repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both; in either of which cases we shall have a great advantage by the preceding action.

Next day we retook the Hinchinbroke East-India ship †, with 25 Frenchmen on board; and I learn from them, that the squadron who attacked us was composed of

L'Heros, 74, M. de Suffrein, brigadier des armées, grand commandant de Malte.  
L'Annibal, 74, M. de Tremigon, capitaine de Vaisseau.

L'Artésien, 64, M. de Cardaillac, chevalier de Malte.

Le Sphinx, 64, M. de Duchillon, capitaine de Vaisseau.

Le Vengeur, 64, M. le chevalier de Forbin, capitaine de Vaisseau.

La Fortune, 16, Corvette.

M. de Castries, commandant de l'armée de terre.

Régiment de Pondicherry, deux bataillons.  
Detachement du régiment d'Austrasie:

4. Vaisseaux des Indes, viz.

1. Le Brisson, } et cinq vaisseaux de
2. Les Trois Amis, } transport armée en
3. L'île de France, } flûte; all doubled
4. Pondicherry, } with copper.

\* This was really the case, as afterwards appears by the Commodore's own report.

† The Hinchinbroke, being disabled so as not to keep company with the enemy, was sent for Martinico, when she fell in with our fleet in her way.



The Hannibal was the ship which was disabled; the Hero led in, and suffered damages next in proportion to the Hannibal; the Artesien, Sphinx, and Vengeur, came in according as they are named, but the last three did not receive much injury. The captain of the Artesien, to which ship the prisoners belong, was killed by a grape-shot on the shoulder.

They informed me, that they sailed from Brest the 22d of March, with *Monf. le Gras* and twenty sail of the line, three of which are of three decks, bound to Martinique, besides the *Sagittaire*, frigate of 50 guns, bound to North America.

That they separated off *Madeira*, and their purpose was to attack the Squadron under my command, wherever they could find it, of which they had received a correct list at Brest; that the Artesien first discovered us lying in the Road, and tacked towards *Monsieur Suffrein* to acquaint him of it; that he instantly ordered them to prepare for the attack; and being asked by *Monf. Cardaillac*, the captain of the Artesien, what they should do, if the Portuguese forts should fire upon them, he desired them to fire at the Portuguese forts also.

After an action of such a length, in such a situation, in smooth water, with large ships so near each other, it is surprising to find how few men have been killed, and what slight damages his majesty's ships have received.

The *Monmouth* lying within a cable's length, had not a man killed, and only six wounded.

The *Jupiter* had two wounded.

The *Isis* had four killed, and five wounded.

The *Romney* had seven wounded; and the other ships according to the list enclosed \*.

The *Jason* and *Latham* East-India ships, who lay at the farthest distance from the enemy, had 4 killed and 14 wounded; among the number of the killed is *Lieut. Keith* of the *Jason*, a brave and worthy officer.

Several of the East India ships have suffered in their masts, yards, and rigging, but nothing that will impede the voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with security.

The fate of the *Infernal* fireship, and *Terror* bomb, deserves to be particularly re-

lated: they had come from the *Isle of May* two days before, and lay to the eastward, without all the ships, notwithstanding my orders in writing had been strictly given, and punctually communicated, for all the small ships to anchor within the rest. The *Terror* had sprung her bowsprit, and was fishing it, with her rigging loose, when the enemy appeared, and one of the 64 gun ships had her on board.

The *Terror* caught fire, and the enemy durst not take possession of her, though often invited so to do by *Capt. Wood*. She then cut her cable, and drove to sea, where she lost her bowsprit and foremast.

One of the French ships again followed her in this miserable condition, and fired several shot at the *Terror*; yet *Capt. Wood*, seeing us preparing to come out, would not strike his colours, but bravely contrived to set some stay-sails, and slide off in that shattered condition.

The fireship went to sea, and was taken by the enemy, by what means I cannot relate †; but I have good reason to believe she was afterwards either abandoned by the enemy, or taken by the crew, as the *Jupiter* saw her next day to leeward, and standing towards us, with her distinguishing vanes and answering-flag abroad.

The *Fortitude* India ship behaved with uncommon bravery. She was boarded by the Artesien, who fired many guns into her; several of the enemy's crew jumped on board the *Fortitude*; yet in this situation *Capt. Jenkinson*, of the 98th regiment, kept up a constant fire with small arms; several of the enemy were shot on the shrouds, and two were forced overboard, and taken up again into the *Fortitude*, after the two ships had separated.

The *Hinchinbroke* was also miserably cut and mangled by the Artesien, before she was taken.

Many of the other India ships suffered considerable damages, particularly the *Lord North*, *Osterley*, and *Asia*; and the *Edward* victualler was nearly sunk and carried out to sea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great difficulty, after turning many days, we recovered this bay with the *Fortitude*, and we towed in the *Hinchinbroke* and *Edward*.

\* Total. 16 seamen or petty officers killed; 77 ditto wounded; 4 ditto since dead of their wounds; 11 ditto taken prisoners.—20 soldiers or marines killed; 63 ditto wounded; 4 ditto since dead of their wounds; 9 ditto taken prisoners.—Officers killed. *George Keith*, first Lieutenant of the *Jason*. *Capt. Crawford*, of the 100th regiment, on board the *Osterley* East Indiaman. *Lieut. M'Donald* of ditto, on board ditto. *Lieut. Griffin*, of the 98th regiment, on board the *Pondicherry* armed transport. *Lieut. Morris* of ditto, in a boat coming from the shore. *Henry Roach*, master of the *Porpoise* armed transport. The surgeon of the *Osterley* East India ship.—Officers wounded. *Lieut. Donald Campbell* of the *Terror* Bomb vessel. *Lieut. Hind* of the 98th regiment. *Ensign Scott* of ditto, on board the *Fortitude* East Indiaman.—Prisoner. *Capt. Henry D'Esterre Darby*, commander of his Majesty's fireship *Infernal*, taken prisoner by the French.

† She was boarded by two Lieutenants about the same time, who had left her to decide who was to be the prize-master.



Every possible exertion has been used since to repair the various damages which the ships had sustained, and the whole convoy are now as completely refitted as circumstances will allow; in the execution of which service I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable attention of Capt. Pasley, whose zeal on this, and every other occasion, I wish may be represented to his Majesty.

To add to our embarrassments, the Porto sloop, who joined us the day we got back, ran foul of the Hero, and lost her fore-mast and bowsprit.

I have judged it proper to put Capt. Sutton, of the Isis, under an arrest.

Since writing the above account, the Infernal fire-ship has joined us. The enemy had abandoned her on our approach, having taken away Capt. Darby and five seamen, and nine soldiers of the 98th regiment.

Lieut. Hamilton has been ever since turning up to gain this port, which shows the impossibility of joining the convoy, if I had followed the enemy.

The fire ship has sustained little or no damages.

We shall sail from this island to-morrow; and the Porto sloop will be ready to proceed for England the day after with these dispatches. I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

MR. URBAN,

SOME doubts having arisen, relative to the authenticity of Ossian's poems, from a pamphlet published a few months ago, by a Mr. William Shaw, which you have mentioned in p. 251, Mr. Clark, a native of the Highlands of Scotland, a man of considerable genius, has written an answer to that pamphlet. His account of his antagonist is as follows; and I assure you, that it is by no means exaggerated, as it is consistent with the knowledge of several persons of veracity and honour, now residing in London.

Mr. William Shaw, author of the "Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian," is a native of the Isle of Arran, where a dialect of the Gaelic tongue is used, so corrupt in the words, and so vicious in the pronunciation, as to be almost unintelligible in the other western islands and opposite continent of the Highlands, where the language is spoken with elegance and purity. Having obtained the usual education given to persons intended for the ministry in the church of Scotland, he was admitted a clergyman in that church; and because he had no immediate chance of a living in it, he came to London, where he was employed for some time by a merchant, a native of Scotland, in the tuition of his children. During the time Mr. Shaw was thus employed, he turned his thoughts to the making a figure in Gaelic literature, as

the means of recommending himself to the patronage of some of his countrymen who had ecclesiastical preferments in the Highlands to bestow. He accordingly published proposals for printing by subscription a grammar of the Gaelic language; and, through the support of some gentlemen, natives of the Highlands, resident in London, obtained a considerable number of subscribers. This circumstance encouraged him to propose to write a dictionary of the Gaelic; a work much wanted and desired by the admirers of that ancient tongue.

But when the grammar, written by Mr. Shaw, made its appearance in public, it was soon perceived, that, from his want of knowledge in the first principles of the language, nothing was to be expected from a dictionary composed by such an unskilful hand. His Highland patrons in London became, therefore, indifferent about the proposed work, and the subscription for the dictionary went on very languidly and coldly. Mr. Shaw, however, having left the service in which he was employed in England, resolved to make a tour through the Highlands of Scotland to obtain subscribers. Unluckily for his project, the reputation of his grammar had got the start of his application for patronage to his dictionary; and the former was by no means calculated to procure encouragement to the latter; he therefore met with very little success in his journey. His professed design to rescue what he called *the dying language of his country*, recommended him, however, to a nobleman in the North, so far as to obtain from him the presentation to a living in the Highlands, of about 50l. yearly value.

Mr. Shaw having entered on the functions of his ministry, soon found that he was by no means acceptable to his parishioners. His uncouth manner gave disgust to many; whilst the provinciality of his dialect rendered his discourses almost unintelligible to all. Under such circumstances, it is natural to suppose he soon became tired of his new preferment; and he returned to London, where he resumed the plan of his dictionary, which he had in a manner laid aside on account of the very little encouragement he received for the prosecution of his design. He applied to the Highland Society in London for their support; which they collectively refused, both from their opinion of Mr. Shaw's want of abilities for such a work, and that some gentlemen of talents in Scotland had undertaken to write a dictionary of the Gaelic, that would merit, in every way, their patronage. Some individuals, however, gave their names to Mr. Shaw, which enabled him to print a book, which he called a *Gaelic Dictionary*.

When the book, under the name of the *Gaelic Dictionary*, was published, it evidently appeared, that the distrust generally entertained of Mr. Shaw's want of knowledge in the language was well founded. Instead of



of adhering to the dialect spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, he had thrown into his work all the words he could collect from vocabularies of the different dialects of the Celtic, particularly that which is used in Ireland. To give an appearance of novelty to his book, he seems to have coined many words, to be met with in no dialect whatsoever of any language, either ancient or modern. Upon the whole, there perhaps never appeared a work so unworthy of, or so unlike its title; for there are whole pages of Mr. Shaw's dictionary, which do not contain three words any way similar to the Scotch Gaelic.

Disappointment and resentment operated very powerfully on Mr. Shaw's mind. His hope of patronage in Scotland had been extinguished. He had quarrelled with his parishioners; and a living of fifty pounds a year was not sufficient to gratify his high expectations. He therefore resolved to quit the church of Scotland entirely, and to take orders in that of England. As he had failed in his attempt to flatter Scotch vanity, he resolved to convert English prejudice to his own advantage, by *unsaying* and *unwriting* what he had said and written in favour of the ancient poetry and language of his native country.

These things considered, it was no wonder that the Highlanders should depart, in regard to him, from their characteristical hospitality; and that, to use his own words, he "wandered from island to island, wet, fatigued, and uncomfortable."

I shall not take up more of your time at present; but shall resume the subject on some future day, and oppose Mr. Clark's answers to Mr. Shaw's assertions, and then let the candid public judge between them.

Yours, &c.

L. M.

MR. URBAN, OZ. 19.

IN the Memoirs of Wm. Ged, in your Magazine, p. 379, mention is made of his partners in that business, and among them Mr. Thomas James, a printer. Now the truth is, that the said Thomas James was a letter-founder by profession, as may be seen towards the conclusion of that Memoir; where it is said, that he suffered in his business; for the printers would not employ him, for having entered into a scheme, which, if it had succeeded, would have been so detrimental to their profession. It is true, he had a brother that was a printer, named George, who was printer to the City of London, a man of letters, and resided in Little Britain many years.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN,

IN the rolls of a Manor-Court, temp. Edward IV. several of the presentments are, "Present quod A. B. fel' bras' & fregit assisam." An explanation will be esteemed a favour by yours, &c.

M.

MR. URBAN, MUCH critical sagacity has been expended upon the subject of Rowley's poems. Lately, to disprove, and now, to ascertain, their authenticity, the celebrated names of Warton and Bryant have alternately, in the controversial lists, been brought before the public. The one strenuously asserts them to be the fabrication of a youth of eighteen; the other ingeniously assures us they are the composition of a Monk in the fifteenth century. Leaving this question to be discussed (but perhaps never to be decided) by those able and learned disputants, there is another point relative to those poems, which I would wish to see agitated; viz. what is their intrinsic merit, independent of any consideration of the period in which, or the person by whom, they were written. If any of your ingenious correspondents will honour this subject with his attention, he will particularly oblige your constant reader,

M. C. S.

P. S. If Chatterton was the manufacturer of Rowley's poems, it is evident, from the nature of his plan, that the "folding doors of imitation" were peculiarly closed against him; but it might happen, maugre all the subtilty of his caution, that some resemblance to authors he had perused might, in the act of composition, insinuate itself into his mind, and be unwarily committed to his pen as the produce of his own imagination. He need not be a very fanciful critic, who should think that he perceived some prominent features of resemblance between the following extracts of Rowley and Collins.

In the Tournament, a chorus of minstrels opens with the following beautiful and nervous lines:

"When Battayle, mesthyng wythe new  
quicken'd gore,  
Bendynge wythe spoiles his bloodie drop-  
pyng hedde,  
Dydd the merke woode of ethe and rest explore,  
Seekeynge to lie onn Pleasures downie bedde,  
Pleasure, dauncyng fromm her wode,  
Wreatbedd wythe floures of aigilintine,  
Fromm his vyfage wasshed the bloude,  
Hylte his sword and gaberdyne."

Compare this extract with the following most elegant lines from Collins's Ode to Mercury; and it must be observed, that in the contour of the sentiment there is more than a common coincidence:

O thou, who sit'st a smiling bride  
By Valour's arm'd and awful side,  
Gentlest of sky-born forms, and best ador'd!  
Who oft, with songs, divine to hear,  
Win'st from his fatal grasp the spear,  
And bid'st in wreaths of flowers his bloodiest  
sword.

Rowley proceeds:  
With syke an eyne thee swotelie bymm dydd  
view,  
Hys spryte didd chaunge untoe anodher hue;  
Hys armes, ne spoyles, mote anie thoughts  
emploie. Collins



Collins writes thus:

Thy form, from out thy sweet abode,  
O'ertook him on his blasted rood,  
And stopp'd his wheels; and look'd his rage  
away.

In the song to Ælla is this remarkable simile:

Whanne Dacya's sonnes, whose hayres of  
blouderedde hue

Lyche kynge-cuppes brastyng wythe the  
mornynge due.

In Collins's Ode to Liberty we read thus:

The youths, whose locks divinely spreading,  
Like vernal hyacinths in fullen hue.

I have particularized these coincidences because I do not know that they have been noticed before.

(Edwin and Emily, the Poem which accompanied this letter, shall appear in our next.)

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 5.*

IN addition to the Memoirs of the late Sir Piercy Brett, given in your Magazine for November last, I send you the following particulars of his family.

Mr. Piercy Brett his father was many years a master in the royal navy; he afterwards was made master-attendant of his Majesty's yard at Sheerness, and from thence was preferred to the same office at Chatham, where he died, and was buried in the north aisle of the parish church of Gillingham, near the last-mentioned place, under a stone on which is the following inscription:

Mr.

PIERCY BRETT

died y<sup>e</sup> 4th of June 1752 aged 75  
Years.

Also the Body of  
Mrs.

ANN BRETT

his Wife who died the 4th of  
April 1754. Aged 71 years.

He married Ann, daughter of — Logan of the Tower at London. She died and was buried as above-mentioned, leaving, by Mr. Brett, two sons, Piercy and William; the latter was, July 18, 1747, appointed a post-captain in the navy. He resided at Ash, in East Kent, and died Jan. 19, 1769, leaving several children.

Piercy, the eldest son, afterwards knighted, was born, I presume, at or in the neighbour-

hood of Ipswich in Suffolk; it is therefore probable that his father was of that county. In the month of January 1745, after his return from the South Seas with Commodore Anson, he married Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Colby, Esq. clerk of the cheque in the royal yard at Chatham, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of — Harman, of Rortsmouth, Esq.; which Thomas, with the said Elizabeth his wife, lie buried in the before-mentioned north aisle of Gillingham church, having a stone thus inscribed to their memory:

THOMAS COLBY,

Esq.

Died y<sup>e</sup> 6th of March 1750, Aged 78  
Years.

Also the Body of  
Mrs.

ELIZ. COLBY

his Wife,

Died y<sup>e</sup> 16 of October 1758,  
Aged 80 Years.

By the said Henrietta, who was sister to the late Thomas Colby, Esq. commissioner of the Victualling Office, Sir Piercy had issue three children: two sons, Anson and Piercy, the eldest of whom died young at Chatham, Lord Anson was his godfather; the second died also an infant at Swanscombe in Kent; and one daughter, named Henrietta, now sole heir to her father. J. T.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 13.*

I Perused with great complacency the little memoir you gave us in p. 516 of that very able, upright, and intrepid magistrate, Sir William Gascoigne\*, formerly Lord Chief Justice of England. Such a character as he exhibits will ever be an honour to the bench, and deserves to be held up as a mirror, and transmitted as such, to all succeeding generations.

But whatever the authors of the Biographia Britannica may assert to the contrary, or may be concluded from John Trussell the historian's making king Henry the Fifth to acknowledge to the Judge himself the great propriety of his, the Judge's, behaviour in committing him to prison for contumacy, when Prince of Wales, yet it must remain an indubitable historical fact, that the death

\* The medal of Sir William Gascoigne, mentioned in the page above cited to have been struck temp. Hen. IV. would, if still extant, be a most desirable acquisition to the collectors of English coins; and, if genuine, would be one of the earliest modern medals struck in Europe. Doubts, however, may arise as to the genuineness of it, as it is mentioned by no other writer but Mr. Oldys.

Dr. Ducarel, being very intimate with that gentleman, who often dined with him in Doctors Commons, has communicated to the Editor a memorandum of a conversation which passed between him and Mr. Oldys on that subject, June 11, 1761, the purport of which was this, viz. That Mr. Oldys had, before the year 1730, seen an impression of this medal in a large folio volume of the Pedigrees of the Wentworth family, which he said was then (1761) deposited in the archives of that noble family; but he could not inform the Doctor where the medal itself could then be found, having never had an opportunity of seeing it. This, it is hoped, may lead to a discovery of the medal, which, if found, would do great honour to that respectable Judge, whose integrity adorns the annals of this nation. EDIT.



of Sir William happened three months and three days before the accession of Henry the Fifth to the throne; and the monument erected for Sir William, and still remaining in Harwood church, from which his effigies, referred to in the memoir, is taken, was certainly not set up until after the demise of Henry the Fourth. And this appears from an authentic copy of the inscription once thereon, but since torn off, and now unhappily lost, which, so far as relates to the Judge, stood thus: "Hic jacet Wilmus Gascoigne nuper Capit. Justic. de Banco Hen. nuper Regis Anglie quarti, qui quidem Wilmus ob. die domi'ca 17<sup>a</sup> die Decembris An<sup>o</sup> Dom. 1412, 14<sup>to</sup> Henrici quarti, factus Judex 1401."

Another reverend Judge of the same bench held the above character in such great veneration, as to express a wish or desire that his mortal remains might be laid in the same church with those of the other; and which, not long since, was done accordingly on his death, probably thinking to add some degree of lustre and immortality to himself thereby. As the inscription upon his monument there may be pleasing to many of your numerous readers, and from regard to those two Judges, who lie there interred, and seem, as it were, to reflect lustre on each other, I send it you for a place in your valuable Magazine.

FRED. SCARISBING.

To the memory of  
Sir THO. DENISON, Knt.  
This monument was erected  
by his afflicted widow.  
He was an affectionate husband,  
a generous relation,  
a sincere friend, a good citizen,  
an honest man.  
Skilled in all the learning of the common law,  
He raised himself to great eminence  
in his profession;  
And shewed by his practice  
That a thorough knowledge  
of legal art and form  
is not litigious or an instrument of chicane,  
but the plainest, easiest and shortest way  
to the end of strife.  
For the sake of the public  
He was pressed, and at last prevailed upon  
to accept the office of a Judge  
in the Court of King's Bench.  
He discharged the important trust  
of that high office  
with unsuspected integrity  
and uncommon ability.  
The clearness of his understanding  
and the natural probity of his heart  
led him immediately to truth, equity,  
and justice.  
The precision and extent of his legal knowledge  
enabled him always to find the right way  
of doing what was right.  
A zealous friend to the constitution  
of his country  
He steadily adhered to the  
fundamental principle

upon which it is built,  
and by which alone it can be maintained,  
a religious application of the inflexible  
rule of law

to all questions concerning the power  
of the crown

and privileges of the subject.

He resigned his office Feb. 14, 1765,  
because from the decay of his health  
and loss of his sight

he found himself unable any longer  
to execute it.

He died Sept. ye 8th, 1765, without issue  
in the 67th year of his age.

He wished to be buried in his native country  
and in this church.

He lies here

near the Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne,  
who by a resolute

and judicious exertion of authority  
supported law and government in a manner  
which has perpetuated his name  
and made him an example famous to posterity.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov. 30.*

IN one of your Magazines you conjectured that Miss Seward was the daughter of the learned editor of Beaumont and Fletcher—she is so. Mr. Seward (who is now in his 73d year, not more universally admired for his shining abilities than universally beloved for his amiable and sociable disposition) is canon-residentary of Lichfield cathedral, and resides at the Bishop's palace in the Close. Mrs. Seward died, much regretted, July 31, 1780. Mr. Seward, who is also rector of Eyam in Derbyshire, contributed very largely to Doddsley's Collection, and published, besides several occasional Sermons, an Essay on the 'Conformity between Popery and Paganism,' now become scarce.—Miss Seward is the only surviving offspring of the marriage. She lost an amiable sister (I think) about the year 1764, aged 20, who, with Mrs. Seward, lies buried in the Lady-choir of Lichfield cathedral.—I wish some of your correspondents would enlarge this sketch of so worthy and illustrious a family. I am unhappily a stranger to it, though not to its character.

LICHFIELDIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *E. Barnet, Dec. 6.*

IN the life of Dr. Green, the late Bishop of Lincoln, inserted in your Magazine for 1779, the writer observes, that a third letter on the Principles and Practices of the Methodists was promised and intended by his Lordship; "but what prevented the publication he is at a loss to say." I am glad I can satisfy him and your readers on this head, as a right reverend relation, not long since deceased, informed me, that Dr. Green, then Dean of Lincoln, being on a visit to Archbishop Secker, his Grace politely desired him to suppress his intended publication, as he looked upon the Methodists to be a well-meaning set of people.

MR.



MR. URBAN,

PLEASE to acquaint your Hants correspondent that lime-water (30 pounds of lime to a hoghead of water), used as follows, will, in my opinion, effectually destroy the Black Caterpillar, as few insects like the smell of any thing that has been burned: at the first plowing, water the bottom of the furrows with it, all other plowings at the top of the ridges; use a watering pot with a fan spout, stirring the water so that the lime may be seen; sow the turnip-feed at the last plowing, and very thin, the great quantity now sown on an acre is a great encouragement to the increase of the fly; it would be better if the seed was sown by an implement in lines, as it would give room for the air to pass freely; use neither harrow, nor any weight, after it is sown; a proper implement to sow it will cost one shilling, and weighs half a pound.

I should be glad to know if the Manchester Agriculture Society approves this method, and if they think all sorts of corn might not be brought under this management; if so, may not the manure of the yards be all used for the grafts, and be a means of preventing weeds increasing?

Inform the gentleman near Manchester, who makes pot-ash, that a little lime sprinkled over the manure will increase the quantity of salt. A.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 27.

I AM afraid your correspondent who signs himself *An Hampshire Freeholder*, in your November Magazine, p. 518, will not easily obtain the receipt he enquires after.

The destruction of the turnip-crop by the caterpillars, in some places called Blacks, and in others Neagres, seems to be one of those numerous disasters which the farmer has to encounter from the vicissitudes of the weather. These insects usually begin their depredations towards the latter end of August, or beginning of the following month, and are most numerous in those years when the North or Easterly winds prevail; and in these seasons likewise the larger race of caterpillars cause the greatest havoc in gardens, which, unless they are destroyed in their embryo by observing where the butterfly deposits her eggs in August, or picked off when they have obtained their caterpillar state, would in a short time clear the garden of the winter crops of favours, &c. As this method cannot be pursued, of destroying the

black caterpillar in the field, the only remedy is to wait with patience till the cold weather sets in, for the slightest frost inevitably kills them. These vermin are more likely to seize on the latter-sown turnips than the earlier plants, and this was perhaps the reason why they infested some parts of your correspondent's fields more than others, but was most certainly the cause of the stubble turnips falling a prey to them.

Your correspondent's letter is dated in September, at which time the caterpillars had spread over many fields in my neighbourhood, and it was feared that the latter-sown turnips would have suffered much from this insect, as the early crops had done by the mildew; but by the uncommon cold weather in the last week of that month, the turnips were totally cleared, and the winter having proved kind, no ill effects have been perceptible on the crop, which with us is more abundant than for many years past.

Yours, &c. D. C.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 18.

AN old correspondent of yours, and an older admirer of Shakspeare, is somewhat surpris'd at your inserting so weak a criticism as that of Mr. Trinder's on the description of the murdered corpse of Duke Humphrey. Surely neither Mr. Trinder, nor the Critical Reviewers, who speak favourably of his elucidation of this passage, had ever read the whole scene as it stands in Shakspeare. The writer of this has not access to any edition but that of Theobald, but his memory is charged with a better reading than that which is found in Theobald, and which is quoted by Trinder, and acquiesced in by the Critical Reviewers, and by your correspondent.

"See! how the blood is settled in his face!—

"Oft have I seen a timely-parted (1) *corse*

"Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and blood-

"less,

"(2) 'T being all descended to the lab'ring

"heart,

"(3) Which, in the conflict that it holds

"with Death,

"Attracts the same for (4) *aid* 'gainst th'

"enemy;

"(5) Which, with the heart, there cools, and

"ne'er returneth

"To blush and beautify the cheek again.

"But see! his face is black, and (6) *full of*

"blood"—

and so on, describing the symptoms of a vio-

(1) *Corse* or *corpse*, not *ghost*.

(2) — *Blood-less*, — "It (the blood) being all descended," &c. The construction here is harsh and inaccurate, but the meaning is clear.

(3) *Which* is not improbably the genuine reading, and though inaccurate, as referring to the heart, was perhaps intended, to avoid a cacophony and obscurity which might have arisen from the *Which* here, and that in the next line but one.

(4) *Aid* is the true reading, not *Advance*, which destroys the measure.

(5) Which [*blood*].

(6) *Full of blood*—opposed to *blood-less*, in line 3.

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deft and untimely death, as appearing on the corse of the Duke of Gloucester.

No explanation is now necessary of the epithet *timely parted*, as opposed to the appearances of violence on Humphrey's body.

Yours, &c. B. B. C. C.

MR. URBAN,

NOTHING is so common among critics and controversial writers, as to misrepresent the words of their opponents, and then to censure and condemn their assertions. This is the process of your correspondent S. H. in your Magazine for November.

The authors of the Critical Review, speaking of Trinder's attempt to vindicate a passage in Shakspeare's Henry VI, relative to the "timely-parted ghost," express themselves in this manner: "In the following passage he [Mr. Trinder] endeavours very ingeniously to vindicate Shakspeare from the imputation of a solecism." But your correspondent is pleased to say; "The authors of the Critical Review give the following quotation [viz. Trinder's criticism] as a happy illustration of a difficult passage."

This is a palpable misrepresentation. It is plain the reviewer did not mean to compliment Mr. Trinder on the propriety of his criticism. On the contrary, he seems politely to insinuate, that, though his remark is ingenious, it is not satisfactory. This is evidently the meaning and import of the word *endeavour*. For certainly a man may exert a great deal of ingenuity in his *endeavours* to explain an obscure passage, and yet fail in his attempt. The point in question is a very different consideration, and should certainly be discussed by men of letters without reciprocal abuse.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH it is in general true, that works of intrinsic merit need no recommendation to readers of discernment; yet it is equally true, that the circulation of those works may be much impeded by an unfavourable character of them given to the public by professional critics. For my own part, with regard to the pen I am now holding, I despair of its ever being able to do greater service to society than by vindicating and recommending some such work as may, from the cause above-mentioned, be less noticed by the public than it justly deserves to be.

I was led into these reflections by the perusal of a criticism in the Monthly Review upon a publication which I have repeatedly read with increasing satisfaction, intitled, "An Essay on the Distinction between the 'Soul' and 'Body' of Man." By John Rotheram, M. A. Rector of Houghton-le-Spring "in the County of Durham;" a composition the most luminous that ever appeared upon so dark a subject, and written with such candour and elegance as do equal credit to the heart and head of its worthy and ingenious

author. I might also add, that it hath been highly approved of by some of the best judges in the kingdom, and hath received the most agreeable reward of merit; *laudari à laudatissimis*.

But it hath pleased that self-created, high and mighty Congress of Critics, the Editors of the Monthly Review, to consider and treat it in a very different manner. Without the tedious formality of a fair trial, like their brethren in America, they do not hesitate to pronounce sentence upon it, that it is *frivolous*; and, instead of investigating the writer's merit as a reasoner, declare that he *has scarcely any reasoning*. This indeed is the easier method of dealing with him. And then, to give him the *coup de grace*, they apply the force of *ridicule*; a weapon transmitted, like Agamemnon's sceptre (which after all was but a *wooden one*) through the hands of all Deists and Freethinkers, into those of their successors, the Editors of the Monthly Review.

But that the public may not be imposed upon by a representation as false as it is injurious, I shall take the trouble of laying before your readers a sketch of the argument contained in the Essay, that they may judge for themselves whether it is *frivolous* or otherwise. I trust it will be allowed, that the positions of the author, if duly supported, are so far from being *frivolous*, that they contain and establish a doctrine of the highest importance.

1. Matter, susceptible alike of every motion, is in itself void of the power of motion.

2. Devoid of all *absolute* and *essential* powers, it is the more apt to receive the *relative* powers, Attraction, Repulsion, &c.

3. But Spirit is conscious of active and inherent powers, to which Matter has not the most distant relation.

4. Matter and Spirit are in the person of man united: but their union is the contracted union of two different substances; not the union of kindred properties in the same substance.

5. If the mind be material, then by the action of Matter upon the mind nothing could be produced but what Matter could effect, acting upon Matter.

6. Ideas cannot be accounted for, by *Impression, Vibration*, or any other action of Matter upon Matter.

7. Nor by *Association*.

8. The mind hath a power over its own associations.

9. The mind not only commands these associations, but creates new associations arbitrarily and of its own invention.

I do not then think that the activity and operations of the mind should spring from those associations, over which it exercises a power absolute and supreme.

Upon the whole, therefore, infers the author, our own personal experience and every direct observation that hath been made upon the mind itself, together with the insufficiency of



of every other hypothesis; to account for its operations by material and mechanical agency, tend to convince us that the mind is *not material*; but that, joined to this organised body, there is within us a different substance, an *immaterial spirit*, of an higher and diviner original, and endowed with better and superior properties and powers.

Supposing, therefore, that the above propositions are duly supported, and the inference fairly drawn, for which I refer to the Essay itself, how can it be said with truth that the argument is left still in the dark? The subject itself does not seem capable of a clearer demonstration, nor have the critics disproved either the propositions or inference. With what justice then is an author, respectable for his former publications, and in this at least for his good intentions to the cause of truth, held up as an object of derision to the ignorant and licentious? Yet these upright judges not long ago begged the public to take notice, that they were always mild and merciful in their strictures, unless "provoked by some extraordinary degree of folly or depravity." It is difficult to conceive what could provoke them in the present case, unless indeed they might think it *provoking* enough that their favourite, "Proteus, after passing through a thousand changing appearances, should be caught at last, and bound in a chain of reasoning, and made to discover himself in his real form to the eye of the philosopher." But let me ask them one question: Why did they so long defer the cognizance of this Essay? Was it to give little Proteus an opportunity of contriving his escape by some one of the multifarious tricks of evasion he is so complete a master of? And after all, unable to avail himself of any other shift, hath he not slyly metamorphosed himself into a *Monthly Reviewer*, to impose upon the eyes of the vulgar, and gratified his spleen in one of their garrets by writing the Critique, which passes for their own? It is shrewdly suspected, I assure you. But supposing it to be their own, I will communicate my sentiments of such critics by a quotation from an author whose wit they themselves condescend now and then to borrow, and *slippantly dispense*. That incomparable humourist favours us with Pausanias's description of a certain sort of critics in the following terms: that they were "a race of men who delighted to nibble at the superfluities and excrescences of books, which the learned at length observing, took warning of their own accord to lop the luxuriant, &c. from their works." But now, says our sagacious friend Jonathan, all this he cunningly shadeth under the following allegory, that the *Nauplians* learned the art of pruning their vines by observing that

when an ass had browsed upon them, they throve the better, and bore fairer fruit. But Herodotus holding the very same hieroglyph speaketh much plainer, and almost in terminis. He hath been so bold as to tax the critics with *malice and ignorance*, telling us plainly, that in the western parts of Libya there were *asses with horns*. And Ctesius remarks, that whereas all other asses wanted a gall, these *horned ones* were so redundant in that part, that their flesh was not to be eaten because of its extreme bitterness.

Whether the *horned asses* of our own country have any of this bitterness about them, I cannot say from my own experience, having never as yet had a taste of them; but I have been credibly informed that there is a certain chymical preparation whereby they may be *sweetened*; which in allusion to its effect is very appositely called a *Douceur*.

Allegory apart, these critics must expect no application of that kind from the author of the Essay, who is indifferent and superior both to their praise and censure, and will probably forgive their petulant criticism much sooner than the officious defence of his Essay by

CRITICO-MASTIX.

#### ANECDOTES of Count GYLLENBORG.

Prime Minister of Sweden.

CHARLES, Count Gyllenborg, the head of an ancient and noble family in Sweden, was ambassador from Charles XII. to the Court of London in the year 1716, when that prince, irritated against George I. for his purchasing of the king of Denmark the duchies of Bremen and Verden, conquered from the Swedish monarch, formed a project of invading Scotland from Gottenburg with 16,000 men, and setting the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. This conspiracy was conducted, in concert with the English malecontents and refugees, by Count Gyllenborg at London, Baron Gortz, the Swedish envoy at the Hague, and Baron Sparre, at Paris. But the English ministry being apprised of it, intercepted, copied, and then forwarded their correspondence; and just as the plot was ripe for execution, (the Habeas Corpus Act having been purposely suspended) caused the Swedish ambassador to be arrested in London, and published, in their own justification, all the intercepted letters, in French and English. "Col. Blakeney", of the foot-guards, surrounded the Count's house (says Rapin) in the evening of Feb. 9, 1716-7, with sixty men; and soon after, Major Gen. Wade\*, accompanied by the Colonel, entered it; he produced his orders, seized the papers† which he found on the table, put a seal on the scrutoires in which were others, removed them, and, when he withdrew, left

\* Mispelt "Blakeney" and "Weide." The former was well known afterwards as the defender of Minorca, and the latter as a field-marshal.

† On the first alarm, the Countess, an English lady, had the presence of mind to throw some of the most important into the fire.



a guard of twenty men, who were relieved the next morning by twenty grenadiers. This minister was afterwards sent to a house in the country, where he was also strictly guarded, without being allowed to speak to any one, or even to write."

Baron Gortz and his papers were at the same time seized in Holland, and Count Gyllenborg was guarded to a sea-port and dismissed the kingdom. Thus much from the English history, in which Count Gyllenborg figures as a politician. He shall now be exhibited in a new light, that of a man of letters. After this, he continued to reside at Stockholm, and cultivated more pacific arts. In the English language, as well as the French and others, he was no small proficient, both as a speaker and a writer. The latter appears by some of his manuscript letters in the possession of the compiler of these anecdotes. In one of them, dated Stockholm, Feb. 15, 1728, he expresses himself thus: "You cannot imagine how much pleasure you give me by sending me now and then yours and others' ingenious productions, and therefore I hope you will be so kind as to continue it, but am heartily sorry that I cannot be even with you, this country affording, especially at present, nothing worth your curiosity. We are now here so deep in politicks, that little or no time is left us for more agreeable speculations. You are happy, cousin, that have chosen to live out of all those hindrances of a real easy and contented life. . . . I had almost forgot to tell you, that you would both oblige me and my wife in sending us the book of Travels\* you mention to be published by Dr. Swift."—In another, dated Novemb. 17, 1728, in which he laments the death of his wife's uncle†, he says, "I condole with you this loss with all my heart, and wish God Almighty will preserve you and your dear family from such like misfortunes; these many years. . . . We have both immediately put on mourning for three months, which is a time usual in this country for a mourning after uncles." He adds, "The Latin Epigrams you have inserted in your letter came very apropos. Now I must begin again to muller up all what I know of that language, since it has pleased my master‡ to appoint me Chancellor of the University of Lund in this kingdom." He was at that time Prime Minister. That he was also of a religious turn of mind appears from his translating into the Swedish language Sherlock's *Discourse on Death*; but he could not get it licensed, as their clergy censured some things in it as contrary to sound doctrine. He procured it, therefore, to be printed in Holland, and distributed the whole edition for the benefit of his countrymen. They condemn, it seems, that part of the treatise in which the author

speaks of the hazard and precariousness of a death-bed repentance, and say, that it tends to drive people into despair. It was approved, however, by persons of the best judgment, and was afterwards allowed to be printed at Stockholm with a note of reprobation on the obnoxious passages, to guard the reader from the supposed errors. This has been compared with the original, and found to be very closely translated. The Count also translated some English comedies, with alterations suitable to the genius of the Swedes, which were acted at Stockholm with applause. A proposal being made by him in the Diet to grant the free exercise of their religion to the Roman Catholics, in which the nobility and burghers concurred, it was strenuously opposed by the clergy and peasants. The clergy blackened him on that account as an enemy to the church; and the common people were so exasperated against him, that he was in danger of being mobbed, and therefore was obliged to drop it. This narrowness of thinking in the ecclesiastics may partly be imputed to an impolitic principle of pride, which prevents the nobility and persons of distinction from educating their younger sons for the church or trade, all being bred to the army; which is also a great prejudice to the reputation of the clergy, and to the wealth and interest of the nation. During Count Gyllenborg's administration, a Swedish gentleman of fortune published a weekly paper at Stockholm by the name of *Argus*, in the manner of the *Spectator*; from which also he translated several pieces. It met with great success, and the author was at first caressed by the Count and the ministry, and frequently dined at the Count's table. But at last presuming to meddle with politicks, he gave great offence. It is highly probable that the chief fault of this gentleman, as well as of Sir Richard Steele, might be his writing against a French interest. A paper of the like kind was also published in High Dutch at Hamburgh by Dr. Thomas (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln and Salisbury) when chaplain to the Factory there, and circulated over Germany. The precise time of Count Gyllenborg's death I cannot ascertain. He married (as mentioned above) an English lady, second daughter of John Wright, Esq. attorney-general of Jamaica in 1685; (who, with her elder sister, accompanied the Duchess of Albemarle, afterwards of Montagu, to that island in 1684) and relict of Elias Deritt, Esq. deputy of the great wardrobe under the Duke of Montagu. By this gentleman she had a daughter, Elizabeth, who accompanying her mother to Sweden, was created by the Queen (in her own right) Countess Gyllenborg. This lady was married to Baron Sparre, one of Charles

\* Gulliver's Travels, &c.

† John Duncombe, Esq. of Stocks, Hertfordshire, who died Sept. 12, aged 83. He married her ladyship's aunt, one of the daughters of John Allen, Esq. of Greston in Northamptonshire.

‡ Frederick, king of Sweden.



the XIIth's officers, who was also his envoy at Paris\* and London, and was taken prisoner by the Russians at the battle of Poltawa. After his death, the younger Countess Gyllenberg, a very accomplished lady, returned to England, having a pension both from Sweden and Hesse-Cassel, and resided several years in London. In the latter part of her life she retired into Yorkshire, where she died at Settle, Jan. 16, 1766†. Her only daughter, the hon. Amelia Wilhelmina Mellesmar Sparre, born in 1733, to whom Frederick Prince of Wales was godfather, died unmarried at Thirsk in Yorkshire, October 5, 1778‡.—Count Gyllenberg left no child; the Counts of that name now in Sweden are his collateral relations.

MR. URBAN,

**A**MONG the correspondents of Milton, enquired after by your correspondent PHIL-MILTON (see Sept. Mag. p. 419), *Luke Holstein* is the well-known learned Ham-burgher, librarian of the Vatican, and envoy from Pope Alexander VII. to Sweden, to receive Christian formal professors of the Catholic faith, 1655. He died at Rome 1661, aged 65; and his patron, Cardinal Barberini, erected a monument over him. He published Notes on Eusebius against Porphyry, on Porphyry's Life of Pythagoras, on Apollonius Rhodius, Stephanus de Urbibus, and some lesser Greek writers; and several dissertations by him are in Grævius's Collections of Roman Antiquities.

*Alexander Gill*, born 1564, admitted at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1583; head-master of St. Paul's school, 1608, a learned man, good critic, and excellent school-master, who trained many noted persons both in church and state. He died 1635, and was buried in Mercers Chapel, having published two or three theological tracts, (Ath. Ox. I. 602.). His son and namesake, born in London, admitted of Trin. Coll. Oxford, 1612, usher under his father, and Th. Farnaby, after many changes, rambles, and some imprisonments, succeeded his father in St. Paul's school, September 1635, whence he was removed 1640, and kept a private school in Aldersgate-street till his death, 1642. He was accounted one of our best Latin poets, and wrote several poems, &c. enumerated by Wood, who rather censures his conduct. (Ath. Ox. II. 22. 23.)

In the beginning of 1656 studied in Oxford, in the condition of a sojourner, *Henry Oldenburg*, who wrote himself sometimes *Grubendole*; and in June he was entered a student by the name of *Henricus Oldenburg, Bremensis, prænobilis Saxo*, &c. which time he was tutor to a young Irish nobleman, called Henry O'Bryen, then a student there. He had been consul for his countrymen in the duchy of

Bremen, to reside in London in the time of the Long Parliament of Oliver, and acted in that office some years. At length, being quitted of that employment, he continued in England, and was tutor to Lord O'Bryen before-mentioned, and afterwards to William Lord Cavendish, and, on the foundation of the Royal Society, fellow and secretary thereof. He wrote Phil. Trans. from 6 March 1664, to N<sup>o</sup> 136, June 25, 1677, by which work he rendered himself a great benefactor to mankind by his affectionate care and indefatigable diligence and endeavours in maintaining philosophical intelligence, and promoting the designs and interests of profitable and general philosophy. He died and was buried at Charlton in Kent 1678, leaving by his wife, daughter of John Drury of Scotland, by whom he had an estate of 60*l.* per annum in the marishes of Kent, a son named Rupert (grandson to Prince Rupert), and a daughter, Sophia. He published translations of Stead's Prodomus to a Dissertation on Solids within Solids, 1671; Paganus's Explication of the Revelations, 1671; The Life of the Dutches of Mazarine, &c. (Ath. Ox. II. Fast. 114.)

*Richard Jones*, Qu. of Denbighshire, admitted of Jesus College, Oxford, 1621; author of "Gemma Cambricum," which Wood says, "contained in Welsh, with admirable brevity, all the books and chapters of the Bible," Ox. 1652, and died in Ireland. (Ath. Ox. II. 162.) Another R. J. was LL.D. of Jesus Coll. 1680, chancellor to the Bishop of Bangor, and a Nonjuror, 1689.

*Ezekiel Spanheim* is the well-known learned baron of that name, the friend of *Salmasius* as well as of *Milton*, of whom it may suffice to say, that he was born at Geneva in 1629, conducted several important negotiations for the Electors Palatine and Brandenburg, and dying in England in 1702, at the age of 81, was buried in Westminster Abbey. His capital work was that on the Value and Use of ancient Medals, first printed at Rome, 1664, 4to. dedicated to Queen Christina, and republished, with great additions, in 2 vols fol. Lond. 1706, Amst. 1717.

P. 517. Mr. Duncombe celebrated the action between Sir P. B. and the Pretender's convoy in his Imitation of the Prophecy of Nereus.

P. 518. Your correspondent A.M.Z. would much oblige us by a drawing of the bull-baiting on St. Edm. Bury Abbey-gate. The bull-runnings at Stamford are ascribed to John.

P. 522. The words of Sallust, referred to by Mr. G. are, *Sæpe audivi Q. Maximum P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos ita dicere*, &c. which means, "I have frequently heard that Maximus and Scipio used to say, not actually heard them say." D. H.

\* Voltaire, while he was writing his History of Charles XII. read it occasionally to Baron Sparre and his lady, who apprised him of several mistakes. He thanked them for their corrections, but altered not a syllable.

† See vol. XXXVI. p. 47.

‡ See vol. XLVIII. p. 495.

§ Ib. Fast. 212.



THE events of the present year have been so frequent and important, that we have been obliged by one temporary transaction to abandon a former, before the relation of that which was become less the object of present curiosity could be completed. Thus the important trial of Lord G. Gordon being succeeded by the still more important one of Capt. Donellan, the former, on the acquittal of the prisoner, became neglected, while the fate of the latter was the sole object of public attention. Hence it has happened that the grounds of Lord G. G.'s acquittal still remain to be recorded.

In the months of March and April the reader will find Minutes of the evidence for the prosecution of Lord George, with the comments of the Counsel fairly stated. What follows is the evidence produced in his lordship's justification.

The first witness called by Counsel for that purpose, was the Rev. *Erasmus Middleton*, lecturer of St. Bennet's Gracechurch Street, who gave a very fair and candid account of the rise and progress of the PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, from its commencement in 1778, to the day when the Society's petition was presented, in June 1780.

The Association, he said, was formed in consequence of a bill brought into the H. of C. by Sir G. Savile, to repeal certain penalties against Papists. A few persons met at Coachmakers Hall in the month of February in that year, in order to oppose the growth and increase of popery; and they agreed that this Association should be open to all Protestants and Protestant-ministers, and that they should meet quarterly. Several meetings were accordingly held, resolutions formed, and little books printed and dispersed to caution weak and unwary people against the snares of Popish priests. The Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry was requested to permit two Sermons of his lordship's to be printed, which, however, his lordship declined, and recommended other Sermons of Archbishops Secker, Tillotson, and others, as more suited to the purpose. We printed some, and dispersed them abroad; we likewise wrote an Appeal to the Public, which was published Nov. 5, 1779. On Nov. 12 we wrote a letter, soliciting Lord G. G. to become our president, which his lordship condescended to accept. In this Association we had all along in our view, as our model, the Protestant Association in 1696, when the king, with both houses of parliament, the bishops and clergy, signed it, and his majesty King William the Third proposed it should be lodged in the records of the Tower. We resolved to allow no speech or conversation that should tend to reflect upon any people whatever, much less upon administration, and his lordship always appeared one of the most calm and dispassionate among us. We looked upon ourselves happy in having his lordship for our president, not only on account of

his rank, but on account of his excellent moral character, and of his abilities. His language was the language of peace, and no expressions ever fell from him that could be construed to obtain a repeal of the obnoxious statute by force or violence. Our meetings were open, and our intentions honest. The expences of the Association were supported by voluntary subscription.

Having proceeded thus far, the witness was desired by the Counsel for the prisoner to state what happened on the 29th of May.

We had a meeting, he said, at the Crown and Rolls before the meeting at Coachmakers Hall on the 29th of May, at which meeting Lord G. G. was not present, and at which there was some diversity of opinion on the question, whether the body at large should go up with the petition, or only a part? which ending in heat, a committee-meeting immediately followed, at which the prisoner attended; this was some time in April; but other committee-meetings succeeded, at which the question for postponing the petition to another session was agitated. At some of these it was the almost unanimous opinion of the members present that it should be postponed; but his lordship and others being of a contrary opinion, their arguments proved so convincing, that at a subsequent meeting the committee agreed to the expediency of presenting it in the present session, though in the course of the opposition matters went so far as to remove the petition from his lordship's house, and to lodge it with one of the gentlemen of the committee. A perfect reconciliation, however, soon took place; and an advertisement to the following purport was agreed to with only one dissenting voice, namely, that of the secretary of the Society: "A meeting will be held on the 29th instant (viz. May 1779) at Coachmakers Hall, when I shall have the honour of attending 'you in the chair.' Signed, GORDON."

In consequence of this advertisement the Society met, when the motion was made, whether the body at large should go up with the petition. Lord George said, he had been informed that the Association were against going up with their petition, and he begged to know from themselves if it were so? From all parts of the hall the cry was, *O no, my Lord! No, my Lord!* His lordship then moved to adjourn to the Friday following, in St. George's Fields, as no room or hall would contain the number that should assemble. He proposed, for the sake of order, that they should be arranged in different divisions, that their sense might be taken the more easily respecting the mode of carrying up the petition. He said, it had been hinted that many of the names subscribed to the petition were fictitious; and his design was to shew they were real. His lordship begged they would dress themselves decently, and behave orderly; and, to distinguish them from the common multitude, he proposed they should wear cockades



cockades in their hats. He hoped, upon such an occasion, that not less than 20,000 would attend, and that they would meet at ten in the morning. Some objected, that by meeting so early they might get to drinking: his lordship observed, the Protestant Association were not drunken people. Others, that such a great number might cause the military to be drawn out. To obviate that objection, his lordship hoped they would all be orderly and peaceable, and not take so much as a stick in their hands; if there was any riotous person among them, he hoped the rest would give him up; and added, that if any danger should then ensue, he wished to be the first to share it; at the same time recommending, in the strongest manner, the true spirit of meekness and christian forbearance. Using these words, the witness said, if his memory did not fail him, *If they smite you on the one cheek, turn the other also.*

The witness said, he was present the whole evening of the 29th of May, and that the general tenor of his lordship's conduct, and his words, was recommending peace, decency, and order.

On his cross-examination he was asked many questions, but the purpose of them seemed to be solely directed to the solution of these that follow:

*Mr. Attorney-General.* Were you present at the meeting in St. George's Fields?

*Ans.* I was not.

*Q.* I ask you whether, in your opinion and judgement, you did not disapprove of going up with this petition, accompanied by the general body?

*A.* Yes. I and some others did think it would be inexpedient.

*Q.* Was not that the true reason with you for not attending?

*A.* It was not. I had parochial duty, and I make a conscience of doing my duty.

*Q.* Did it not occur to you, that a petition presented in June could not, in the ordinary course of proceeding, produce a bill that session?

*A.* I knew if it had been as hastily gone through as the bill presented by Sir G. Savile was, that it might have been easily done in that session.

*Lord Viscount Sturmont sworn, and examined by his lordship.* *Mr. Kenyon.*

*Q.* During the course of the riot in June last did your lordship see Lord G. G. at Buckingham-house?

*A.* I did; and will state exactly the whole that passed, to the best of my recollection.— Being told that the prisoner at the bar was at the gate of the Queen's-house, desiring to see his Majesty, I went to ask what his lordship wanted. His answer was, that he desired to see the king, because he could do great service in suppressing the riots. I carried this message to the king, and the answer I delivered to his lordship was this:—*It is impossible for the King to see Lord G. G. until he has*

*given sufficient proofs of his allegiance and loyalty by employing those means, which, he says, he has in his power to quell the disturbances, and restore peace to this capital.* His lordship to that answered, *That if he might presume to reply, he would say, that his best endeavours should be used.*—This was the whole that passed.

*Mr. Thomas Evans sworn.*

The tenor of this gentleman's evidence went to prove, that Lord George, on being told by him, that a company of weavers in Spitalfields were assembled about the Parliament-house, and that, if the whole body went up with the petition, there would be a riot; his lordship made answer, *That he by no means meant that the whole body should attend him; that he wished to go to the House alone, and that the petition should follow him to the Lobby, and there wait till he came out to receive it.* He said, that, before he spoke to Lord G. G. he saw the petition upon a man's head, in one of the divisions, he believed the Scotch.

*Mr. John Spinnage sworn.*

His testimony went to corroborate that of the former witness.

*Mrs. Elizabeth Whillingham sworn.*

This lady being in a coach in St. George's Fields on the day of meeting, spoke to Lord G. G.'s coming up to the coach almost ready to faint; that he was a stranger to her; but that the coach being presently surrounded by 30 or 40 of the people, all offering their service to attend his lordship, she then knew who he was. He begged they would leave him; but they still pressing to attend him to the House, he said, By no means; I shall be greatly obliged to you, gentlemen, if you will all go back, for he did not chuse to be attended by them. The coach set off, and set his lordship down at the H. of C. without any body with him.

*Sir Philip Jennings, Clerk sworn.*

He spoke of the sort of people he saw in St. George's Fields, and of others that he afterwards saw in the evening about the Lobby of the Parliament-house. Thought they were not the same people. Said, he heard part of what Lord G. G. said to the people in the Lobby, which was to the following effect:—*The member for Bristol is now speaking, he is no friend to your petition; but take notice, I give you no advice, unless it is that you should be temperate and firm.*

On his cross-examination he stated the manner of his being drawn in a chariot, accompanied by Lord George, from the Horn Tavern, Westminster, to Alderman Bull's in the City, by the populace, who crowded so thick about them, that they could neither make their escape, nor obtain a hearing; that the multitude surrounded the alderman's house, from which they would gladly have made their escape, but to no purpose, till some of Mr. Bull's family advised his lordship to go where he meant to go, or the populace would never disperse. Accordingly he went down, and got into his chariot, and when the coast was clear,



clear, the witness got into a hackney-coach, and drove away.

Q. How came they to draw you to Alderman Bull's house?

A. I cannot say: I was an accidental passenger.

Mr. Kenyan. When they took the horses from the carriage, what did Lord G. G. say to them?

A. He said, For God's sake go peaceably home, and go about your business; he said, when he could be permitted to speak, While you assemble in this tumultuous way, your petition will never be complied with; the House will never consent to do it.

Sir J. Lowther, Bart. sworn.

He was at the House the day the petition was presented, and was one of the seven who were for hearing the petition. In the evening his chariot set Lord G. G. down at his own house, and when the people came in a tumultuous manner to ask if the bill was to be repealed, he said, he did not know, he hoped it would. But added, for God's sake go home and be quiet. Make no riot or noise.

Many other persons of credit were examined, who all spoke to his lordship's peaceable behaviour, and also to the pains he took to keep the people to order, and from making any kind of disturbance; exhorting them at the same time to be steady to the cause in which they were embarked, because it was a good cause, and wanted no violence to support it.

Mr. Alderman Pugh sworn.

He spoke to his lordship's signing a paper by way of protection. He said that, being then sheriff of London, and in a coach with Lord G. G. on Wednesday the 7th of June, a young man came up to them with a paper, seemingly in great agony, saying, that his house or houses were in great danger of being destroyed, and wishing his lordship would sign the paper which he then presented to him. He said, he was not quite clear whether his lordship asked his opinion about signing it or not, or whether he looked at it; but his lordship did sign it, and the man went away satisfied.

The evidence on both sides being now closed, though volumes of names, the Counsel said, were still ready to bear testimony to the peaceable behaviour of the noble prisoner, Mr. Erskine, the junior counsel, rose, and very pathetically addressed the Court, not so much, he said, on behalf of his noble client, who, conscious of his own innocence, had nothing to fear from the justice of the Court, as to express that distrust and diffidence of himself, which he, a young man of little experience, and unused to the bar of criminal courts, felt in the discharge of the awful task he had undertaken, and which he was now called upon to perform.

He admitted that the crime of which the noble prisoner at the bar stood charged, was the highest and most atrocious that any mem-

ber in civil life could possibly commit; but at the same time insisted, that in nothing was the wisdom of our laws so eminently manifested, as in the rigid, accurate, cautious, explicit, and unequivocal definition of what shall constitute that high offence. Were it otherwise, the condition of Englishmen would be worse than the slaves at the foot of the Sultan, in as much as death by the stroke of the sabre would be more eligible than when preceded by all the horrors and solemnities of a mock trial.

Mr. Erskine then entered in brief upon the history of the laws respecting treason, and in conclusion called upon the Judges to correct him if he had not given an accurate explanation of the statute of treason so far as it related to the cause of his noble client. He insisted that the long list of treasons which had grown up in the wretched reign of king Richard II, from which no man knew what to do or say, for doubt of the pains of death, were nearly done away, and that two only remained, which by any possible construction or implication could have reference to the case before the Court, and these were, 1. *To compass or imagine the death of the King.* 2. *To levy war against him in his kingdom.* Of the first it was not so much as pretended that the noble prisoner had the most distant idea. The second, therefore, is that only by which his lordship can be at all affected.

The indictment, indeed, charges that the multitude assembled on the 2d of June were armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, and it was necessary that it should do so; for if it had not, so defective an indictment would have failed in the first instance; and no defence would have been necessary, because no criminal sentence could have been given on a case where nothing against the meaning of the statute was charged. For though it has been held matter of doubt, and dependent on circumstances, what numbers or species of equipment and order (though not the regular equipment and order of soldiers) shall constitute an army, so as to maintain the averment in the indictment of a warlike array; and likewise what kind of violence, though not pointed at the king's person or the existence of his government, shall be construed to be war against the king; yet it has never yet been maintained in argument in any court of the kingdom, that a multitude, without either weapon offensive or defensive of any sort, and not supplying the want of them by such acts of violence as multitudes sufficiently great can achieve without them, that such a multitude, armed with nothing, threatening nothing, and doing nothing, was an army levying war: I come forth, therefore, with boldness, to meet the crown; and even supposing that a peaceable multitude, though not hostilely arrayed, though without one species of weapon among them, though assembled without plot or disguise by a public advertisement, exhorting, nay commanding peace, and wishing the



the magistrates to be present to preserve it, if broken; though composed of thousands who are now standing round you unimpeached and unproved, yet who are all principals in treason as much as my noble client; if such an assembly was treason; supposing, I say, this multitude to be nevertheless an army within the statute, still the great question would remain behind, on which the guilt or innocence of the accused must legally depend, and which it is your exclusive province to determine, addressing himself to the Jury, whether they were assembled for the traitorous purpose charged in the indictment. You are called upon on your oaths to say, not whether Lord G. G. assembled the multitude in the place charged in the indictment, for that is not denied, but whether it has appeared to you, by the facts produced in evidence for the crown, when confronted with the proofs laid before you by the noble prisoner; that they were assembled with a malicious and traitorous intent to compass, imagine, and to raise and levy war and rebellion against the king, for those are the words of the indictment. This is the question, on the determination of which the life of a fellow-citizen now depends: and if, upon the whole of the evidence before you, lay-

ing aside every other consideration; you were to retire to consider of your verdict, dispensing justice with mercy, going upon sober, solid, and sure grounds, giving your verdict in a manner for which your minds will never upbraid you, and as becomes Christians in a cause of blood, I conceive it would be impossible to impute to the prisoner any such evil intentions, and consequently that you must acquit his lordship of the crime with which he is charged.

It was on this ground that the Jury brought in the prisoner NOT GUILTY.

CORRECTIONS.

P. 575. The Welsh are nicknamed Taffy, from their own manner of pronouncing Davy; alluding to their patron saint, St. David; on whose anniversary every Welshman wears a leek, &c.

The preferment of Dr. Davies (p. 595) is what we wish we could confirm. At present it is an anticipation.

Master Crotch, we are happy to inform our readers, is still living. With every possible precaution, we are sometimes unavoidably misled by the confidence with which the reports of the day are circulated.

\* \* \* The Letters of Earl Cornwallis, &c. shall certainly appear in our next.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 10, 1780, to December 11, 1781:

Christened { Males 8774 } Buried { Males 10499 } Increased in the Burials  
                  { Females 8252 }                   { Females 10210 } this Year 192.

Died under 2 Years 7083 | 20 and 30 - 1518 | 50 and 70 - 1391 | 100 - - 2  
Between 2 and 5 - 2309 | 30 and 40 - 1640 | 70 and 80 - 950 | 102 - - 1  
5 and 10 - 882 | 40 and 50 - 2021 | 80 and 90 - 394 | 103 - - 1  
10 and 20 - 725 | 50 and 60 - 1649 | 90 and 100 - 51 | 108 - - 2

DISEASES.		Evil	27	Miscarriage	1	CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stillborn	581	Fever, malignant	184	Mortification	45	Bit by a mad dog	8
Aged	1189	Scarlet Fever; Spot-	45	Palsy	29	Broken Limbs	0
Ague	9	ted Fever, and Pur-	2249	Plurisy	6	Bruised	0
Apoplexy & Sudden	234	ples	7	Quinsy	0	Burnt	6
Asthma & Phthisick	215	Fistula	5	Rash	0	Choaked	0
Bedridden	19	Flux	3	Rheumatism	3	Drowned	129
Bleeding	7	French Pox	4	Rickets	0	Excessive Drinking	7
Bloody Flux	14	Gout	53	Rising of the Lights	0	Executed	13
Bursten and Rupture	6	Gravel; Strangury, and	45	Scald-head	0	Found Dead	4
Cancer	78	Stone	5	Scurvy	3500	Frighted	1
Canker	3	Grief	1	Small Pox	11	Killed by Falls and	
Chicken Pox	1	Head-Ach	1	Sore Throat	12	several other Acci-	
Childbed	209	Headmouldrot; Hor-	12	Stones and Ulcers	3	dents	60
Cholick, Gripes, Twist-	29	ing head, and Water	20	St. Anthony's Fire	3	Killed themselves	28
ing of the Guts	1	in the Head	72	Stoppage in the Sto-	11	Murdered	1
Cold	1	jaundice	2	mach	3	Overlaid	2
Consumption	4516	Imposthume	258	Surfeit	3	Poisoned	2
Convulsions	5748	Inflammation	1	swelling	468	Scalded	4
Cough, and Hooping-	165	Itch	0	Teeth	11	shot	4
Cough	165	Leprosy	3	Thrush	0	starved	1
Diabetes	0	Lethargy	1	Sympy	0	Suffocated	
Dropsy	912	Livergrown	1	Vomiting and Loose-			
		Lunatick	50	ness	2		
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						Total	262

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## ERRATA.

P. 365, col. 2. l. 7, for "vicar-general" read "chancellor," as this Dr. Johnson is styled in his epitaph, p. 217. The former is peculiar to *archbishops* having provincial jurisdiction.

P. 367. The running-title, and also that in the title-page, are wrong. The (pretended) Punic inscriptions were not found "in the Western boundaries of Canada," but in New England. But—*credat Judæus!*

P. 370, col. 2, l. 4, for "finetur" read "frutetur."

P. 390, col. 1, l. 31, for "Buxford" read "B. dford."

Lord Orford's letter, p. 570, has been often printed, and the passage, "My flatterers are mutes, &c." was alluded to by Mr. Hawkins Browne in his "Fire-Side," published in 1746, "Here my trees cannot flatter."



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END OF THE FIFTY-FIRST VOLUME.







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